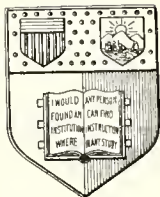


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THE
NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND
HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

CONTAINING
ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,
RELATING TO
AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY;
WITH
Engravings,
AND THE
PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

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NO. 1.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

To the Honorable Board of Visitors of the Professorship of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to offer the following statement concerning my late tour through parts of the Southern States which I had not heretofore visited.

On arriving at Charleston, S. C., I commenced my pedestrian journey, and proceeded to Augusta, in Georgia, thence to Macon, afterwards to Columbus, at the Falls of the Chatahoochee, on the line of the State; I then continued through the Creek reservation to the town of Montgomery, in Alabama, and at length arrived at Tuscaloosa, the capital of that State; I now proceeded to Cahaba and Greenville, and entering Florida not far from Pensacola, continued to Tallahassee the capital, from whence I returned through the Lower part of Georgia, crossing the Apalachicola, Altamaha, and Ogeechee, to Savannah. The whole of this inland pedestrian journey was upwards of 1200 miles, occupying me from the middle of January to the close of March. Being the winter season I made all the collections I possibly could of new and rare plants, both roots and seeds—but have to regret the delay of the largest collection of seeds which I had made. This collection likewise contained an herbarium in which were ~~considerable~~ number of new species of plants and animals, &c. I have the satisfaction to state that all the collections I made in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as far as Cahaba, have safely arrived at the Botanic Garden, and many of the plants are growing, among which are included several that are ornamental and rare as well as new.

Among them are several fine species and varieties of *Phlox*, not yet cultivated; a very showy new species of *Horse-chestnut*, with scarlet flowers; several perennial large species of *Helianthus* or Sun-flower; several new species of *Silphium*, *Rudbeckia*, and eight or ten kinds of *Liatris*; several species of *Solidago*, *Aster*, and *Vernonia*, peculiar to the South; also *Amsinckia angustifolia*, *Podalyria perfoliata*, *P. uniflora*, &c. *Coreopsis senifolia*, and a new species allied to it, *C. stellata*; *Cantua coronopifolia*; a new suffruticose *Cactus*, with large flowers, believed to be hardy; a new *Convolvulus*, with large tuberous roots; an undescribed narrow leaved *Yucca*, *Y. ligulata*; the splendidly the *Silene regia*; the Sensitive Briar, (*Schrankia hibernica* must *dulci*); a remarkable new species of *Sarracenia* is far an undescribed shrubby hardy *Croton*, *Zornia* tea *secrephylla*; a new perennial *Lupin*, *L. strigosus* further the splendid *Asimina grandiflora*, or large flowered *Popaw*, discovered by the late celebrated Wm. Silliman, never before cultivated; believed to be hardy, being the rarest and most beautiful shrub, by in the United States; also the *Asimina pygmaea*, red in the same author; *Kuhnia critonia*; *Allium odoratum* as to *atam*, *Malva cordata*, an undescribed species; *Geheraean* *alba*; a *Typhrosia*, *Eupatorium album*, a new earth-*Chrysopsis* and *Actinomeris*; a new perennial heat first, baccous *Sida*; *Smilax pubescens*, *S. laurifolia*; autions, undescribed large *Lathyrus*; *Hyptis capitata*, *H. in a* *viscus scaber*, with a large yellow flower and deep purple centre. Several *Lobelias*, *Polygala lutea*

Tetragonotheca Helianthoides, *Verbesina virginica*; a new species of *Apocynum* and *Collinsonia*, *Pinguicula lutea*; *Stellaria longipedunculata*, *Viola reticulata*, a new species; *Petalostemon carneum*, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *β. rosca*, *Hypoxis scitacea*, *Mimulus alatus*, a species of *Panacratium*, *Adiantum trapeziforme*, similar to the West India plant; *Trillium tricolor*, a new species with three colored leaves; a new species of *Colopogon*, *Rhexia glabra*, &c; also a large quantity of seeds in a mixed collection, many of which are now vegetating; as well as a number of other species of plants collected out of flower and fruit, and not yet grown up sufficiently to be recognizable.

A considerable number of the plants which I collected in Alabama and Florida, from the distance they had to be conveyed, have perished. My collections were always rather select than numerous, and many of the objects could only be obtained by my own unaided conveyance. If any of these collections prove interesting or useful to the institution, my intention will be fully answered.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS NUTTALL.

POWLS IN GARDENS.

MR FESSENDEN—Ever since I was a boy there has been a strange prejudice against fowls visiting the gardens. The practice generally among farmers in managing their fowls is to feed them during the winter months till the return of spring, they are a low way be considered.

of food, a cultivation of the tea, we may naturally they apply, forms an important part of the husband-supplied the Chinese, since it is a vegetable in such which lie come the natives, for their home consumption upon all the fruit in so great request for exportation. make their apple cultivated with much attention, al-is immediately often found in its natural state, par-is the severity the rugged banks of steep mountains, escape. This cannot be gathered without the greatest cording tary and danger. In order to obtain this times a where access is impracticable, the inhabitants have resource to a singular expedient. A great number of monkeys generally resort to these steep places, and being irritated and provoked, tear off the branches and shower them down upon those who have teased them; the aggressors collect these branches and strip them of their leaves.

The tea shrub does not thrive well in either a sandy or fat soil, although the Japanese plant it as a border to their fields without regard to the soil.

Near the end of the first month of the Japanese year, that is, about the beginning of March, the mothers of families with their children and servants, go with their baskets into the tea plantations, when the weather is hot and dry, and gather the small tender leaves, that are not above three or four days old, and previous to their being unfolded; these are picked off one by one, taking great precaution not to break them or injure the shrub. However tedious this may appear, yet they will gather from four to ten, or fifteen pounds in a day. This first gathering is called

labor that mankind have, and will not work unless driven to it by hunger.

Another great cause of our suffering so much by insects, is that the birds are almost all destroyed by sportsmen and wanton boys. All insects are made by our all-wise Creator for some wise and good purpose, and if the feathered tribe are all destroyed, the insects which were made for their food, will increase, and prey upon the fruits of the earth. Yours, with respect,

BENJ. WHEELER.

Framingham, July 16, 1830.

INSECTS.

To the Publishing Committee of the Mass. Hort. Society

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to lay before you a few observations respecting insects.

The rose-bug, *Melolontha subspinosus*, (It commences its ravages in this place (7 miles south of Boston) at the time the damask rose puts forth its blossoms. The following is a memorandum of the first appearance of this destructive insect for several years past.

1822, June 10,
1823, " 20,
1824, " 15,
1825, " 10,
1826, " 6,
1827, " 10,
1828, " 10,
1829, " 12,

land Farmer of the 20th of June, 1830, speaking of his apple trees having produced double blossoms this season, has added the following remarks:

The confirmation of the truth of the above anomaly in the vegetable kingdom, I can certify as coming under my observation. Above twenty years ago, while a minor and living with my father, in the town of Mansfield, Mass. he inoculated an apple tree, in the month of July, which had sprung up in the garden from the seed, was very thrifty and the second year of its growth. It was inoculated about nine inches from the ground and the next spring the top was taken off. In the month of May it blossomed. From one bud there sprang two distinct blossoms, one of them was the most extraordinary blossom that I ever beheld on an apple tree. It was a double blossom and resembled in appearance a white rose, with petals almost as large and equally as numerous. The stem was of an uncommon length, I think about 5 inches long. There was no appearance of any apple attached to it.

Another fact equally as singular was, that there was another blossom from the same bud of usual form and appearance, from which grew and came to maturity an apple, remarkably fair and of larger size than common for the kind, which was the sour red streak. The apple stayed on until plucked off after the frosts in autumn had commenced. Many came to see the curiosity, who declared they never saw or heard of the like before. The inoculation grew to the length of three feet that season, in two branches.

ISAAC STEARNS, JR.

Providence, July 15, 1830.

Library of Useful Knowledge—Farmers' Series.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

[Continued.]

FARCY.

FARCY is intimately connected with glanders; they will run into each other, or their symptoms will mingle together, and before either arrives at its fatal termination its associate will almost invariably appear. An animal inoculated with the matter of farcy will often be afflicted with glanders, while the matter of glanders will frequently produce farcy. They are different types or stages of the same disease. There is, however, a very material difference in their symptoms and progress, and this most important of all, that while glanders are generally incurable, farcy, in its early stage and mild form, may be successfully treated.

Veterinary writers tell us that it is a disease of the absorbents in the skin. The small arteries are employed in building up and nourishing the various parts of the body; and another set of vessels are busied in taking up and carrying away that which is worn out and useless. There is no part of the body on which thousands of these little tubes do not open. Those of the skin are not only employed in removing useless materials, but in taking up various substances, and principally fluids which may be in contact with the skin. The little vessels which are thus occupied, collect together and form larger branches, which run in company with the superficial veins, and therefore farcy was once supposed to be a disease of the veins, and the tumors by which it is characterized accompany the course of the veins. The poison which they take up produces inflammation in them, which gradually spreads along the absorbent, and causes it to swell.

These vessels, small as they are, contain valves like those in the common pump, which permit the fluid to pass one way, but prevent its return. The inflammation, which pursues the natural course of the fluid through these tubes, that is, towards the reservoir into which it is thrown before it enters the heart, seems to be arrested by these valves, and they inflame and swell; and therefore the first indication of this disease, even before any drooping, or loss of condition, or of appetite, is generally the appearance of little tumors—*farcy buds*—close to some of the veins, following the course of the veins, and connected together by a kind of cord, which farriers call *corded veins*. When they are few and small they may possibly exist for several weeks without being observed; but at length they increase in number and in size, and become painful and hot, and some of them begin to ulcerate. They appear usually about the face or neck, or inside of the thigh, and in the latter case there is some general enlargement of the limb, and lameness.

In some cases, however, the horse will droop for many a day before the appearance of the *buds* or *farcy buds*;—his appetite will be impaired;—his coat will stare;—he will lose flesh. The poison is evidently at work, but has not gained sufficient power to cause the absorbents to swell. In a few instances these buds do not ulcerate, but become hard and difficult to disperse. The progress of the disease is then suspended, and possibly for many months the horse will appear to be restored to health; but he bears the seeds of the malady about him, and, all at once, the farcy assumes a virulent form, and hurries him off. These buds have sometimes been confounded with the

little tumors or lumps of *surfeit*. They are generally higher than these tumors;—not so broad;—have a more knotty feel, and are principally found on the inside of the limbs, instead of outside.

The increase of these buds marks the progress of the disease, and that progress is retarded by the resistance of these valves. The ulcers spread around, and are cured with considerable difficulty. Larger tumors appear in the groin and between the fore-leg, and ulcerate and spread, and the hollows and burrowings run deep in every direction, and the horse becomes a miserable and loathsome object. Glanders speedily appear, and death ensues.

Few things are more unlike, or more perplexing, than the different forms which farcy assumes at different times. One of the legs, and particularly one of the hinder-legs, will suddenly swell to an enormous size. At night the horse will appear to be perfectly well, and in the morning one leg will be three times the size of the other, with considerable fever, and scarcely the power of moving the limb.

The treatment of farcy varies with the form it assumes. In the button or bud farcy, a mild dose of physic should be first administered. The buds should be then carefully examined, and if any of them have broken, the budding iron, of a dull red heat, should be applied to them; or if matter should be left in them, showing that they are disposed to break, they should be penetrated with the iron. These wounds should be daily inspected, and if, when the slough of the cantery comes off, they look pale, and foul, and spongy, and discharge a thin matter, they should be frequently washed with a lotion, composed of a drachm of corrosive sublimate dissolved in an ounce of rectified spirit; the other buds should likewise be examined, and opened with the iron as soon as they evidently contain matter. When the wounds begin to look red, and the bottom of them is even and firm, and they discharge a thick white or yellow matter, the friar's balsam will speedily heal them. As, however, the constitution is now tainted, local applications will not be sufficient, and the disease must be attacked by internal medicines, as soon as the physic has ceased to operate. The corrosive sublimate will be the best alternative, and may be given in doses of ten grains, gradually increased to a scruple, with two drachms of gentian and one of ginger, and repeated morning and night until the ulcers disappear, unless the horse is violently purged, or the mouth becomes sore, when a drachm of blue vitriol may be substituted for the corrosive sublimate. During this, the animal should be placed in a large box, with a free circulation of air; and green grass, or carrots, the latter more particularly, should be given him, with a fair allowance of corn. If he could be turned out during the day, it would be advantageous; but at all events he should be daily exercised.

In the species of farcy attended with enormous swelling, it will be prudent to bleed moderately as well as to physic. The iron will not be necessary, but the same alternative medicine will be useful, and the leg should be frequently fomented with warm water. In both cases, although the air should be fresh and cool, the horse should be warmly clothed.

THE WATER FARCY, confounded by name with the common farcy, and by which much confusion has been caused and a great deal of mischief done,

is a dropsical affection of the skin, either of the chest or of the limbs generally, and belongs to another part of the subject.

A tumor termed a POLYPUS sometimes occupies one of the nostrils. It will grow to a very large size, obstructing the breathing, and sadly annoying the horse. As this can only be removed by an operation, which a veterinary surgeon alone is competent to perform, we do not describe it particularly.

THE LIPS.

The lips of the horse are far more important organs than many suppose. They are, in a manner, the hands of the horse; and if any one will take the trouble to observe the manner in which he gathers up his corn with them, and collects together his grass before he divides it with his nippers, he will be satisfied that the horse would be no more able to convey the food to his mouth without them, than the human being could without his hands. This has even been put to the test of experiment. The nerves which supply the lips were divided in a poor ass, to illustrate some point of physiology. The sensibility of the lips was lost, and he knew not when he touched his food with them; the motion of the lips was lost, and he could not get the oats between his teeth, although the manger was full of them; at length, driven by hunger, he contrived to lick up a few of them with his tongue, but when they were on his tongue, the greater part of them were rubbed off before he could get them into his mouth. It is on account of this use of the lips, that the faces of all quadrupeds are so lengthened that the lips may be brought into contact with his food, without inconvenience or injury to other parts of the face.

The lips of the horse should be thin, if the beauty of the head be regarded, for if they are loaded with fat they cannot be so sensible as they ought to be: yet, although thin, they should evidently possess power, and be strongly and regularly closed. A firm, compressed mouth gives a favorable and no deceptive idea of the muscular power of the animal. Lips apart from each other, and hanging down, indicate weakness or old age, or dullness and sluggishness.

The depth of the mouth, or the distance from the fore part to the angle of the lips, should be considerable, first, for the sake of beauty. A short protuberant mouth would be a bad finish to the tapering face of the blood horse;—more room is likewise given for the opening of the nostril, which we have seen to be an important consideration. The bridle will not be carried well, and the horse will hang heavy on hand, if there be not considerable depth of mouth.

INDICATIONS OF OLD AGE IN A HORSE.

The general indications of old age, independent of the teeth, are deepening of the hollows over the eyes,—gray hairs, and particularly over the eyes, and about the muzzle; thickness and hanging down of the lips; sharpness of the withers; sinking of the back; lengthening of the quarters; and the disappearance of windgalls, spavins, and tumors of every kind.

Of the natural age of the horse we should form a very erroneous estimate, from the early period at which he is now worn out and destroyed. Mr Blaine tells us of a gentleman, who had three horses, which died at the ages of thirty-five, thirty-seven and thirtynine. Mr Colly mentions one that received a ball in his neck, at the battle of

Preston, in 1715, and which was extracted at his death, in 1758; and Mr Percival gives an account of a barge horse that died in his sixty-second year.

Lightning.—It is curious to find that the conductor or lightning rod, which so many men of genius, learning, and ingenuity, have been at the pains to complete, which in fact has always been regarded as one of the proudest trophies of science—was known and employed by a people of no more refined cultivation than the wild peasantry of Lombardy. The Abbe Berthollet, in his work on the electricity of Meteors, describes a practice used in some of the bastions of the Castle of Duino, on the shores of the Adriatic, which has existed from time immemorial, and which is literally neither more nor less than the process that enabled Franklin to bring down lightning from the clouds. An iron staff, it seems, was erected on the bastion of the castle during the summer, and it was part of the duty of the sentinel, whenever a storm threatened, to raise an iron pointed halberd towards this staff. If upon approach of the halberd, sparks were emitted (which to the scientific mind, would show that the staff was charged with electricity from a thunder cloud,) the sentinel was made sure that a storm impended, and he tolled a bell which sent forth the tidings of danger to the surrounding country. Nothing can be more delightfully amiable than the parental care of its subjects which this interesting provision of the local government exemplified. The admonishing sound of the bell was obeyed like a preternatural signal from the depth of the firmament; shepherds were seen hurrying over valleys urging their flocks from the exposed fields to places of shelter. The fishing boats, with which the coast of the Adriatic was generally studded, forthwith began to crowd sail and make for the nearest port, while many a supplication was put up from many a gentle and devout heart on shore, before some hallowed shrine, for the safety of the little fleet.—*Monthly Review.*

MECHANICS.

If we look round within the circle of our acquaintance, we shall find that many of our most respectable citizens are mechanics. Several of the first merchants in this city were once mechanics, many of our professional men were in youth mechanics. Several of our most distinguished legislators, philosophers and statesmen, were also once mechanics. How did they rise to their present eminence? It was by the cultivation of their minds in useful knowledge, by feeling a proper respect for themselves which led them to form regular, industrious and frugal habits, and thus have they secured the respect and confidence of their employers, and risen to the affluence and respectability which they now enjoy. The same path of honor and usefulness is opened to every person in our happy republic; and we hope that these examples will stimulate every mechanic among us to imitate these examples, that they may become, as they deserve, respected for their worth and usefulness.—*N. Y. Even. Jour.*

A CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

Mr James Johnson, of Pikeville, Md. states that last summer, a black man was bitten upon the finger in the dark, by a snake supposed to be a copperhead. His arm swelled to twice its ordinary size. A physician had a strong decoction

of the bark of the yellow poplar, or American tulip tree, made, with which the swelled part was washed often, a half pint given him to drink every half hour, and the bruised bark put on as a poultice.—The pain soon ceased, the swelling subsided, and the man got well.

VALUE OF TIME.

An Italian philosopher expressed in his motto, that 'time was his estate;' an estate which will indeed produce nothing without cultivation; but which will always abundantly repay the labors of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be overrun with noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than use.

To destroy insects that infest Peach Trees.—Take 2 lbs. soft soap, 2 lbs. of flour of sulphur, 2 oz. of nux vomica, and a half gill of the oil of turpentine; boil them together in 8 gallons of water until reduced to six, and set it aside for use. Remove the ground around the tree until the upper roots are left bare, clean it to the main branches, make the liquor milk warm, and with a soft brush carefully apply it to the body of the tree. Let no one condemn this prescription without giving it a fair trial.—*Norristown Free Press.*

It is said that at Mulberry Grove, Leicester, Ms. about 50,000 silk worms are now at work. Mr Abbott has been active in introducing them.

If you would have the state prosperous, you must make the men of principle, the principal men.

In France there are few soups or sauces made without a portion of sorrel; and so much is it esteemed in that country, that they take the greatest care to have a store preserved for winter use. It is a common saying among the French, that a good housewife is known by her pots of sorrel.

In the vegetable markets, as well as at the doors of the green-grocers in Paris, the picking of sorrel is as common as the shelling of peas in London.

The value of the silk manufacture of Great Britain is reckoned at \$45,000,000, and gives support to 600,000 souls.—Yet she imports all the raw material, and her manufacturers have hitherto been obliged to pay a duty of one dollar per pound on that raw material. The wages of the workmen employed in its different branches amount to \$15,000,000.

A strong decoction of wormwood is said to be a perfect cure for the *delirium tremens*, to which drunkards who suddenly leave off the use of ardent spirits are so liable.—*Portland Argus.*

Drunkenness.—All excess is ill; but drunkenness is of the worst sort. It spoils health, dismounts the mind, and unmans men. It reveals secrets, is quarrelsome, lascivious, impudent, dangerous, and mad. In fine, he who is drunk is not a man; because he is, so long, void of reason, which distinguishes a man from a beast.—*Wm. Penn.*

LAW.—Jews ruin themselves at their passover, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians in their law-suits.—*Spanish Proverbs.*

QUALIFICATIONS.—Five things are requisite to a good officer. Ability, clean hands, despatch, patience and impartiality.—*Wm. Penn.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1830.

From the National Aegis

PEAR TREES.

Some three or four years since a disease appeared on pear trees, which from the appearance assumed after the attack, was called the *fire blight*.

Some insisted that the rapid decay of the branches of apparently healthy trees, was occasioned by their being girdled by a small bug which eats its way in the sap wood nearly or quite round the limb, that this bug was not more than one tenth of an inch in length, and various other particulars.

Others urged that it was a new disease among fruit trees and, probably arose from a change of the sap, effected by the powerful rays of the summer sun operating upon an unusually luxuriant growth of new wood, that the sap became sour or its qualities materially changed.

Communications supporting these two opposite theories appeared, and the writers on both sides after much discussion remained satisfied of the correctness of their different theories.

The writer of this, in order to satisfy himself, examined a number of limbs affected with the fire blight, some of which were more than three feet in length; he separated the limbs from the parent tree, so close to the body as to take a piece of the bark from the trunk, then carefully split the limbs from end to end, keeping the split as near the centre of the limb as possible, and for most of the length in the pith. He then minutely and thoroughly examined the halves of the limb thus prepared with a good compound microscope, (its magnifying power about ten degrees,) and was not able to discover the slightest trace of a perforation made by any bug or insect in either of the pieces.

In order to be more sure of the fact, he again divided the halves of the limb into two equal longitudinal sections, and subjected the fresh sides thus exposed to the test of the microscope, still no appearance of the work of an insect could be discovered. It was evident that the cause of this decay of the limbs was somewhere in themselves, for the limbs examined were in that part next to the trunk of the trees in a still flourishing condition, the extremes for near half the length were dead, and the limbs were taken off close to the wood of the trunk. If it was the work of bugs or insects that caused this premature decay, the part eat must have extended nearly or quite round the limbs before they would perish for want of the necessary supply of sap. By the result of the investigation it appears that if any bugs or insects were in the limbs at all, their path could not have extended round one quarter part of the circumference of the limb, and of course could not have cut off so much of the supply of sap as to injure the limb.

The bark of the limbs was all taken off, and the alburnum and bark both carefully examined by the eye, and with the microscope; here seemed to be the seat of the disease, the alburnum was at the small ends of the limbs black and discolored for half their length towards the trunk of the tree; this discoloration did not extend equally round the trunk, but would on one side perhaps, be an inch in advance of its opposite.

The writer does not undertake to assign a cause for the fire blight, but merely says, that from a minute and careful examination, he is well satisfied that in the limbs he examined it never was

caused by the work of an insect.—That bugs or insects may and do sometimes work in the limbs of the pear trees he does not doubt, but he is equally firm in the belief, that there is a disease often affecting the pear tree, external indications of which are similar to those exhibited on limbs of that tree girdled by bugs or insects, which originates from an entirely different cause.

AGRICOLA.

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—It has been said to be unphilosophical to suppose more than one cause to an effect; and as blight in pear trees is an effect sometimes produced by an insect called *Scolytus pyri*, therefore we should be satisfied with that cause for blight, and attribute every blight which ever affects pear trees to that insect. But we might as well say that a defective tooth was cause sufficient to account for the effect in the human body called *pain*, and whenever the latter existed we might take it for granted that a tooth extractor was the proper application.

Blight is a withering or blasting of substances belonging to the vegetable kingdom while in a state of growth. Whatever causes such withering or blasting is the cause of blight. The blight mentioned above by 'Agricola,' is probably what is called by writers fire blight. The blight in the limb of a pear tree, sent us by Dr FISKE was, no doubt, caused by *scolytus pyri*, and is as different from fire blight as gout from yellow fever.

Dr Cox says, 'That species of blight which is sometimes called the fire blight, frequently destroys trees in the fullest apparent health, in a few hours, turning the leaves suddenly brown, as if they had passed through a hot flame, and causing a morbid matter to exude from the pores of the bark, of a black, ferruginous appearance; this happens through the whole course of the warm season, more frequently in weather both hot and moist, affording reason to believe that it arises from rays of the sun operating on the vapor, or clouds floating in the atmosphere, either by concentration or reflection. It generally, though not always, is perceived most in confined places: certain kinds, and particularly that most exquisite of our winter pears, the St Germain, seems peculiarly liable to this species of blight. I have in twenty years lost upwards of fifty trees in the fullness of vigor, sometimes in the most open airy situations, and in every kind of soil. From repeated observation of the kinds most liable to this malady, I have been led to believe, that it is somewhat connected with a principle which appears to be considered as a sound one by the most judicious European writers, when treating of apple trees, that is, the long duration of the variety. It is certain, that natural trees, continually springing up from seed, are seldom attacked by this disease; and the Seckle pear, generally supposed to be a new variety, is but little affected by it—of fifty bearing trees of this kind, of various ages, I have not lost one entire tree from this cause—this year, for the first time, I have perceived the limbs of some of them partially affected, and in some instances several large branches have been destroyed. From the great vigor and rapidity of vegetation in America, pear trees, if much pruned, are apt to grow too fast; this appears to render them more liable to the effect of the fire blight than otherwise they would be—I have therefore changed my mode of trimming them under this impression, confining it very much to suckering, and merely forming the tree—our heat and dry-

ness, do not require the growth to be so open as in Europe,

Miller's Gardener's Dictionary says, 'There is a sort of blight, which is often destructive to orchards and open plantations, against which we know not a remedy. This is called a fire blast, which in a few hours has not only destroyed the fruit and leaves, but many times parts of trees, and sometimes entire trees have been killed by it.

'This is supposed to have been effected by volumes of transparent flying vapors, which among the many forms they revolve into, may sometimes approach so near to a hemisphere or hemicylinder, either in their upper or lower surfaces, as thereby to make the beams of the sun converge enough to scorch plants or trees they fall upon, in proportion to the greater or less convergency of the sun's rays.

'Against this enemy to our fruits there is no guard to our trees, nor any remedy to cure it: but as this more frequently happens in close plantations (where the stagnating vapors from the earth, and the plentiful perspirations from the trees are pent in for want of a free air to dissipate and expel them; which are often observed in still weather to ascend in so plentiful a manner, as to be seen by the naked eye, but especially by reflecting telescopes, so as to make a clear and distinct object become dim and tremulous) than in those which are planted at a greater distance, or are not surrounded with hills or woods; this directs us, in the first planting of kitchen gardens and orchards, &c, that we should allow a greater distance between the trees, and to make choice of clear healthy situations, that the air may freely pass between the trees to dissipate those vapors before they are formed into volumes, whereby the circumambient air will be clear, and less subject to injuries; as also that fruits produced in this clearer air will be much better than those that are surrounded with a thick rancid air; for as fruits are often in a respiring state, they consequently, by imbibing a part of these vapors, are rendered crude and ill tasted.'

Edinburgh Review.—WELLS & LILLY have this day published No. 101 of the Edinburgh Review, which contains elaborate articles on the following subjects.

Naval Tactics, Breaking of the Enemy's Line—Sir James Turner's Life and Times; Scottish Covenanters—Public Schools of England; Eton—Astronomical society of London; Recent History of Astronomical Science—Scottish Judicial Reforms; Law of Scotland and England—Public Registry in England—Duty on Coal; Coal Trade—Mr Robert Montgomery's Poems; and the modern Practice of Puffing—Finance; The Budget—Delavigne's Marino Faliero; Anglo-French Drama—Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Munro. Quarterly List of New Publications.—Price \$5 00 per annum.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. FRUITS.

Saturday, July 17, 1830.

Cherries.—From Mr ROBERT MANNING, of Salem, fruit of the Plum Stone Morello. This cherry is of a large and fine appearance and of good flavor of the kind. Mr Manning states that they are good bearers; they are well described in Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, p. 29. From RUFUS HOWE, from garden of S. DOWNER, Dorchester, fruit of a French Cherry, (name lost) of good appearance but rather acid flavor.

Gooseberries.—From Mr SAMUEL WALKER, of Roxbury, fruit of five varieties, (names not given) consisting of small, medium, and very large sized. The medium was preferred for eating. From Mr N. SEAVER, of Roxbury, five varieties, viz: Roxbury Lion, Bang-up, Jolly Angler, and two, names unknown; all which were of a large and fine appearance. The first named had the preference; eight of them weighed 4 oz. 4 drs., and one 12 dwts. Mr Seaver states his bushes are all young and small, being the first year of bearing and have averaged one quart each.

Honey.—From RUFUS HOWE, from S. DOWNER's Garden, one box filled with Honey, made the present season, being the upper story of a Hive. It presented a most beautiful and delicate appearance; weight, 15 lbs. Mr Howe states he commenced this spring with ten hives, many of which were in a weak state, from which he now has thirty; he has taken from the hives about one hundred and fifty pounds of new honey, and will probably have as much more before the season is past; and that the Bee Miller or Moth, which has been so destructive to Bees in this vicinity appears to have in a great measure ceased its ravages.

S. D.

The Committee on Vegetables have awarded the premium for Early Potatoes to Mr SAMUEL POND, of Cambridge, and for Early Beets and Early Cauliflowers to Mr NATHANIEL SEAVER, of Roxbury.

Boston, July 21, 1830.

It is now the season when children, and others who ought to know better, eat unripe fruit, and cholera morbus and dysentery commence their ravages. In the week ending 10th inst., 30 persons died in Philadelphia of these disorders.—Boiled milk, thickened with a little flour, is an almost certain cure for dysentery, in common cases.—*Boston Patriot.*

From a valuable little work entitled 'Seventy five Recipes.'

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.

A pint of stewed gooseberries, with all their juice.

A quarter of a pound of powdered sugar.

Two ounces of fresh butter.

Two ounces grated bread.

Three eggs.

Stew the gooseberries till quite soft.—When they are cold, mash them fine with the back of a spoon, and stir into them one half of the sugar. Take the remainder of the sugar, and stir it to a cream with two ounces of butter.

Beat the three eggs, and stir them into the butter and sugar, in turn with the gooseberries, and the grated bread.

Lay puff-paste in a soup-plate. Put in the mixture, and bake it half an hour.

Do not grate sugar over it.

Boston Pudding.—Make a good common paste with a pound and a half of flour, and three quarters of a pound of butter.—When you roll it out the last time, cut off the edges, till you get the sheet of paste of an even square shape.

Have ready some fruit sweetened to your taste. If cranberries, gooseberries, dried peaches, or damsons, they should be stewed in very little water, drained, and seasoned with nutmeg, rose water, and lemon. If currants, raspberries, or black berries, they should be mashed with sugar, and put into the pudding raw.

Spread the fruit very thick, all over the sheet of paste, (which must not be rolled out too thin,) when it is covered all over with the fruit, roll it up, and close the dough at both ends, and down the last side. Tie the pudding in a cloth, and boil it.

Eat it with sugar. It must not be taken out of the pot till just before brought to the table.

Red Currant Jelly.—Wash your currants, drain them, and pick them from the stalks. Mash them with the back of a spoon. Put them in a jelly-bag, and squeeze it till all the juice is pressed out. To every pint of juice allow a pound of the best loaf sugar. Put the juice and the sugar into your kettle, and boil it fifteen minutes, skimming it all the while. Pour it warm into your glasses, set it several hours in the sun; and when cold, tie it up with brandy paper.

Jellies should never be allowed to get cold in the kettle. If boiled too long they will lose their flavor, and become of a dark color.

Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and grape jelly may be made in the same manner, and with the same proportion of loaf-sugar.

Raspberry Jam.—Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Mash the raspberries and put them with the sugar into your preserving kettle. Boil it slowly for an hour, skimming it well. Tie it up with brandy paper.

All jams are made in the same manner.

Black Cake.—Three pounds of butter and three pounds of sugar heat to a cream, three glasses of brandy and two of rose water, twentyeight eggs and three pounds of flour added by degrees together, six pounds of currants, six pounds of seeded raisins, one ounce of cinnamon, one ounce of nutmeg, three quarters of an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of mace, one pound of lemon. Two large loaves, baked five hours.

Cockroaches.—the sapient Sancho Panza declares that there is a remedy for every thing but death; and it is truly happy for mankind that the multiplication of this pestilent race can be repressed by aid of their own voracity. If to a quantity of Indian corn meal about one third of white or red lead is added, and the mixture moistened with molasses, so as to make it moderately adhesive, the cockroaches will gladly devour it. The repetition of this poisoned food for a few nights is generally sufficient to reduce their numbers to a very few, even in the most infected houses, and will eventually cause the destruction of the whole.

Soda.—A few ounces of soda will soften a hog's-head of the hardest water. It is greatly superior in washing to either pot or pearl ash, giving a delicate whiteness to the linen, without the slightest injury, and it never, unless excess is used, in the least affects the hands.

A Profitable Gooseberry Bush.—Dr S. A. SHURTLEFF, raised the present season in his garden, near Pemberton's Hill, in Boston, on a single Gooseberry bush, one bushel of Gooseberries of superior quality. The fruit sold at 20 cents per quart, amounting in all to \$6.40.

Our printer desires us to state that the present excessive warm weather has had so unfavorable an effect upon the composition rollers used at the Steam Power Press, as to render it impossible to get out this week's paper in so workmanlike a manner as is desirable; on this account we have deferred printing the title-page and index to the eighth volume; it will probably be issued with our next paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged this week to defer eight communications; among which are one on Domestic Wines, by J. M. G.—Remarks on the Hessian Fly, and of a parasitic Insect that feeds upon it—&c, &c,—all of which will soon appear.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Roman.

This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms. at 20 dollars the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. June 25

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street,

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. London describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cælebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cælebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cælebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

tf. July 9.

Medical School in Boston.

The Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects:—

Anatomy and Surgery, by John C. Warren, M. D.
Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D.
Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Walter Channing, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by James Jackson, M. D.
The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to \$70. Board is obtained for about \$3 per week.

This institution now offers greater advantages for the acquirement of a thorough Medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors. 5t June 18.

Chloride of Lime.

For sale by Ebenezer Wight, Druggist, Milk Street, opposite Federal Street, Chloride of Lime, well known for its excellence in destroying noxious effluvia, and for its use in the arts. 4t July 9.

Macduff

For sale—price \$300. He is a full bred Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr POWELL of Philadelphia—red and white; calved in June, 1827. Dam—Annabella, sold at the auction of Mr Powell's cattle, June 16, to Mr Freeman of Baltimore, for \$310. Sire—Mr Powell's celebrated Bull, *Malcolm*.

The stock from Macduff has proved good. The Bull may be seen on the farm of the subscriber, near Newark, New Jersey. Letters directed to him, 27, Nassau-street, New York, will be attended to. A. DEY.

New York, June 22, 1830.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel	4 00	5 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	111 00	113 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	47	1 10
BEEF, mess,	barrel	9 25	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 00	9 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 37	5 53
Genesee,	"	5 37	5 75
Rye, best,	"	3 50	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel	46	55
Rye,	"	65	67
Barley,	"	37	40
Oats,	"	37	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	9 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask	80	90
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 50	3 75
PORK, clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12	15
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 00	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	3 00	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	4 00	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	2 50	2 50
Red Top (northern),	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound	33	38
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	33
Red Clover, (northern),	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	50	55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	30	35
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	42	45
Merino, half blood,	"	38	42
Merino, quarter,	"	35	40
Native, washed,	"	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	38	50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	38	42
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"		40

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	8	10
whole hogs,	5	6
VEAL,	4	3
MUTTON,	4	12
POULTRY,	10	15
BUTTER, keg and tub,	10	13
Lamp, best,	12	18
EGGS,	dozen	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	24	5
Indian, retail,	"	0
POTATOS, new	"	02
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel	3 50 4 10

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, July 19.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 279 Beef Cattle, including about 50 unsold last week—unsold at the close of the market between 90 and 100—10 Cows and Calves, and 2209 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales dull, from \$3 50 to 4 50. Cows and Calves—We noticed the sale of three only at \$17 and 25.

Sheep—Sales brisk, fair lots at \$1 25 a 2—some probably brought more than \$2, and we noticed a few taken for less than \$1—quality poor.

Swine—none at market.

The Wool Trade.—Intelligent dealers in wool express the opinion that wool will hold its present price, and if there be any change, that it will be a farther advance.

MISCELLANIES.

COFFEE.

There are probably many house-keepers who will be interested in the following simple rules for the preparation of an important item of domestic luxury. It is somewhat remarkable that an infusion which may be made with great ease, and in a very short space of time, is, in many families, the cause of more vexation and complaint than all the other petty annoyances of the household put together. The suggestions below, which we copy from the Virginia Literary Museum, may be the means of soothing the diurnal irritation of many an unquiet spirit.—*Bos. Dai. Adv.*

1. The raw coffee should be round and small grained, free from dirt and of a light color. It should have no appearance of mouldiness, and be quite free from any strong smell. It should not be long kept in sacks with other provisions, as there is no substance more apt to obtain strong and disagreeable odors from the presence of its neighbors. Rum injures it; and Miller even goes so far as to state, that a few bags of pepper, on board a ship from India, upon one occasion, spoiled the whole cargo.

2. When the grains are large, flat, and of a green color, they should be kept on hand, in a dry situation, a long time before use. Every West Indian planter knows this fact, although his interest too often induces him to send the article to market before it is old and dry enough.

3. Roasting coffee is by far the most difficult operation of the housekeeper; when carried far enough, an aromatic oil is formed by the heat and forces itself out upon the surface of the grains, giving them a glossy appearance, and an odor which is considered their perfection; yet too little roasting prevents the aroma from appearing, and too much completely volatilizes it, leaving nothing but a flat bitter taste. The heat should be strong and the operation shortened as much as possible, without burning the grains. The roaster should be close or well covered all the time, and, in order to improve the looks and flavor, a small piece of butter may be added to the coffee, while parching.

4. When thus prepared, coffee may be preserved for use in large quantities, without losing much of its freshness, provided the vessels containing it, be kept well covered.

5. An infusion of coffee is better than a decoction, simply because the heat, in the last case, being stronger and more lasting, drives off more of the aromatic oil. It is better, therefore, to grind the coffee very fine, and then expose it by means of a bag or strainer, to the action of boiling water, than to boil it any length of time. Heat, although unavoidable, injures the flavor, and the best coffee I remember to have tasted, was made by exposing the powder to a pressure of cold water; a tea-spoonful of this extract, thrown into a cup of hot water is sufficient. It is not a bad method to allow the ground coffee to lie in cold water between meals, and then to prepare it by adding hot water.—Just in proportion to the continuance of heat in this and the last operation, the fragrance disappears, and is replaced by a strong bitter taste which, according to the experiments of Chenevix, depends upon the presence of tannin (resembling that in tan bark.) Roasting, besides forming this bitter substance, deprives the coffee of nutritious qualities.

THE WEAZEL.

The following story is told in Selkirk-shire.—A group of haymakers while at work saw an eagle rising above the steep mountains that enclosed a narrow valley. The eagle himself was no unusual sight, but there is something so imposing and majestic in this noble bird, while he soars upwards in spiral circles that it fascinates the attention of most people. The spectators were soon aware that there was something peculiar in the flight of the bird they were observing. He used his wings violently and the strokes were often repeated as if he had been alarmed and hurried by unusual agitation, and they noticed at the same time that he wheeled in circles constantly decreasing, while his ascent was proportionally rapid. The now idle haymakers drew together, in close consultation on the singular case, and continued to keep their eyes on the seemingly distressed eagle until he was nearly out of sight, rising higher and higher in the air.—In a short time, however, they were convinced that he was again rapidly seeking the earth, evidently not as he ascended, in spiral circles, but as something falling with great rapidity. But as he approached the ground they clearly saw he was tumbling in his fall like a shot bird, the convulsive fluttering of his powerful wings, stopping the descent but very little, until he fell at a small distance from the party.—A large buck tailed weazel or stoat, ran from the body as they came near, turned with the usual nonchalance and impudency of the tribe, stood upon its hind legs, crossed its fore paws over its nose, and surveyed its enemies a moment or two (as it often does when no dog is near) and bounded into a bush. The king of the air was dead, covered with his own blood, and upon further examination they found his throat cut, and the stoat has been suspected as the regicide unto this day.

A friend mentioned the following fact that came under his own observation.—A light snow covered the ground, and he, while walking out to an adjoining hill, fell in with the track of one of these weazels, which is easily to be distinguished from that of the smaller species by the larger foot print and length of the spring among the snow. He followed the track for some time for his amusement, along the sides of the hill until he came to the marks where a pair of grouse had been sitting, when he lost all trace of the weazel and could follow it no further. As there was no appearance of a hole he was much surprised, and paying close attention to the track of the animal, he became convinced that it had made a spring upon one of the birds which had flown away with it. The conclusion is that the stoat knew quite well what it was about, and would keep its hold until it came to the ground again under similar circumstances with the eagle.—*Mag. of Natural History.*

COCKROACHES.

These insects are among the most disagreeable of the annoyances to which the dwellings of man are subject, and, where their multiplication is permitted, the ravages they commit are extensive and vexatious. They are all nocturnal, and exceedingly agile; their flattened bodies allow them to hide, with ease, in every crevice, whence they sally forth in hordes during the night, to devour every sort of provision which is not secured from their voracity. Like all other depredators, they are thrown into confusion and put to flight by the presence of light, whence they were, in ancient times, appropriately called *lucifuge* or *light-shunners*. Their destructiveness is not confined to articles of provision for the table; silk, woollen, and even cotton cloths are devoured, or rendered useless by being gnawed through. At some seasons of the year, when the male cockroaches fly about, they are very troublesome, especially about twilight, when they dash into rooms, and often strike against the faces of those present. When a cockroach takes refuge or seeks concealment upon any person, he will inflict a smart bite, if particularly hurt or alarmed.—The sapient Sauchio Panza declares, that there is a remedy for

everything but death; and it is truly happy for mankind, that the multiplication of this pestilent race may be repressed by aid of their own voracity. If to a quantity of Indian corn meal about one third of white or red lead is added, and the mixture is moistened with molasses so as to make it moderately adhesive, the cockroaches will greedily devour it. The repetition of this poisoned food for a few nights is generally sufficient to reduce their numbers to a very few, even in the most infected houses, and will eventually cause the destruction of the whole. Traps especially designed for their capture are sometimes to be found at the potteries. A paste-board or card cover, well balanced upon two pins, and placed upon the edge of a vessel, nearly filled with molasses and water, makes a very good trap. The dish should be so placed, that they can readily mount upon the cover, which revolves on its axis whenever the equilibrium is disturbed, and throws the cockroaches into the fluid.—*Ency. Americana.*

BATHING.

In nothing were the ancients so much superior to us as in the elegance and commodiousness of baths. They found bathing not only good for the body, but for the mind, and retired from the bath not only with renovated strength but with renewed serenity.—They had baths in almost every house, and some of such splendid decorations, that their very fragments at this day excite the admiration of travellers. The Turks, whom we call the people least refined in Europe, nevertheless set us a good example in their baths. In Japan too a bath is an indispensable part of every house, and there are many baths at taverns for the refreshment of travellers.

But it would be vain to praise the advantages of bathing to those whose reluctance to enter water is little less than hydrophobia, or to commend neatness to those who know nothing from experiment of the qualities of the little cakes that are stamped 'Windsor.' All however who have practised bathing know better how to estimate its benefits. Much of the pleasure is lost from the want of a beach over which the sea is breaking, where a swimmer may come in on the mane of a wave; yet in the want of a beach we may act Diogenes, and be contented in a tub.—*Tribune.*

Bees and Honey.

For sale by RUFUS HOWE, at the Garden of S. DOWNER, Dorchester.—Fifteen Swarms of Bees, a part old, but mostly new ones—a number in double Hives with Glass windows, others in large single ones—also Honey of superior quality made from the blossoms of this year 25 cts. per pound 4t July 2.

Complete set of the New England Farmer.

A gentleman in Newport, R. I. wishes to procure a complete set of the New England Farmer.—Any person having a perfect copy, clean, and in good order, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr RUSSELL, the publisher, in Boston. 3t June 18.

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B. Taft's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until noon; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursday; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1830.

NO. 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Extract from a paper entitled 'Some account of the insect known by the name of the Hessian fly, and of a parasitic insect that feeds on it. By Thomas Say. [Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences, 1. p. 45, &c, accompanied by a plate.]

'The well known destroyer of the wheat, has received the name of Hessian fly, in consequence of an erroneous supposition that it was imported in some straw with the Hessian troops during the revolutionary war. But the truth is, it is absolutely unknown in Europe, and is a species entirely new to the systems. The insect described by Mr Kirby in the Trans. Lin. Soc. of London, vol. iv. p. 232, and named by him *Tipula Trilici*, is without doubt of the same genus with this, but specifically distinct. The Hessian fly belongs to the order *Diptera*, (containing the two-winged flies,) and genus *Cecidomyia* which includes insects resembling little long-legged gnats. The Hessian fly is thus named and described.

'*Cecidomyia destructor*. Head and thorax black; wings black, tawny at base; feet pale, covered with black hair. Length rather more than three twentieths of an inch. The eggs are elongated, somewhat cylindrical and of a yellowish color. The grub or larva is whitish, without feet, and when taken from the culm is almost inert, exhibiting very little motion to the eye. It is three twentieths of an inch in length, and one twentieth in thickness. The pupa resembles the mature larva, but is of a dark reddish brown color; and appears perfectly inert.

'The history of the changes of this insect is briefly this. The eggs are deposited by the female in different numbers from one to eight and perhaps more upon a single plant of wheat, and in so doing the parent exhibits another instance of that provident care for her offspring, which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect race. The egg is not placed at the axilla of either of the leaves indifferently, but displaying some portion of botanical knowledge, the fly carefully insinuates her elongated oviduct between the vagina of the inner leaf and the culm nearest the root of the plant, where, the larva, when excluded from the egg, will be in immediate contact with the culm from which alone its nourishment is derived. In this situation with the body inverted, the head being invariably towards the roots, the infant larva passes the winter. The pressure and puncture of the insect, in this state of its being, upon the culm, produces a longitudinal groove of sometimes sufficient depth to receive almost one half of the side of its body. When several of them are contiguous on the same plant the pressure is unequal, and the destruction of the plant ensues. The perfect fly appears early in June, lives but a short time, deposits its eggs and dies; the insects from these eggs complete the history by preparing for the winter brood.'

The parasite of the Hessian fly belongs to

the order *Hymenoptera*, and genus *Ceraphron*. It is thus described by Mr Say.

'*Ceraphron destructor*. Black granulated; feet and base of the antennæ whitish; abdomen glabrous, polished, ovate-acute.—Length one tenth of an inch.

'This is often mistaken for the Hessian fly, in consequence of being found in wheat-fields in vast numbers during the devastation committed there by that insect; and many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its evolution from the pupa itself of the destroying larva, under their own observation. The parasite insect, after the business of propagation is performed, throws off its wings as a useless incumbrance, in this respect resembling some species of the genus *Fornica*, to which also it bears some resemblance in point of form and appearance; this has led many to suppose that the Hessian fly is in reality no other than a kind of pismire in the apterous state. But the truth is the parasitic *Ceraphron* belongs to that vast tribe of insects included by Linnæus under the genus *Ichnæumon*. True to the manners of its kind, the parent deposits her eggs within the bodies of the larva of the *Cecidomyia destructor*, through a puncture made by her acute oviduct for the purpose; the young, when disclosed from the eggs, feeding securely within the body of the larva, at length kills it, but not in general until after its change into the pupa state. Protected by this indurated covering the parasite undergoes its change, and appears in the perfect state about the latter part of June. It seems probable that this insect prevents the total loss of our wheat-crops, by restraining the increase of the *Cecidomyia* within certain bounds. The *Ichnæumon Tipulæ* of Mr Kirby is congeneric with this, but is doubtless specifically distinct.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DOMESTIC WINES.

MR FESSENDEN—The great difficulty of procuring foreign wines free from adulteration, should encourage families to make at home such wines as can be obtained from our own fruits. They would have the great advantage of being pure, and if properly manufactured will cost but a trifle. Any fruit of an agreeable flavor may be used for wine; it is conceived that the proportion of the quantity of fruit may be raised according to circumstances, the sugar being the article which will give body and strength to the liquor; and the fruit being used principally to impart to it color, taste, and flavor.

Currants make a favorite wine; and the proportion of juice may be varied, so as to suit circumstances. When fruit has proved scarce, I have used but one gallon of juice to three of water; last year I had plenty of currants, and to eighteen gallons of juice, I added only eighteen gallons of cold water, and one hundred pounds of coarsest brown sugar which cost five and one half cents per pound. I believe that the name of that kind of sugar in the stores, is Molasses Sugar; it is the foot of the hogsheads of brown

sugar, where the sirup settles; it is decidedly the best to make currant wine, provided it is clean, and from sugar of a good grain; it makes the most substantial and best wine. The above juice, water, and sugar were put together into a half hoghead tub, in a cool cellar, and well stirred two or three times a day until the sugar was entirely dissolved, the liquor was carefully skimmed of all impurities which gathered and swam on the top. When the sugar was dissolved, after letting it settle for a few hours, it was decanted into three small casks, putting first in each two quarts of the best French brandy. The bungs were put in immediately, but not driven tight, and the vent holes left opened. The bungs and the pins of the vent holes should be stopped tight, as soon as it can be done without running the risk of having the corks burst; opening the vent once or twice a day as long as it appears to be needful. The weather in common seasons is so hot at the time of the currant vintage, that every precaution should be taken to check the fermentation, and bring it to a close entirely, as soon as possible. Any want of attention in that respect may turn the liquor to acidity, or render it ultimately weak and turbid. After the casks are stopped close they ought to remain undisturbed until the beginning of March and then before the high winds of that month take place, the wine may be decanted into casks, or better yet, into demi-johns, which are more handy for use; and will keep the liquor in better order. If the wine has been made carefully, and the fermentation duly checked, it will decant in March perfectly clear, but if it should happen not to be the case, isinglass is the best ingredient to clear it with.

The greatest trouble in making currant wine is to press out the juice; even with the assistance of a press, the labor of it is considerable. This I have avoided of late years by baking them slightly, the fruit is put up into large red earthen ware pots, commonly called pail pots, covered over with a paper, and put into the oven of a temperature full as hot, as it is after taking out the bread. The pot may remain there till the heat of the oven is spent, and the currants will be found to have yielded their juice, and a small pressure over a sieve will separate it from the grounds. The time and labor saved are not the only advantage resulting from this method, but the juice so obtained; being in a great measure elaborated by the heat of the oven, has less tendency to ferment than in its natural raw state. The fruit should be perfectly ripe when gathered, which is, when the stalks have turned yellow, when the berries and leaves begin to fall, that is in general about the fifth of August.

There are other fruits besides Currants which would make pleasant wines; the small wild cherry could answer well for that purpose. The color, richness, and flavor of its juice would certainly be very favorable, and by baking, the juice could be easily obtained; the latest Black Mazzard and the Raspberry might also be made to answer a good purpose.

Peaches will make an excellent wine, and the

best sort for that purpose, I conceive, would be the common red peach. It is a great bearer and comes on late to ripeness, when the state of the atmosphere is well calculated for the vinous fermentation. The flavor and color of that juice would be well adapted for wine. On the 19th Sept. 1827, a storm began, which lasted three days, and took down most of my peaches; they were bruised and broken, and unfit for any use; this gave me the idea to try to convert them into wine, and after selecting those which appeared most fit for the purpose, I had them thrown into water, and well mashed with the hands; this mash was then placed in a large copper boiler, and boiled for some time, cooled, and strained. While yet warm, I had sixty pounds of sugar dissolved in it, and when cold put into a cask without any brandy, and bunged close. There were twenty-nine gallons; it remained so until the spring of 1828, and proved to be a very delicious wine; its only fault appeared to be a great propensity to ferment, which made it needful to keep it in a cool cellar; the cost of the sugar was \$6.90.

In England they make a very excellent wine with an infusion of *Walnut leaves*, sugar, and a small quantity of brandy; it is of excellent flavor, and esteemed to be a great stomachic.

They make another sort of wine with *cowslip blossoms*; and in fact any fruit or blossom capable of imparting a pleasant flavor, with sufficiency of sugar will make wine. Taking it for granted, as I believe there is no doubt, that sugar, dissolved in water and conducted through a proper fermentation, with a small addition of pure brandy, will procure a liquor possessed of all the cordial virtues of the wine made of grapes. The occasional rigor of winters precludes a hope for our present generations, to cultivate the foreign grape for the purpose of wine making. The necessity of covering over the vines for winter, the multiplicity of labor required for the due management of a vineyard, would render the cost far more than the price of imported wines. But our various fruits offer ample resources for making very pleasant and cheap wines, which would have the advantage of being pure and wholesome, and would save to the country immense sums, which now, in our days, are yearly exported to foreign nations.

With best wishes, I am your friend, &c.
Weston, July 20. J. M. G.

APPARATUS TO PREVENT THE ASCENT OF THE CANKER-WORM.

TO GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN—

Since your publication on the canker-worm in the N. E. Farmer of the 18th of June, I have thought much upon the subject, and after thinking of many plans to prevent ascent of the grub upon the trunk of the tree, I have succeeded in perfecting a cheap, and I hope, certain remedy.

I take the liberty of forwarding to you one or two models, or rather the apparatus itself; the small one is complete.—The mode of applying and fitting to the tree I will attempt to describe.

The first step will be to procure two strips of sheet lead, say an inch wide, and of sufficient length to reach half round the body of the tree; these are to get the circumference and any inequalities in the body of the tree at the spot where you wish to fix the board; then put them edgewise upon the board and with a

lead pencil trace the size and shape of the trunk of the tree; the next step will be to *circle* with the *gauge* for the insertion of the inner or *tin* rim; the circle is easily and deeply made by the sweep of the gauge; it should be made larger by at least an inch than the one made by the pencil,—then split the circular board by sawing, or lay on a straight stick and draw a knife on each side of the board, cutting at least one third through, and then split it. With a *compass* saw follow round the pencil mark, or perhaps cut a quarter of an inch larger to allow for the growth of the tree; the space between the board and tree may be filled with eakum; then apply the wooden hoop, thin edge up, or let the thin edge come just to the lower edge of the board; mark how far it laps—then lower the hoop and nail it with small nails, and clinch them; lift up the hoop to the lower edge of the board, and hold an iron wedge or some other solid substance on the upper surface of the board, and drive up the hoop tack with small nails; then insert the tin hoop by driving it down well into the groove; let it lap by an inch, put in a piece of flag and confine the lap by a tin loop, and you then have a circular canal, which, if not water tight, may easily be made so by giving it one or two linings of hot tar, or thick paint.

The canal may now be filled with tar and oil, spirits of turpentine, lime water, or I should think fish brine—or a brine made strong with common salt and nitre; this would not be likely to freeze in cool nights, and a little winter strained oil on the top would perhaps prevent the evaporation of the brine, and make it more difficult for the grubs. If the brine should become weakened by the rain or snow water, it might easily be strengthened by throwing in a little salt. The tin should be an inch higher than the wooden hoop—if they should swim across they would find it difficult climbing up.

I have never seen a *canker-worm* nor the *grub*, or *female*, but am under the impression that the grub is a clumsy insect; if that be the case, I think they would not be able to pass the boundaries of another more simple and cheaper defence than the one above described.

It is the circular board with only one rim, and that of the thinnest tin—to be put upon the outer edge instead of the wooden one, and reversed, or instead of rising above the upper surface of the board it should hang down an inch or two; this would present an obstacle which I think they never would be able to pass, for whenever they should attempt to turn the lower edge of the tin they would find themselves on *terra firma* instead of on the top of the tree.

If upon examination you should be of the opinion that either of the plans would answer any purpose, no one could object to them on the score of expense, for I would engage any required number to be delivered in Boston, the circular board and hoop, (of this largest size) for 12½ cents each, or the board for the tin rim for half the sum.

There is one other consideration,—if this will stop the grub, it would also stop the ascent of spiders, caterpillars, ants, slugs, and possibly the *cureulio*, if, as Dr Tilton says, they crawl up the body of the tree, instead of flying.

Be pleased to accept the assurances of my regard,
LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H., July 2, 1830.

SEASON AT CINCINNATI.

[Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, to the publisher of the New England Farmer.]

Wheat promises fair—also Oats and Barley, there will be excellent crops of rye—Hay will be light, though clover promises well—peaches are abundant—plums are not much cultivated, and apples are rather scarce—Corn is backward (so far as I can judge from a twenty-five miles' journey after a good milch cow, the same being scarce and dear) and markets are low for most kinds of agricultural produce.

I hope to be able to forward to you this winter a package of ornamental seeds which I am now collecting. I have seen several beautiful species, some of which I hope will be new; the Papaw and Tulip trees thrive here, and I trust will ere long adorn your city and vicinity. Some grounds here are very prettily ornamented; the ladies are tasteful in their flower gardens, and I think they are more inclined to work in them than they are in Boston.

J. A.

LIST OF FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you or some other competent gentleman publish in the New England Farmer a small Catalogue of the most approved pears, such as have fruited in our country and are good bearers; and show as near as practicable the *precise* time of ripening of each; commencing with the earliest. Let the day of the month be put down to show the comparative difference of the ripening of each variety. I find the catalogues of our nurserymen disagree; and are rather vague—Oct., Nov. and Dec. is not sufficiently explicit.—There is a time when each variety is generally in the greatest perfection. That time is important to be known, whether it be usually on the 1st, 15th, or the 30th, of the month. It is expected that pears will vary a short time in coming to maturity from year to year: yet the time within 10 or 15 days of ripening might be made known, which would be very useful to the horticultural community, particularly to those who are just beginning to cultivate this valuable fruit. It would also aid your readers in selecting those varieties which will ripen in succession.

The above information would be thankfully received and be very gratifying to at least one of your SUBSCRIBERS.

A valuable article on Fruit Trees, the most esteemed sorts, and their times of ripening, &c, written by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, will be found in Fessenden's New American Gardener, page 123.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have presumed to address to you the following questions, and shall feel particularly obliged by an early answer if consistent with your engagements.

1. What is the best wash to apply to apple and other fruit trees, and what time in the year is best for its application?

2. Has there ever been any method ascertained to prevent the ravages of the Canker Worm?

Do you know what will prevent the small

worm from attacking fruit trees in the month of June and July. This worm is much smaller than the Caterpillar which appears and forms branches in the spring.

Our fruit trees in this vicinity seem to call for great attention to prevent their utter destruction, and it is an object of some importance to ascertain if possible any remedy for the depredations of insects.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH ELLSWORTH.

Kitch Mill's, Conn., July 22, 1830.

INSECTS ON INDIAN CORN.

MR FESSENDEN—In the Farmer of the 2d inst. I noticed your remarks on the wire worm, which has been making ravages among the corn in some parts of the state. I have noticed many fields of corn in this vicinity, which were of a rusty yellow color, at the bottom—and in searching for the cause, the roots were found to be covered with green lice. The bottom of the stalk is almost dead, in most cases, from the loss of sap extracted by the insect. have you ever published any account of this insect? If not have you on hand any information to give respecting them.

Yours, H. FERRY.

Northampton, July 14, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—We have no recollection of having seen, heard, or read of the above mentioned insect, before the receipt of Mr Ferry's communication.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF CHERRY GRAFTS.

In the month of March, 1828, I set on a natural Cherry Stock, which is now seven inches in circumference, probably not much less then; a scion of the English Blackheart, which is now in the smallest place eleven inches in circumference and has completely covered the stock. There are three leading branches from this, one six and a half feet, one six feet, the other five and a half feet; there are seventeen smaller limbs, branching from these in all directions. It bore fruit this present season in abundance and to perfection only two years old. I have several others which have grown very rapidly and I believe they do quite as well if not better than budding, especially large stocks.

L. COBB.

Sharon, Mass. July 19, 1830.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.

[Concluded.]

THYME.

'No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.'

DEYDEN.

In ancient times, flocks of goats and sheep were sent from many remote parts, to feed on the thyme which grew so abundantly on the rocky parts of Languedoc and Narbonne, and this pasturage yielded a great revenue to the inhabitants of that country, during the height of Roman luxury, on account of the high flavor it gave to the thousands of cattle which were sent to that province.

'Where the wild thyme perfumes the purple heath,
Long lulling there your fleecy tribes extend.'

SHENSTONE.

Phillips in his History of Vegetables, says a long residence on and near the South Downs of Sussex, gave the author of this work an

opportunity of ascertaining, that those flocks which fed on hills most abounding with thyme, produced mutton of a very superior relish; and it cannot have escaped the notice of the epicures in haunches, that the highest flavored venison is always from arid hilly parks, where this penetrating 'pun provoking' herb abounds.

This plant was thought excellent in suffumigation to revive the spirits; and by its extraordinary fragrance it was deemed comfortable to the brain and highly exhilarating to the heart. A little thyme mixed with wine, gives it a most grateful savor, and both the smell and taste of it are very penetrating; whence it becomes sudorific, inciding, penetrating, healing, and opening; is of service in the flatulent colic, and restores a decayed appetite.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco was brought to England by Sir Francis Drake, in 1570, who that year made his first expedition against the Spaniards in South America. Lobel informs us, that it had been cultivated in England previously to that date. Sir Walter Raleigh carried the Virginian tobacco to England about the year 1586, and it is related that he was the first who brought tobacco into repute; but, by the caution he took in smoking it privately, it appears he did not intend that it should be copied. But sitting one day in a deep meditation, with a pipe in his mouth, he inadvertently called to his man to bring him a tankard of small ale: the fellow coming into the room, threw all the liquor in his master's face, and running down stairs, bawled out 'Fire! help! Sir Walter has studied till his head's on fire, and the smoke bursts out of his mouth and nose.' After this, Sir Walter made it no secret, and took two pipes just before he went to be beheaded.

A French Natural Historian (Valmont Bomare) relates, that in 1750, Maryland and Virginia produced to England more than 100,000 tons of tobacco; of which, he says, the English kept one half for their own consumption, and exported the remainder to France; for which the latter country paid annually the sum of 9,200,000 livres, or about \$1,701,993.52.

This vegetable still continues to form so considerable a branch of commerce in England, that a store-room has lately been erected in the London Docks, for the exclusive purpose of housing tobacco, which covers with one roof a space of nearly six acres of ground, and which is perhaps the largest room ever built. This immense store-room is, when empty, an object of wonder; but on seeing it full of tobacco, our amazement must be increased, by reflecting on the extent of the trade of England, and on the singular destination of such an enormous heap of half-putrefied nauseous leaves.

Wynne says, in his History of Virginia published in 1770, that the Virginians export annually above forty thousand hogsheads of this leaf, each hogshead containing eight hundred weight. This author says, 'wherever they have planted this article, their lands are so exhausted by it, that they will hardly produce the bare necessities of life, and much less such an exhausting weed. It is for this reason, that most of our tobacco plantations are broken up and the people have been obliged to quit them, and retire to the mountains, where they

find fresh lands fit to produce this plant, which is the support of their trade, and has been of more importance to them than all the other productions of North America put together, so long as their lands were fresh and fertile.'

WATER CRESS.

The ancients ate cress with their lettuce to counteract the cold nature of that salad. The name of Nasturtium alludes to its warm stimulating qualities, which were thought to put life into dull and stupid persons, and to brighten the understanding of those who ate of Nasturtium, and which gave rise to the Greek proverb, 'eat cress, and learn more wit.'

CHINESE MULBERRY TREE.

MR FESSENDEN—I perceive in your paper of 16th inst. a communication on the subject of the Chinese Mulberry Tree, (*morus multicaulis*) which, it is stated, was introduced to France from the Philippine Islands, in July last, and the acquisition of which promises to be of vital importance to the silk culture on account of its great superiority for that purpose. By the way of making known that in our country we sometimes even anticipate others in the introduction of useful horticultural productions, I have to state that this tree was introduced into our collection in the winter of 26-27, and has consequently existed among us for above three years. A number of plants were propagated from it the first season, several of which were sent abroad, and one of which I presented to that intelligent and enterprising friend of the silk culture, Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, who, in a recent letter, speaks of its flourishing condition.

P. S. I notice a small error in my communication inserted in your paper of 25th ult. The date should be May instead of June.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. PRINCE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden, {
N. Y., July 27, 1830.

CATTLE OVERCOME BY HEAT.

MR FESSENDEN—As the hot season has now arrived, when oxen are frequently overcome by heat, and many are lost, will you, or some of your correspondents, through the medium of your useful paper, inform the public of the best manner of treating an animal overcome by the heat, and you will oblige a constant reader.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS HUBBARD.

Concord, July 13, 1830.

☞ We find nothing on this subject in any veterinary writer, and our own observation and experience have not led us to any remedy for this evil of ordinary occurrence. We should be very much obliged to any correspondent who may suggest any cure or palliation for the complaint above mentioned.

To Remove a tight stopple from a decanter.—It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly, that the exertion of force sufficient to withdraw it would endanger the vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.—*Dr Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

Library of Useful Knowledge—Farmers' Series.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

(Continued)

DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

Of the diseases of the teeth in the horse, we know little. Carious or hollow teeth have occasionally, but not often, been seen; but the edges of the grinders from the wearing off of the enamel, or the irregular growth of the teeth, become rough, and wound the inside of the cheek; it is then necessary to adopt a summary but effectual method of cure, namely, to rasp them smooth. Many bad ulcers have been produced in the mouth, by the neglect of this.

The teeth sometimes grow irregularly in length, and this is particularly the case with the grinders, from not being in exact opposition to each other, when the mouth is shut. The growth of the teeth still going on, and there being no mechanical opposition to it, one of the back teeth, or a portion of one of them, shoots up half an inch or more above the others. Sometimes it penetrates the bars above, and causes soreness and ulceration; at other times, it interferes partially, or altogether, with the grinding motion of the jaws, and the animal pines away without the cause being suspected. Here the saw should be used, and the projecting portion reduced to a level with the other teeth. The horse which has once been subjected to this operation should afterwards be frequently examined, and especially if he lose condition; and, indeed, every horse that gets thin or out of condition, without fever, or any other apparent cause, should have his teeth and mouth carefully examined, and especially if he quid (partly chewing and then dropping) his food, without any indication of sore throat, or if he hold his head somewhat on one side, while he eats, in order to get the food between the outer edges of the teeth. A horse that has once had very irregular teeth is materially lessened in value, for, although they may be sawn down as carefully as possible, they will project again at no great distance of time.

DISEASES OF THE TONGUE.

The tongue is sometimes exposed to injury, from carelessness or violence in the act of drenching, or administering a ball, being pressed against, and cut by the edges of the grinders. A little diluted tincture of myrrh, or alum, dissolved in water, or even nature unassisted, will speedily heal the wound. The horse will bite his tongue,—most frequently in his sleep. If the injury be trifling, it requires little care; but in some instances, a portion of the tongue will be torn or nearly bitten off, and the assistance of a veterinary practitioner will be needed.

Bladders will sometimes appear along the under side of the tongue, which will increase to a considerable size, and the tongue itself will be much enlarged, and the animal will be unable to swallow, and a great quantity of rosy saliva will drivel from the mouth. This disease often exists without the nature of it being suspected. It resembles what is called the *blain* in the cow, which is a very serious complaint in that animal, frequently connected with much fever, and terminating in suffocation. If the mouth of the horse be opened, one large bladder or a succession of bladders of a purple hue,

will be seen to extend along the whole of the under side of the tongue. If they be lanced freely and deeply, from end to end, the swelling will very rapidly abate, and any little fever that remains may be subdued by cooling medicine. The cause of this disease is not clearly known. It usually proceeds, perhaps, from indigestion, connected with a general tendency to inflammation.

THE STRANGLES.

This is a disease principally incident to young horses—usually appearing between the fourth or fifth year, and oftener in the spring than in any other part of the year. It is preceded by cough, and can at first be scarcely distinguished from common cough, except that there is more discharge from the nostril, of a yellowish color, mixed with matter, but generally without smell; and likewise a considerable discharge of rosy fluid from the mouth, and greater swelling than usual under the throat. This swelling increases with uncertain rapidity, accompanied by some fever, and disinclination to eat, partly arising from the fever, but more from the pain the animal feels in the act of chewing. There is considerable thirst; but after a gulp or two, the horse ceases to drink, yet it is evidently desirous of more. In the attempt to swallow, and sometimes when not drinking, a convulsive cough comes on, which almost threatens to suffocate the animal, and thence probably the name of the disease. The tumor is about the centre of the channel under the jaw, it soon fills the whole of the space, and is evidently one uniform body, and may thus be distinguished from glanders, or the enlarged glands of catarrh. At length the centre of it becomes more prominent and softer, and it evidently contains a fluid. This rapidly increases, the tumor bursts and a great quantity of pus is discharged. As soon as the tumor has broken, the cough subsides, and the horse speedily mends, although some degree of weakness may hang about him for a considerable time.

The treatment of strangles is very simple. As the essence of the disease consists in the formation and suppuration of the tumor under the jaw, the principal, or almost the sole attention of the practitioner should be directed to the hastening of these processes: therefore, as soon as the tumor of strangles evidently appears, the part should be actively blistered. Old practitioners used to recommend poultices; which, from the thickness of the horse's skin, must have very little effect, even if they could be confined on the part; and from the difficulty and almost impossibility of this, and their getting cold and hard, they must weaken the energies of nature, and delay the ripening of the tumor. Fomentations are little more effectual. A blister will not only secure the completion of the process, but hasten it by many days, and save the animal much pain and exhaustion; and it will produce another good effect—it will, previous to the opening of the tumor, abate the internal inflammation and soreness of the throat, and thus lessen the cough and wheezing.

As soon as the swelling is soft on the top, and evidently contains matter, it should be deeply and freely lanced. It is a bad, although frequent practice, to suffer the tumor to burst naturally, by which a ragged ulcer is formed,

very slow to heal and difficult of treatment. If the incision is deep and large enough, no second collection of matter will be formed: and that which is already formed may be suffered to run out slowly, all pressure with the fingers being avoided. The part should be kept clean, and a little fiar's balsam daily injected into the wound.

The remainder of the treatment will depend on the symptoms. If there is much fever, and evident affection of the chest, and which should carefully be distinguished from the oppression and choking occasioned by the pressure of the tumor, it will be proper to bleed. In the majority of cases, however, bleeding will not only be unnecessary, but injurious. It will delay the suppuration of the tumor, and increase the subsequent debility. A few cooling medicines, as nitre, emetic tartar, and perhaps digitalis, may be given, as the case requires. The appetite, or rather the ability to eat, will return with the opening of the abscess. Bran-mashes, or fresh cut grass or tares, should be liberally supplied, which will not only afford sufficient nourishment to recruit the strength of the animal, but keep the bowels open. If the weakness be not great, no further medicine will be wanted, except a dose of mild physic, to prevent the swellings or eruptions which sometimes succeed to strangles. In cases of debility, a small quantity of tonic medicine, as camomile, and gentian with ginger, in doses of a couple of drachms, may be administered.

As strangles seem to be a disease from which few horses escape, and which, although attended with little danger, is sometimes tedious in its progress, and accompanied by much debility, some foreign veterinary surgeons have endeavored to produce a milder disorder by inoculating, either with the matter from the tumor, or the discharge from the nose; and it is said that a disease, with all the characters of strangles, but shorter and milder in its course, has supervened. English practitioners have not, we believe, tried the experiment.

CANKER AND WOUNDS IN THE MOUTH.

The mouth is injured much oftener than the careless owner suspects, by the pressure of a sharp bit. Not only are the bars wounded and deeply ulcerated, but the lower jaw between the tusk and the grinders is sometimes torn even to the bone, and the bone itself affected, and portions of it come away. It may be necessary to have a sharp bit for the headstrong and obstinate beast, yet if that be severely and unjustifiably called into exercise, the animal may rear, and endanger himself and his rider; but there can be no occasion for a thousandth part of the torment which the trappings of the mouth often inflict on a willing and docile servant, and which either render the mouth hard, and destroy all the pleasure of riding, or cause the horse to become fretful or vicious.

From the Westfield Register

AGRICULTURAL.

MR HUNTINGTON—As it seems to be the fashion of the day to communicate the result of experiment, as well in husbandry as in the arts and sciences, I beg leave to offer through the medium of your paper, the following statement: In the spring of 1823, having a piece of wet

land near my house, which would probably be most aptly called Big Meadow, through which runs a brook about six rods from the bank or upland. I hired three men with canal wheelbarrows, and carried on loam from the adjoining upland, (which when I commenced, was a steep elevation of 6 or 8 feet above the meadow,) covering the land to the depth of about six inches. I then sowed Herds Grass seed plentifully upon the earth and raked it in; and covered the whole with a coat of hog manure. The first summer, of course, I mowed no hay, but found the weeds so abundant that I thought it expedient to cut them and to cast them into my barn yard for manure. The last summer I found my crop of hay excellent, both in quality and quantity, and mowed two good crops from it.—The last spring, I again manured the land, and have now gathered the first crop; the result is as follows.

From one hundred and eight rods of land, by accurate measurement, I found, when we had raked it into heaps prepared for carting, they amounted to seventy; and as the hay was of an excellent quality and in fine order, I determined to ascertain, as near as could be done without too much expense, the quantity of it. For this purpose, therefore, I selected two of the heaps, such as were thought by myself and my men to present a fair average of the whole tract then mowed, and found the average weight of them to be one hundred and four pounds—which, consequently would give me 7280 lbs. for the tract of 180 rods—and which at the same rate, will give five tons and 785 pounds to the acre.

The expense of carrying the loam on to the meadow, as near as I could ascertain, was about twenty dollars per acre;—and before this improvement, the land probably yielded not more than a ton to the acre, and that a very coarse and inferior quality. It ought perhaps to be stated that the above calculations are all made in *net* weight, and I believe the result *fairly* stated.

Yours, &c. JAMES FOWLER.

Westfield, July, 3, 1830.

SLEEP OF CHILDREN.

Infants, from the time of their birth, should be encouraged to sleep in the night in preference to the day; therefore, mothers and nurses ought to remove everything which may tend to disturb their rest, and not attend to every call for taking them up and giving them food at improper periods. Infants cannot sleep too long; when they enjoy a calm continued rest it is a favorable symptom. Until the third year, children generally require a little sleep in the middle of the day; for, till that age, half their time may safely be allotted to sleep. Every succeeding year, the time ought to be shortened one hour, so that a child seven years old may sleep about ten hours. Children ought to rise at six in the summer, and at seven in the winter. It is extremely injudicious to awake children with a noise, or carry them immediately from a dark room into the glaring light, or against a dazzling wall: the sudden impression of light may debilitate the organs of vision, and lay the foundation of weak eyes. Wet clothes or linen should never be allowed to be hung to dry in the bed-room, as an impure atmosphere is attended with various and often fatal consequences.—Banish (says Professor Hufeland)

feather beds, as they are unnatural and debilitating contrivances.—The bedstead should not be placed too low on the floor; and it is highly improper to suffer children to sleep on a couch which is made without a sufficient elevation from the ground.—*Book of Health.*

A SISTER'S LOVE.

There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar of human affection, than a sister's pure, uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affection; so disconnected with selfish sensuality; so feminine in its development; so dignified, and yet withal, so fond, so devoted. Nothing can alter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolution effect changes in the fortunes, in the character, and in the disposition of her brother; yet if he want, whose hand will so readily stretch out to supply him, as that of his sister? when his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in his advocacy? Next to a mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the tie of consanguinity for its sustenance; it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blended with her existence, and the lamp that nourishes it expires only with that existence. In all the annals of crime, it is considered anomalous to find the hand of a sister raised in anger against her brother, or her heart nurturing the seeds of hatred, envy and revenge in regard to that brother.

To clean the Teeth.—Pulverized chalk is said to be the best application to remove the tartar on the teeth, and powdered charcoal will prevent its formation. Vinegar or any other acid will injure the enamel. If the teeth and gums are brushed every morning before breakfast with fine powdered charcoal or soot, and a stiff brush, they will be perfectly clean, and you will seldom if ever be pained with the tooth ache.

Fashionable Singing.—The Editor of the Augusta Courier, in remarking upon Mrs Plummer's singing, says that he would as soon listen to a steam boat letting off her steam, as to a fashionable singer who stands and cries ba—a—a—a for a quarter of an hour at a stretch. We agree with him.—*Camden Journal.*

TO PARENTS.

[The following is an extract from the 'Frugal Housewife.']

'In early childhood, you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save everything,—not for their *own* use, for that would make them selfish,—but for *some* use. Teach them to *share* everything with their play mates; but never allow them to *destroy* anything.

'I once visited a family where the most exact economy was observed; yet nothing was mean, or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable and genteel with a little, as others can be with much. In this family, when the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire, or tearing them to pieces. If the little one want-

ed a piece of twine to play scratch-cradle, or spin a top, there it was in readiness; and when they threw it on the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.

'Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up for himself the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars, when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise,—he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason; it would be real charity to check this feeling; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasure in the service of benevolence; and where they are united, respectability, prosperity, and peace will follow.'

[The following was addressed to a farmer, of Penn. who brought a bottle of the oil to Maryland—at a large dinner party on Elkridge of gentlemen from town and country, of whom we had the pleasure to be one, the salad was dressed with this sun flower oil. It was eaten, and pronounced to be excellently well dressed, no body suspecting it not to be olive oil. When the British treaty was made, *collon* was deemed to be an exotic product, unworthy of regard.]—*American Farmer.*

THE SUN FLOWER—its culture—product—properties, uses and value.

The sun flower is cultivated like Indian corn, planted in rows—the rows three feet apart and stalks eighteen inches.

Any land which produces corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels per acre, and it is worth 75 cents a bushel.

The single headed kind is preferable, and as soon as ripe, which is known by its shattering—the heads are taken off, carted to the barn floor, and immediately threshed out with the flail; it should be cleaned with the wind mill, [or fan we suppose,] and then spread out, and occasionally turned or stirred to become dry, if left upon a large heap it may mould.

By an improved mode of extracting the oil, a bushel of seeds yields a gallon of oil—three quarts cold pressed, and one quart by heating. The cake when ground is very nutritive as cattle feed, and will pay the expense of the miller.

The oil used as a purgative appears to have the same effect as castor oil, without the nausea.

Of bottles sent, one marked with a yellow ribbon, was expressed about two months ago—the three other bottles were expressed four weeks since. The first is clearer, owing to the difference of the four weeks; it clarifies without any preparation. The three bottles are finer in their taste than that marked, which is owing to an improvement in the machinery for making it.

A bushel of seed will plant about 10 acres. I can furnish any gentleman disposed to cultivate it with the best seed. I expect to raise about 500 bushels this season, and have engaged others in raising probably as much more.

CHAS. A. BARNITZ.

The Paris Central Society of Agriculture, at its last sitting, awarded the following prizes:—2000 francs to Messrs Flackat and Mulot, for

their process for boring for Artesian wells. One, for the same object, to Messrs Fraisse and Poitvin; and also a gold medal to M. Favel. 1000 francs to M. Payen for a memoir on the use which may be made of the carcasses of domestic animals when dead; and other prizes of small amounts on different subjects, making altogether 7000 francs. Several gold and silver medals were also presented. The prizes of next year are to be, first, 1500 francs for the best treatise on the use which may be made of the dead bodies of domestic animals: 1500 francs for the best treatise on the blindness of horses: 3500 francs for the best model of a threshing and winnowing machine:—3000 francs for the best treatise on the mode of boring for water: 1000 francs for the best treatise on the culture of the pink poppy. Three prizes are also announced for 1834

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1830.

MR FESSENDEN—I beg leave to offer the following remarks for the benefit of that portion of your readers, who have faith in most things which they find in print, especially if found printed in the New England Farmer.

Respect is certainly due to the opinion of your correspondents—greater respect is due to the discernment of the most enlightened portion of your subscribers, but I submit the question to your candid decision, if the greatest respect on the score of usefulness is not due to those who feel and acknowledge their want of light, and seek it through the medium of your valuable paper. Would it not therefore be well to let every unsound opinion, which is offered for publication, be accompanied by some corrective editorial remark?

The cultivation of the wild cherry tree has been recommended for the purpose of attracting the caterpillar from apple trees. Let us reflect on this a moment and see if the preservation of seed caterpillars amounts to anything more or less than the encouragement of emigration from their favorite cherry trees to the remotest parts of the surrounding orchards as is their practice at the time of depositing their eggs.*

The raising of orchards from cuttings has its advocates, by placing the end of each slip in a potato, then plant it out, and the whole business is done. Who from their own reasoning could have believed that there was such affinity between various kinds of trees and plants and the juice of a raw potato? Surely no one; but, having faith in what is printed, many have witnessed the hopeless prospect of a blessed hereafter, that is about to be realized by a host of roses, myrtles, geraniums, and other slips at this present time, which are gone, or going to their long homes. †

The great body of our farmers are not horticulturists. An erroneous opinion prevails among them that orchards, young or old, should not be ploughed. The article, which appeared in your paper of the eleventh of June, which recommended hand hoeing, and top dressing with manure, instead of ploughing and planting for a crop, has been misunderstood by some who consider grass as no crop at all, particularly in pastures, and believe that to have been the impres-

sion of the author of the piece referred to—but his plan is to permit nothing to grow under fruit trees, or vines, which is correct, and should be adopted by men of wealth, or by every one in the cultivation of nice and valuable fruits, near a good market. But orchards of cider apples, and even choice table fruit, where land is cheap, and no demand for it, should always be set out in a rich moist pasture. ‡

As there are but few farmers who can be induced to keep their orchards free of grass and weeds, and be contented only with a crop of fruit, would it not be well to recommend to them the next best course, which is to plough shallow, so as not to cut off any small roots, manure as much as can be effectual, cultivate annually a crop of some kind among their trees. But be sure that neither corn nor potatoes be planted within four feet of any tree. To plant potatoes round the root of a tree when it is transplanted, is as wise as it would be to set pig weeds in a corn field, and grass is as destructive to an orchard as weeds are to a garden. But grass is least injurious when closely fed off on the ground.

I am your obedient servant.

Providence, July. AN ORCHARDIST.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

* We have heretofore endeavored to anticipate objections, and prevent errors on this subject. In the fifth volume of the New England Farmer, page 358, column second, the following article may be found recorded:

CATERPILLARS AND THE BIRD CHERRY.

In the current volume of the New England Farmer, page 314, an article was republished recommending to plant the Bird Cherry (*Pearus Patus*) in orchards, as a place of resort for caterpillars; as those insects have such a partiality for the leaves of that tree, that they will congregate on them and leave all other trees within one or two hundred yards' distance untouched. A friendly horticulturist has suggested to the editor that the article alluded to might be the means of mischief, by inducing cultivators to raise those cherry trees and thus favor the multiplication of the insects by furnishing them with the food to which they are most partial;—those gentlemen in the neighborhood of Boston, who are friendly to the pursuits of horticulture, have taken great pains to extirpate the bird cherry, endeavoring to procure its entire destruction in field and forests, as well as in gardens and orchards.

It appears to us, however, that the article, properly understood, may be of service. The cherry trees, as we comprehend the matter, are intended merely as decoys, or traps to catch caterpillars.—But you must be careful to destroy the caterpillars on the trees, when they are taken. If you catch, and feed, and let them go at large, you become instrumental in their propagation. It may be perfectly correct to destroy all the wild cherry trees, except those which can be used to allure caterpillars to destruction. But if we are not misinformed, the timber of the wild cherry tree is valuable, and the bark useful in medicine.

† We have not seen any recommendation, from any cultivator, whose authority can be relied on for setting slips or cuttings in a potato, and planting them out in that position. But we

are not prepared to say that a process of that kind would not succeed with some plants, in some cases, though we doubt whether that mode of propagation will often be found expedient.

‡ There are several articles in our paper of the eleventh of June last, relating to the culture of fruit trees, which concur in recommending to orchardists, when fruit is the principal object of culture on any particular piece of ground, not to cumber the premises with other crops. In one of those articles, a quotation is given from Vernon's translation of a French treatise on the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, in which the translator condemns the general usage of the farmers of our country, in taking a crop of grain, of roots or of grass from their orchards. And states that 'At Montreuil, a village of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, all maintained by the cultivation of fruit for the supply of the city of Paris, a proprietor will not allow even a plant of lettuce to be grown near fruit trees. Every particle of the surface of the ground is there kept in a friable state to the full extent of the roots of the tree; a due proportion of manure is every year worked into the soil' &c. [see p. 374, col. 1.]

It is true that Nicol, a Scotch gardener, recommends a somewhat different mode of cultivating fruit trees, and allows an orchard to be laid down to grass after the eighth year, [same page above referred to.] Dean's New England Farmer, likewise, art. *orchard*, observes, that, 'orchards which are laid down to grass last longest; but it is necessary to keep the ground clear of weeds and grass for some little distance from the roots.' When trees in an orchard are so large as to shade most of the ground, little besides grass will grow under them. And the leaves which fall from the trees, together with their shade, will prevent the sward from becoming too tough and matted for roots of the trees to penetrate it. We believe, however, that the ground should always be stirred about young trees, but not so deeply as to injure the roots.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 24, 1830.

FRUITS.

Cherries.—From GEN. DEARBORN, fruit of the Belle et Magnifique. The tree was received from Vilmarin's Nursery in 1823 or '25, and truly is of magnificent appearance; color red, with white spots, or mottled, a valuable fruit from its lateness. The tree is very vigorous and a good bearer. From MR ROBERT MANNING, a French Cherry of fair appearance, but rather acid flavor.

Apples.—From Col. George Gibbs, of Sandwich, L. I. near New York, fruit of a fine Apple that ripens with him about the 1st of July. The tree imported from Europe thirty years since, name unknown. From E. Bartlett, Esq. of Roxbury, fruit of the early Nonsuch, (ripe July 10,) and Juneating; both in pleasant eating and good fruit. Also fruit of the Winter Pearmain and Rock Apple, of the last season, in good preservation; the latter has been kept four and five months into the second year. From S. Downer, of Dorchester, an apple well known in the market for some years past, under the name Queen, Ladies, &c. The original tree of this variety, we learn from Capt. Ben-

jamin Williams, of Roxbury, was a Wilding which grew on his farm, which was blown down some years since. This fruit is deservedly a favorite as a summer apple. The color is a most beautiful Red, varies from light to very dark on the sunny side. Shape oblong and very perfect, medium size, sprightly, and very pleasant, ripening in succession, commencing about the 1st of August. The tree grows upright and thrifty, and is a constant and good bearer. It is getting much cultivated in this vicinity. The committee recommended that it be called the Williams Apple. From R. Howe, from the garden of S. Downer, fruit of the Early River Apple. This fruit is said to have originated near the Connecticut River, and is a good summer fruit, over medium size; color a yellowish green, with red stripes on one side, pleasant flavor, and saleable in the market, ripens in succession, also the Early Harvest Apple, a good flavored, yellowish white saleable fruit.

Apricots.—From E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, fruit of the Moor Park Apricot, of fine appearance, measuring six inches in circumference.

Pears.—From Mr E. D. Richards, of Dedham, fruit of the Madeline (of Cox, No. 3,) Citron de Camnes, Green Chissel, or Early Chaumontelle, one of our best summer Pears, and a good bearer.

Plums.—From R. Howe, from S. Downer's Garden, fruit of the Jaune Hative, Early Yellow or white Primordian, called in our market Bilboa Plum. A Yellow Plum of fair size and of good flavor. The tree blossoms full but the fruit is uncertain in setting.

Honey.—From Mr Artemas Rogers, of Watertown, four boxes and one tumbler of Honey. The boxes were taken from the top of one hive, and contained about 4 lbs. each, of a pure white honey and comb. Mr R. commenced in the spring with one hive from which he has had two swarms. S. DOWNER.

Remedy for drinking cold water when heated.—A friend from Roxbury informs us that a person person who had materially injured himself by drinking freely of cold water, when very warm, in consequence of exertions in making hay, was restored to health by the application of bruised horse-radish leaves and onions to the stomach and bowels.

The non conducting power of Sand is so great that in eastern countries, when the surface of a bed of sand at midday is too hot to allow the hand to remain in contact with it, the temperature, at the depth of a few inches, is gratefully cool. During the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, the garrison turned their knowledge of this fact to good account. The red hot shot employed to destroy the Spanish floating batteries were placed in wooden barrows on layers of sand, and thus carried from the furnaces to the batteries without the wood once catching fire.

The Hire Bee.—Lesser tells us, that in 1525, during the confusion occasioned by a time of war, a mob of peasants, assembling in Hoherstein, attempted to pillage the house of the minister of Elende, who having in vain employed all his eloquence to dissuade them

from their design, ordered his domestics to fetch his bee-hives, and throw them into the middle of the infuriated multitude.

'The event answered his expectations: they were immediately put to flight, and happy were those who escaped unstung.'—*U. S. Gazette.*

Sugar from Beet roots.—The French appear determined to carry on this manufacture: the quantity made in France is about 4,000 tons a year. The cost is as yet considerably greater than that of West India sugar; but the process is very recent, and the parties expect to make improvements which will materially reduce its expense.

Emigrants from France.—In the ship France, lately arrived at New York from Havre, came 113 farmers from Wirtemberg and Alsace, in France.

TALL TIMOTHY.—A stalk has been cut at Norristown, Pa. 7 feet and 5 1-2 inches in height.

The Salem N. Y. Post states that the *Wheat creep* which has looked remarkably promising, is now likely to be greatly injured, and in some instances almost entirely cut off, by an insect, which is found, in great numbers, in the head of the grain. It is of a yellowish color, and about the tenth of an inch in length. It is within the hull, where it fastens upon the kernel, and saps the juices and destroys the life of the wheat.

It is stated, that if a bed of carnations be watered at different times in the season, with a solution of nitre, the good effects of the application will be visible by the luxuriance of the leaves, and the extraordinary dimensions of the flowers.

The expenses for the support of the poor of the city of New York, during the past year, (1829) amounted to one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

To remove water spots from black crape veils.—If a drop of water fall upon black, transparent crape, it immediately turns it white, leaving a disfiguring mark. To remove this, spread the veil on the table, laying smoothly under the stain, a piece of old black silk. Then dip a camel's hair pencil into some good writing ink, and wet the white spot with it. Immediately, (and before the ink has time to dry) wipe it off with an old piece of cotton crape or some thing of similar soft texture, taking care to rub it crosswise of the crape. This process will cause the water stain entirely to disappear, and unless the ink is allowed to dry before it is wiped off, no mark will be seen on the piece.

To make very strong vinegar.—An European author asserts, that 'cider (particularly such as is of an acid tendency,) placed in the sun becomes vinegar in a short time; and one pound of honey to a gallon of cider, will, after standing some months, become such strong vinegar that it must be mixed with water for common use.'

Sage is said to be as much of an article of luxury in China as tea is with us; and there can be no doubt but if sage, catnip, pennyroyal, and pepperbush were cured in the same way and brought from as great distance as tea, they would be as much admired and bear as high a price.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 34, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 27, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Bams, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with hods set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 30 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms.—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponteau.—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A good collection of Lily Roots, viz.—the Tiger, (spotted) Martagon, (spotted) Orange, and White Lilies. These make a fine appearance in the borders of gardens. They are hardy and durable. These plants have bulbous roots, and should be planted in rich soil, four inches deep, measuring from the top of the bulb. The small roots below the bulb, are perennial. Martagon Lilies grow from five to seven feet high, and produce from fifteen to twenty-five very delicate flowers on a stalk. The White Lily grows to the height of three to four feet, and produces large, white, fragrant flowers. The whole are easily cultivated, and are well calculated to beautify a border.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

MISCELLANIES.

PEARLS.

Pearls are not as poets have feigned—

—‘rain from the sky,
Which turns into pearls as it falls in the sea;

but they are the morbid secretions of an oyster, a native of the sea and of various coasts. It is singular as remarked by Humboldt, that though several species of this genus of oyster abound in the rivers of South America no pearls are found in them. The pearls are situated either in the body of the oyster or they lie loose between it and the shell, or lastly, they are fixed to the latter by a kind of neck, and it is said they do not appear till the animal has reached its fourth year. They are of a beautiful lustre, but there is nothing peculiar in their chemical composition, consisting merely of carbonic of lime.

The Romans were extravagantly fond of these ornaments which claimed the first rank after the diamond, and they gave almost incredible prices for them. Julius Cæsar presented Servilia, the mother of M. Brutus with a pearl worth 48,417*l.* 10*s.* and Cleopatra, at a feast with Anthony, of which Pliny has given a long and interesting account, swallowed one, dissolved in vinegar of the value of 80,729*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* They were worn in great profusion, not only in the ears, and on the fingers, head and neck, but strung over the whole body. The principal fisheries of this people were in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Persia, and the Indian Ocean; and it is a matter of history that Cæsar was induced to invade Britain from some exaggerated accounts he had heard of the pearls of the coast and rivers. Ceylon continues to be, as it was in the time of the Romans, the most productive of those ornaments. The ancient fisheries of the Red Sea, however, are either exhausted or neglected, and cities of the greatest celebrity have in consequence sunk into insignificance or total ruin. In the time of the Ptolemies the merchants of the islands were princes, but they are now succeeded by a race of miserable fishermen.

In his tour to Scotland, Mr Pennant mentions a considerable pearl fishery in the vicinity of Perth from which 10,000*l.* worth was sent to London from 1761, to 1799, but by the indiscriminate destruction of the muscles the fishery was soon exhausted.

After the discovery of America the traffic in pearls passed in a great measure from the East to the shores of the western world. The first Spaniards who landed in Terra Firma found the savages decked with pearl necklaces and bracelets, and among the civilized people of Mexico and Peru, they saw pearls of a beautiful form, as eagerly sought after as in Europe. The stations of the oysters were sought out, and cities rose into splendor and affluence in their vicinity all supported by the profits on these sea-born gems. The first city which owed its rise to this cause was New Cadiz, and the writers of that period discourse eloquently of the riches of the first planters, and the luxury they displayed—but not a vestige of the city remains, and downs of shifting sand cover the desolate island. The same fate overtook the other cities, and towards the end of the sixteenth century this traffic in pearls had dwindled into insignificance. At present, Spanish America furnishes no other pearls for trade than those of the Gulf of Panama and the mouth of the Rio de la Hacha.

The bulk of them are procured from the Bay of Condeatchy, in Ceylon, the Taprobane of the Romans.

On all other stations the oysters have disappeared, while here they continue in undiminished numbers, though fished for centuries. The fishery has been conducted with an eye to the future. The banks which extend for several miles along the coast are divided into three or four portions and fished in succession, a repose of three or four years being thus given to the animals to grow and propagate. The beds are carefully surveyed before they are let or farmed, and the merchant is permitted to fish for

them only six or eight weeks: but from the number of holidays observed by the divers of different sects and nations the fishing days do not in reality much exceed thirty.

The fishing season commences in February and continues till about the beginning of April. During its continuance there is no spectacle which Ceylon affords, more striking to an European than the Bay of Condeatchy. ‘This desert and barren spot,’ says an eyewitness, ‘is converted into a scene which exceeds in variety and novelty almost everything I ever saw; several thousand people of different colors, countries, casts, and occupations continually passing and repassing in a busy crowd: the vast number of huts and small tents erected on the shore, with the bazaar or market-place before each; the multitude of boats returning in the afternoon from the pearl banks, some laden with riches; the anxious and expecting countenances of the boat owners while the boats approach the shore, and the eagerness with which they run to them when arrived; the vast number of jewellers, brokers, merchants of all colors and descriptions, who are occupied with the pearls, some separating and assorting them, others weighing and ascertaining their number and value, while others are hawking them about, or drilling or boring them for future use—all these circumstances tend to impress the mind with the value and importance of that object ‘which can of itself create this scene.’

The inference is just, and yet when we remember in what manner and by whose means these vain ornaments are procured, the impression which such a gay scene conveys comes not unalloyed. Poor negroes sold to slavery were compelled to dive for them; and we cannot read of the cruel treatment they received from the American Spaniards without feelings of indignation and horror. Nor is it *methodistical*, but it is wholesome to view the desolation which overtook their cities, and the departure of their ‘pomp and their strength,’ as the just punishment of their wickedness. The divers I believe are not slaves, nor I hope are they maltreated; but they still drive a laborious trade and one not void of danger, for the ground shark prowls among the banks and is ever on the watch to devour them.

Pearls are the toys of civilized nations; while shells themselves become the pride and ornament of savage tribes; for it is in poetry only that we find damsels who think themselves ‘when unadorned, adorned the most;’ a negro Venus with a large cowry for an ear pendant, another for a nose jewel, and a string of volutes for a necklace, may in the opinion of your fair lady have a ridiculous and childish taste, but the one values her shells as highly as the other does her pearls. Sir J. Banks could not by any presents induce an Otaheitan girl to part with her native ornaments.—*Edin. Jour. of Nat. Science.*

COBRA DA CAPELLO.

The Cobra da Capello is a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in various degrees of abundance in different hot countries of the old continent, and in the Islands adjacent. When disturbed by the approach of an individual, or any noise, the cobra raises the anterior part of his body, so as to appear to stand erect, expands its hood, and is prepared to inflict a deadly wound. So exceedingly poisonous is its bite, that, in numerous instances which are well authenticated, death has followed within a few minutes; under ordinary circumstances, a few hours is the longest term that intervenes from the infliction of the bite till the death of the sufferer, where prompt measures for his relief have not been resorted to. So numerous are these dreadful vipers in some parts of India and Africa, that they are frequently found in dwelling-houses, and, in some instances, have taken up their quarters in the beds. Death of necessity must follow, under such circumstances, should the animal be alarmed or irritated by any sudden motion. In case a bite is received from this or indeed any other venomous creature, the first thing to be done is to make a firm and well-sustained pressure beyond the wound, on the side nearest the heart. The excel-

lent experiment of doctor Pennock, which have been already referred to, prove that a sufficient degree of pressure thus kept up will prevent the poison from affecting the system; and this is rendered evident by the good effects derived from ligatures applied around bitten limbs above the wound, by the natives of India, though such ligatures generally act but imperfectly. The good effects of pressure, combined with the advantage of withdrawing the poison, will be obtained by applying a well exhausted cupping-glass over the wound; a substitute for which may almost always be made of a drinking glass, small bottle, &c., if proper cups be not at hand. To heighten the curiosity of the multitude, the jugglers of India select these venomous reptiles for their exhibitions, and, having extracted their fangs, keep them in eages or baskets, to exhibit as dancing snakes. When the cage is opened, the juggler begins playing upon a pipe or other instrument; whereupon the viper assumes the erect attitude, distends its hood, and remains balancing itself in this position until the music is suspended; It is however, most probable, that this viper, in common with lizards and other animals, is peculiarly affected by musical sounds. A friend, who passed a considerable time in the kingdom of Ava, informed us, that a cobra entered a room while a gentleman was playing on the flute, and advanced gently towards him so long as the music continued; whenever it was suspended, the animal halted, and when it was entirely stopped, it gradually withdrew. This circumstance induced them to spare the viper, which uniformly made its appearance on several successive days when the flute was played.

The Galena Advertiser states that a roof of 1235 square feet may be covered with 765 pounds of sheet lead, which at the present prices, would cost 53,50 or about 20 dollars, less than the price of the necessary shingles at Baltimore. The lead covering it is supposed would last as long as the walls of the house and when no longer wanted as a covering would not be lost. A shingle roof needs repairs or renovation in twenty years.

A short time since, in a churchyard in Herefordshire, England, were written on a grave rail the following lines:—

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Underneath these lines some one wrote in blue paint.

To follow you I'm not content,
Unless I know which way you went.

AMBITION.—It is an old Proverb that he who aims at the sun, to be sure will not reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself.—*Hawes.*

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1830.

NO. 4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—You will perhaps think it quite a strong remark for me to make, when I state that the object of this communication is to show that the *pear trees cultivated at Boston under the name of 'Napoleon,' are wrong*—and next, that all the '*Passe Colmar*' trees which are not identical with the '*Napoleon*,' *there so called*, are wrong also, as the one called '*Napoleon*' is identically the '*Passe Colmar*.' These assertions are not ventured until after examinations made, with that scrupulous exactness which doubts itself until it attain to conviction past all doubt. I will now give the description of the *Passe Colmar* pear, as detailed in the London Pomological Magazine, and to which I find myself enabled to add more synonyms than the London Horticultural Society have done.

'PASSE COLMAR.'

Synonymes.

Fondante de Panisel,
Beurre colmar grise, dite Precel,
Poire-Precel,
Colmar épineux,
Passe colmar épineux,
Passe colmar gris, dit Precel,
Chapman's.

'A most abundant bearer, either as a standard or upon a wall; the trees make fine clean wood, and have not been observed to have the least canker. The fruit has the flavor and form of the Colmar, whence its name.

Wood fine, clear yellow brown, sprinkled with a few pale brown spots; leaves small, oval, tapering to both ends, erect, or spreading, nearly flat, not waved, with a finely toothed margin; stalks rather slender, about an inch in length, &c. The leaves on the fruit spurs are almost entire, and in this as well as in most other pears, are narrower, with much longer stalks than those on the young wood.

Flowers middle size, with pointed petals; fruit middle size, obconical, flattened next the eye, which is open; stalk about an inch long, moderately thick, slightly sunk at its insertion; skin green, when ripe becomes yellowish and sprinkled with russet, and if well exposed, having a considerable tinge of red. The surface is somewhat uneven, with some slight longitudinal furrows running downwards from the stalk end; flesh yellowish, melting, buttery, juicy, very rich, and most excellent.

This is said on the continent to be in season from December to February. It will keep till the latter period with us, but December and January are the months in which it is in its greatest perfection.'

To the list of synonyms I now add the following.

<i>Colmar Reul,</i>	} of various European and American catalogues.
<i>Colmar Preul,</i>	
<i>Passe colmar vineux,</i>	
<i>Beurre d'Argenson?</i>	
<i>Boston Napoleon.</i>	

It is singular how readily the three titles ending with *Precel*, *Reul*, and *Preul*, may be confused with each other by a partial variation in forming the letters.

The synonymous title '*Chapman's*,' is said in the Pomological Magazine to have been given by a market gardener of that name, near London; but there are two other distinct fruits known in this country under the name of *Chapman* pear, one of which is cultivated in France, and enumerated in the catalogues of that country, and was thence imported by ourselves; the other is a variety so called, about Philadelphia, which we also have in our collection. It is necessary, therefore, to be watchful, or we may be led into error in adopting this synonyme. The genuine '*Napoleon*' pear, which we imported about five years since, is thus described in the Pomological Magazine, and by comparing the wood and leaves, I find it exactly to correspond. Ripe fruit I have not yet seen.

'NAPOLEON PEAR.'

Synonyme.

Médaille.

Wood strong, dark yellowish green, moderately sprinkled with whitish spots; leaves tapering to a point, widely serrated; flowers remarkably large, expanding late; fruit large, form of a Colmar, angular about the eye, a good deal contracted in the middle; eye a little depressed; stalk rather more than half an inch long, slightly sunk at the insertion; skin smooth, bright green, in which state it remains sometime after the fruit is gathered; it finally changes to a pale green, becomes very melting, &c. It ripens in the middle of November, and remains in perfection several days. It is necessary to bear in mind that this pear is not fit to eat till its deep green color become very pale; as early as the beginning of October, the fruit is sweet and pleasant.'

By comparing these descriptions of the trees themselves it will be perceived that two varieties are very dissimilar in several points and readily distinguishable by the most casual observer; and the *Passe Colmar* has a peculiarity of growth and general appearance of wood and foliage, that give to it a most marked distinction. In addition to which it is a *winter* fruit, while the *Napoleon* is an *autumnal* fruit.

With your permission, I shall indulge in some occasional disquisitions on similar subjects, and point out some errors into which the Pomological Magazine has itself been led.

With much respect,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden,
July 30, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE POTATO ONION.

This is indeed a very singular plant. The only one, I believe, that bears no kind of seed.—It resembles the Canada or Magic Onion, which like this is viviparous, and like this has no sexual organs. The Magic Onion produces its offspring along the side of the parent stalk, while the potato onion spontaneously brings forth a numerous progeny, from its matrix or bosom, below the surface of the ground.

When I began to propagate these roots, I found it extremely difficult to preserve them in a healthy state through the winter. A small degree of frost will kill or injure them very much, and if kept in a temperature above freezing, they vegetate, and

so exhaust themselves, as to produce very little the next summer. For the last two years I have managed them differently and have had much better success. By the first of August or as soon as the tops fall and wither, they should be taken out of the ground and after lying several days in the sun, should be put away in a dry place until October; they should then be re-set in the ground like tulips. The beds intended for them should be previously well wrought, and the plants set in rows about a foot apart. The small or young ones should be separated from the others, for these grow larger but produce no offspring the first year. Before the approach of winter some coarse litter may be spread over them, which should be removed in the spring—and they will vegetate early and produce a plentiful crop. Cultivated in this way I think this new plant a valuable acquisition, and well deserving a place in every garden. It is ripe early, and universally esteemed upon the table for its mild and agreeable flavor.

Florida, July 3, 1830.

S. R.

ON REARING CALVES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I send you inclosed a letter from GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton, believing you will think it well deserving a place in your useful paper. The circumstance which gave rise to it was this: In May last Mr Parsons sent me as a present, a very handsome heifer-calf of the full blooded, short horned and Alderney breed, which, by the way, is only one among the many assistances, which he has generously afforded me in improving my little farm. And as I wished to take that course in raising the calf, which promised the best result, I addressed a letter of inquiry to him on the subject, and 'it was in reply to that letter that I received the one I now transmit to you.

It ought in justice to be observed, though the letter needs no apology, that it was not written with the least expectation that it would come before the public, and it is now sent without his knowledge. He will, I hope, excuse me for the liberty I have taken, and the public, I know, will be thankful that any circumstance puts them in possession of the practical wisdom of a man who has so much experience in the interesting and important business of agriculture, and the justness of whose observations is supported by so many successful experiments.

I am, Mr Editor, respectfully yours,
GARDNER B. PERRY,

East Bradford, August 4, 1830.

P. S. In support of this last observation, I will just remark that, being a week or two since, at the paternal estate of Mr Parsons, in Byfield, in company with another gentleman, I walked into a field of some 20 acres, where his workmen were engaged in hay-making, who, upon inquiry observed that they thought in some parts there would be more than three tons of hay to the acre; and that the whole field would give an average of full two and an half tons to the acre; which estimate I am persuaded was not too high. And it is my opinion, after having looked at the other

crops, growing upon the farm, that the grass of this field was nothing more than a fair sample of the whole farm.

ON RAISING CALVES, MANAGEMENT OF BEES, &c.

Extract of a letter from GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. to Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY.

Respecting the proper time and manner of weaning calves, I have considered if you intend raising the calf at the time it is calved, it is best to take it from the cow the day after, or not to exceed two days—unless the udder of the cow is swollen or hard, then it may require the process, that nature points out for the calf, the forcible application of the head against the udder, which generally reduces the swelling and hard bunches; while either remain, I should not take away the calf. But supposing no difficulty of that kind, the calf should be taken from the cow the first day, or twelve hours after it is calved, then fed from a bucket, or small tub with two quarts of milk from the cow in the morning and evening, the finger held in the milk will very soon induce the calf to suck, and in a very short time he will drink the milk freely and readily. I have had a piece of leather (upper leather) sewed together of the size and in the form of a cow's teat, a small opening at top, the bottom so cut as when nailed to the bottom of a bucket or tub with three pump nails, the milk will pass under easily and flow to the orifice of the teat, the calf will soon press for it with as much earnestness as for that of his dam, and shortly he will be so impatient for his breakfast and supper, that the process of sucking will be too tedious, and he will drink freely—it will not be necessary to increase the quantity of milk beyond two quarts night and morning, but as he advances in size, add a little water, a pint at first and increase it, of the same warmth as the milk, to which add a gill of Indian meal which may be increased to a pint, although I prefer using double the quantity of wheat bran, and think it far better for milch cows than Indian meal—offer him second crop hay, (if before the season for grass) he will soon eat it, and may have skimmed milk soon substituted for new milk made warm with water, as milk direct from the cow.

When four or five weeks old he will eat grass and drink water, and be quite as large as if he had taken all the milk from the cow. The saving of milk will amply pay for the trouble, and the calf will not be stinted in size. I think we err in permitting calves to suck too much at first, even when intended for the butcher, they fat better by beginning moderately, and increasing gradually, as gorging is injurious to the brute creation as well as to the human race.

Let a man purchase an animal as prepared and presented at our cattle shows for premium, stuffed and pampered for the occasion, then let him feed fairly as a good farmer would and ought to feed, and before the next cattle show, the animal would be like the lean kine of Pharaoh. You see I differ from many good men as to the condition in which animals should be exhibited at our cattle shows—I do not mean the cattle as fattened for beef, although in that case I should lean to the farmer who presented well fattened beef at the least expense. I have thought it better to have rather small enclosures of grass for calves, and change them every two or three weeks. If the feed should be short or the flies so troublesome as to prevent their eating in the day time, feed with a quart of wheat bran or three pints

per day—it no bran, a pint of Indian meal—some crusts of bread occasionally of which they soon become fond. I am fully of opinion calves should be so fed as to keep them in a growing state, but never gorged, or pampered. It frequently occurs that they require a very small piece of their tail cut off; the necessity is ascertained by pulling the tail, and if the bones are loose and the skin spongy, cutting is necessary, they are what farmers term *tail sick*. They should be provided with salt to lick when they please. I use the crude lump salt from Liverpool; my cattle of every description lick it freely. It is economy to use it, and I think it answers the purpose quite as well as white and granulated salt that is more expensive—you can see some of it at my farm in Byfield.

The age at which they should have their first calf does not appear to be settled, as I find farmers disagree, some preferring two years old past, or the month of June succeeding the spring when they were two years old, others three years old past—I am rather inclined to prefer the latter age, unless the calf grows rapidly and has attained great size, and may be considered a forward animal, never allow a heifer to calve till June, the very last of the month is preferable; they will then have a flow of nutritious grass feed, which will swell the udder, give health and strength, and unless a violent and cold rain storm no injury arises from calving in the pastures.—I have thought it best to use bows, straps or stanchions, to tie them up as it is termed; the first fall they are brought to the barn, I have had practised, (and my father before me who was remarkably fond of them, and an excellent judge of their qualities) handling the udder almost every morning, when tied up, feeling the teats, and, if I may use the term, make believe milking, if done gently, it will save trouble, which frequently happens with Heifers with the first calf.—I think I have known several spoiled for want of this attention, and were of no value as milch cows—requiring their legs tied, and were not milked well, becoming the terror of female and finally of male milkers.

I believe you will think full enough has been written on this subject, and that I may as well proceed to answer your inquiry respecting Mrs Griffith's Hive—I have never used one, but I have no doubt the manner of securing the bottom is a great improvement, as the eggs lodged by the Bee moth can be daily cleared off; the suspending the Hive I think an improvement, as it will only permit the assailing moth to attempt entrance at the threshold, and Bees know them as an enemy, and will repulse them when they do not steal in at the back door. As to the top, when you are informed that I now have all the *Hives* and *glasses* as described in Wildman's pamphlet, filled with honey, and can hardly admit Mrs Griffith's an improvement, you will, I think, readily bear me out in my opinion.

GORHAM PARSONS,

INSECT ARCHITECTURE.

Concluded from page 60.

THE ANT-LION.—The observations of the continental naturalists have made known to us a pitfall constructed by an insect the details of whose operations are exceedingly curious—we refer to the grub of the ant-lion. Its habits require that it should walk backwards, and this is the only species of locomotion which it can perform. Even this sort of motion it executes very slowly; and were it not for the ingenuity of their stratagems, it would fare but sparingly, since its chief food consists of ants, whose

activity and swiftness of foot would otherwise render it impossible for it to make a single capture. Nature, however, in this, as in nearly every other case, has a compensating power to the individual animal, to balance its privations. The ant-lion is slow—but it is extremely sagacious;—it cannot follow its prey, but it can entrap it.

The snare which the grub of the ant-lion employs consists of a funnel-shaped excavation formed in loose sand, at the bottom of which it lies in wait for the ants that chance to stumble over the margin, and cannot, from the looseness of the walls, gain a sufficient footing to effect their escape. When the pitfall is intended to be small, it only thrusts its body backwards into the sand as it can, throwing out at intervals the particles which fall in upon it, till it is rendered of the requisite depth.

By shutting up one of these grubs in a box with loose sand, it has been repeatedly observed constructing its trap of various dimensions, from one to three inches in diameter, according to circumstances. When it intends to make one of considerable diameter, it proceeds as methodically as the most skilful architect or engineer amongst ourselves. It first examines the nature of the soil, whether it be sufficiently dry and fine for its purpose, and if so, it begins by tracing out a circle, where the mouth of its funnel trap is intended to be. Having thus marked the limits of its pit, it proceeds to scoop out the interior. Getting within the circle, and using one of its legs as a shovel, it places therewith a load of sand on the flat part of its head, and it throws the whole with a jerk some inches beyond the circle. It is worthy of remark that it only uses one leg in this operation—the one, namely, which is nearest the centre of the circle. Where it to employ the others in digging away the sand, it would encroach upon the regularity of its plan. Working with great industry and adroitness in the manner we have just described, it quickly makes the round of its circle, and as it works backwards it soon arrives at the point where it had commenced. Instead, however, of proceeding from this point in the same direction as before, it wheels about and works around in the contrary direction, and in this way it avoids throwing all the fatigue of the labour on one leg, alternating them every round of the circle.

Were there nothing to scoop out but sand or loose earth the little engineer would have only to repeat the operations we have described, till it had completed the whole. But it frequently happens in the course of its labours, sometimes even when they are near a close, that it will meet with a stone of some size which would, if suffered to remain, injure materially the perfection of its trap. But such obstacles as this do not prevent the insect from proceeding: on the contrary, it redoubles its assiduity to remove the obstruction, as M. Bonnet repeatedly witnessed. If the stone be small, it can manage to jerk it out in the same manner as the sand; but when it is two or three times larger and heavier than its own body, it must have recourse to other means of removal. The larger stones it usually leaves till the last, and when it has removed all the sand which it intends, it then proceeds to try what it can do with the less manageable obstacles. For this purpose, it crawls backwards to the place where a stone may be, and thrusting its tail under it, is at great pains to get it properly balanced on its back, by an alternate motion of the rings composing its body. When it has succeeded in adjusting the stone, it crawls up the side of the pit with great care and deposits its burden on the outside of the circle. Should the stone happen to be round, the balance can be kept only with the greatest difficulty, as it has to travel with its load upon a slope of loose sand which is ready to give way at every step; and often when the insect has carried it to the very brink it rolls off its back and tumbles down to the bottom of the pit. This accident, so far from discouraging the ant-lion, only stimulates it to more persevering efforts. Bonnet observed it renew these attempts to dislodge a stone, five or six times. It is only when it finds it utterly impossible to succeed, that it abandons the design and commences

another pit in a fresh situation. When it succeeds in getting a stone beyond the line of its circle, it is not contented with letting it rest there; but to prevent it from again rolling in, it goes on to push it to a considerable distance.

The pitfall, when finished, is usually about three inches in diameter at the top, about two inches deep, and gradually contracting into a point in the manner of a cone or funnel. In the bottom of this pit the ant-lion stations itself to watch for its prey. Should an ant or any other insect wander within the verge of the funnel, it can scarcely fail to dislodge and roll down some particles of sand, which will give notice to the ant-lion below to be on the alert. In order to secure the prey, Reaumur, Bonnet, and others have observed the ingenious insect throw up showers of sand by jerking it from his head in quick succession, till the luckless ant is precipitated within reach of the jaws of its concealed enemy. It feeds only on the blood or juice of insects; and as soon as it has extracted these, it tosses the dry carcase out of its den. Its next care is to mount the sides of the pitfall and repair any damage it may have suffered; and when this is accomplished, it again buries itself among the sand at the bottom, leaving nothing but its jaws above the surface, ready to seize the next victim.

The ant-lion is carnivorous, but he has not the quickness of the spider, nor can he spread a net over a large surface, and issue from his citadel to seize a victim which he has caught in his outworks. He is therefore taught to dig a trap, where he sits, like the unwieldy giants of fable, waiting for some feeble one to cross his path. How laborious and patient are his operations—how uncertain the chances of success! Yet he never shrinks from them, because his instinct tells him that by these contrivances alone can he preserve his own existence, and continue that of his species.

Abstinence and fasting are recommended as necessary to mental perfection; but facts—strong facts—stare this opinion in the face. Dr Paley—to begin with a high authority—was a divine of a large 'capacity'; he liked a good dinner, and what was more, he liked his plate well filled. A leg of lamb served him merely for a collation, and he was wont when alone, to sit down to a shoulder of mutton. Mr Best, out of delicacy to the memory of his friend, has passed over this failing—as he thinks it—somewhat lightly, but he admits the Doctor's partiality to a well filled larder.

Dr Johnson was another example of high mental endowments being associated with a decided love of good eating. Though his manner of helping himself was somewhat boorish, he could not conceal his anger at the prospect of scanty provender. After leaving the table of a friend, Boswell was loud in praise of the dinner they had just been discussing. The dishes he said, were numerous, the wine good, the pastry excellent. 'Sir' said the great moralist, 'the dinner was well enough, but nothing to invite a man to.' When in Wales, his hostess treated him, early in the season, to peas, to which the Doctor paid a somewhat greedy attention. 'Do you like the peas, Sir?' she inquired. 'Madam' he replied, 'they are very good for hogs.' 'So I perceive', retorted the lady, 'you feed heartily on them.'

Mr Fox affords another instance of a large capacity in a double sense; and poor Sheridan was not wont to chatter about 'wit and wisdom at will,' except after a good dinner. Dr Adam Smith, though generally abstracted, was fond of lump sugar and roast beef; and Sir Walter Scott relates in the Quarterly Review, an amusing anecdote of the celebrated Dr Hutton's partiality to curious 'morsels.' To show his superiority to vulgar prejudices, and to prove that excellent and available food was neglected, he invited a scientific friend to a feast of snails. The animals were dressed, peppered, salted, and served up. The great mathematician took one, his friend took another; they tasted, looked at each other, and paused. 'Very green,' said one; 'd—d green,' said the

other, and both started up from the table, leaving the dressed snails unconsumed.—*Liverpool paper.*

BURNS AND SCALDS.

It is a principal object to prevent the blister from breaking, as a considerable discharge might be the consequence, and danger apprehended. Sir James Earl and other eminent practitioners, recommend the use of cold water, even ice; but Mr Abernethy is of a different opinion. Mr A. recommends the use of the oil of turpentine, mixed with basilicon; to give the patient a little warm wine, and a few drops of opium, and afterwards to place him in a warm bed. 'Recollect, however, (says Mr Abernethy,) that this stimulating plan of treatment is not to be continued after the equilibrium of the temperature is restored.' The following has been in use, for a length of time, in St Thomas' Hospital:

Take of olive oil, three ounces; lime water four ounces. This may be placed over the affected part with a feather or camel's hair pencil.

In order that the most correct treatment for burns and scalds should be known, Mr Abernethy lately recommends his pupils to dip two of their fingers in boiling water, and let them be fairly scalded; then take them out, put one in a basin of cold water, and dress the other with the turpentine and basilicon. 'I do not want to try, (remarked Mr A.) I have decided already, and therefore have no occasion to scald my fingers.'—*Book of Health.*

CUTS.

All that is required to be done for a trifling cut, is to wash away the blood and dirt with a sponge and cold water, bring the edges of the wound as close together as possible, and then put on a piece of adhesive plaster (strapping.) If the wound be large, a space should be left between each slip of plaster. The plasters should remain for several days, to give time for the wound to unite; when the pain is great, or inflammation be present, it will be necessary to take a little opening medicine. The bleeding may usually be stopped by pressure; but the application of a cobweb scarcely ever fails.—*Id.*

Land has recently been sold at Chilicthe at thirty, forty, fifty, and even sixty dollars a foot. The Sciota Gazette states, that a market house has been erected this year, 270 feet long, and equal to any on the Atlantic. This prosperity is owing to the vicinity of a canal.

A Rattlesnake was killed on Oak Hill, in Williamstown, in the rye-field of G. T. Bulkley, Esq. He measured five feet three inches in length, nine inches in circumference, had fourteen rattles, and weighed seven pounds and three ounces. A full-grown rabbit was found in his stomach.

The almost incredible fact is stated, that the increase of productive power through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, with other scientific appliances, during the last forty years, is equal to the additional supply of labor of Six Hundred Millions of Men.

The method by which females in Peru are accustomed to mount *en croupe* behind a horseman, proves the extreme gentleness of the animal. A knot is tied in the horse's tail; into this the foot is introduced as into a stirrup; the female then gives one hand to the rider, and is by him assisted into her place on the back of the animal, which, habituated to this contrivance, never thinks of resenting the indignity.

A poor man who resolved to be honest till want became too strong for his resolution, is thus made to describe the difficulty of finding employment in Paris. I went to the scavenger, and offered myself as a sweeper, raker of kennels, but there was no room for me; no work however dirty, that I have not solicited, sued for. I learned that there was a white lead manufactory at Clichy, where the workmen died like flies.—Well, to get admission there, they asked

me for certificates. In the same way at the looking-glass manufactory, to be qualified to poison one's self by the vapor of mercury you must have protectives. They told me I might get employment on the port as a ship breaker, or on the canal wheeling the barrows, but I did not succeed better than any where else. They told me that the executioner of Versailles wanted an assistant, but rather than mount in that way I would scrape the puddles, and there were more than three hundred applicants for the situation.

The N. Y. Courier says—13 baskets of water were brought into that city from Bordeaux. They were a part of a lot of anniseed, but the exporter falling short of the article, filled the bottles in the thirteen baskets with water. There was no seizure on the part of the Collector.

DYSPEPSIA BREAD.—The American Farmer publishes the following recipe for making bread, which has proved highly salutary to persons afflicted with that complaint, viz,—

3 quarts unbolted wheat meal, 1 do soft water, warm, but not hot, 1 gill fresh yeast, 1 do molasses, or not, as may suit the taste, 1 tea spoonful of saleratus.

This will make two loaves, and should remain in the oven at least one hour; and when taken out placed where they will cool gradually. Dyspepsia crackers can be made with unbolted flour, water and saleratus, that will be much esteemed, and found very convenient for travelling.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour:—when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmers' Receipt Book.*

Capillary Attraction.—A weight being suspended by a dry rope will be drawn upwards through a considerable height, if the rope be moistened with a wet sponge. The attraction of the particles composing the rope for the water is, in this case, so powerful, that the tension produced by several hundred weight cannot expel them.

The whole number of Tax Bills issued in Boston in 1829, was 13,353, of which 5851 were for Poll Tax only—5243 persons paid over \$1 50, (poll tax) and under 21—924 from \$21 to 40. In Boston, the education of children, the probate of wills, and the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, are at the public expense. By the erection of reservoirs, fences and out houses are not now demolished at fires as formerly. An alarm of fire in a man's neighborhood used to cost him \$30 or 40 in fences.

The Philadelphia Gazette recommends, to restore the beauty of brick buildings, washing them with a small quantity of oil of vitriol mixed with much water—other acids will produce the like effect.

It is stated in a Quebec paper of the 17th, that upwards of 17,000 emigrants have already arrived at that port from Europe.

HORTICULTURE.

SILK.

MR FESSENDEN—There can no longer remain a doubt, that the culture of Silk will become one of the most important branches of our national industry; and like that of Cotton, combine in its favor, the triple interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. As a product of the soil, it may even claim precedence over that great staple, from the universality of its adaptation to all the various climates embraced within the bounds of the United States. Experiments sufficiently numerous have been made, to establish this fact beyond all question; and a zeal has been exhibited in their prosecution and for their extension, evincive of the deep interest which exists in favor of this culture.

The national government has deemed it worthy of direct patronage, and measures have been taken by Congress, to diffuse intelligence, incite inquiry, and encourage its prosecution. Many of our most distinguished statesmen, and legislators, have ardently cooperated, with the intelligent farmer and enterprising manufacturer, in the same honorable career. Several useful books of instruction, on the rearing of mulberry trees and silk worms, have been published within the last three years; and numerous nurseries and plantations, of the former, have already been established.

In the last number of Professor Silliman's justly celebrated Journal of Science and Arts, is an interesting article on these subjects, in which the recent works of Dupleau, Pascalis, and Homergue, on the culture of silk, are honorably mentioned.

The high estimation, in which P. S. Duponceanu, Esq. and Dr Felix Pascalis are held, for their scientific attainments and conspicuous services in the republic of letters, will not more endear them to their fellow citizens, than their commendable efforts to subserve their country, as patrons of rural economy. Mr Duponceanu, the patriarch of silk-culture, in the United States, has long devoted the energies of his great mind to its successful introduction; and Dr Pascalis has exhibited a spirit of patriotism and philanthropy, which entitles him to the benedictions of his countrymen. Not satisfied with the promulgation of theoretical intelligence, he has introduced, from France, a new and most valuable species of the mulberry,—the *Morus Multicaulis*, which is represented as possessing such decided superiority over all others, as to be speedily substituted for them in every region of the globe.

Finding a detailed account, by M. Perrottet, of this invaluable tree, in one of the late numbers of the *Annales De Fromont*, I send you a translation for the Farmer.

Mr Perrottet returned, about nine years since, from a botanic excursion round the world, in a national vessel, and among a vast collection of seeds and plants, was this Chinese mulberry tree, which has been rapidly disseminated throughout France and other parts of Europe, and will soon be acclimated in this country.

By a report, made in Congress last March, it appears, that American silk is superior to that of all other countries, as eight pounds of cocoons produce one of raw silk, which requires twelve pounds of Italian or French cocoons;

That in the year 1828 the silk imported into this country amounted to \$8,463,563
Of which was exported but 1,274,461

Leaving for home consumption \$7,189,102
While the export of the materials for bread, during the same period amounted to only 5,414,665

So that it required \$1,774,437 beyond all our supplies of flour, meal and corn to pay for the single article of silk worn in this country;—

And that silk may, in a few years, become an important article of export from this country, for even France, although she raises a vast quantity of silk, annually imports to the amount of \$20,000,000.

These facts are sufficient to show how deep an interest is involved in the culture of silk, and how much it may contribute to individual and national prosperity.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

Brimley Place, Roxbury, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
August 4th, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XX.

From the *Annales De Fromont*.

Remarks on the Culture and Uses of the Many-stalked Mulberry, (Morus Multicaulis).—By M. Perrottet, Agricultural Botanist and Traveller of the Marine and Colonies.

The *Morus Multicaulis*, which we noticed for the first time, in the *Annales de la Societe Linneenne de Paris* for 1824, appears to have originated in the elevated regions of China, from whence it has been disseminated throughout the low plains near the sea shore. It is believed that it is cultivated in all parts of that vast empire, where the education of silk-worms is an object of commercial importance. It was introduced into Manilla and all the islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, from Canton, where it was only cultivated for ornamenting gardens. The Chinese are entitled to the credit of this introduction, who, in emigrating from their country, have, from motives of industry, endeavored to multiply it, that they might render it useful to them, in the new country of their adoption.

In August, 1821, we brought it from Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and first introduced it into the Isle of Bourbon and from thence into Cayenne and France. At a later period, it was sent from Cayenne to Martinique, and from France to Guadaloupe and also to Senegal, where it has been considerably multiplied.

The characters which essentially distinguish this Mulberry from its congeners, are those which result, 1st, from the remarkable property, which its roots possess, of throwing up numerous small flexible stalks without forming a principle trunk; 2d, from the great length, which these stalks assume, in a very short time; 3d, from the remarkable development which the thin, tender and soft leaves speedily acquire, and the promptitude with which they are renewed. Their length is often eight inches, and their width about six. They are petiolate, cordate, acuminate, dentate towards their summit, marked with nerves and appear curled on the surface; 4th, and lastly, from the extraordinary facility, with which the stalks and young branches strike root, as cuttings, without particular care, even before they have acquired a complete ligneous consistence.—This last property appears to us, evidently, to be caused by the numerous whitish lentule with which the stalks and branches are covered; a very apparent characteristic, and which seems to us, to offer a certain means of indentifying our species, independently

of those, which we have enumerated. The floral organization of this mulberry is as follows.

Each male flower has a calix of four concave, oval membranous leaflets; four stamens, with filaments accompanied with a tridentate appendage; the anthers sagittate and bilocular.

Each female flower has an ovary terminated by two divergent styles; the ovary is unilocular, containing a single pendant seed, which is frequently blasted, or imperfect.

Among the number of mulberries, now cultivated by the Chinese, for the education of silk worms, the *Morus Multicaulis* appears to be the most esteemed of all, not only from the facility with which it is propagated and grows, but still more from the essentially nutritive property which the leaves possess. We have been enabled to verify this important fact during the five years which we passed at Senegal. Our observations tend to prove, that when this species shall be sufficiently multiplied in Europe, a preference will be given to it, for the education of silk worms, over the white mulberry (*Morus Alba*) which is now generally employed. We will make successively known, the result of the experiments which we have tried at Senegal, on the education of silk worms, nourished with leaves of our species, and the causes, which appeared to us, adverse to the complete development of the cocoons under the scorching climate of that African region.

In the garden of the establishment placed under our direction, we had a certain number of the *Morus multicaulis*, which, being properly watered produced very beautiful tufts of flexible stalks, but without assuming, however, a very great development, but whose long branches, loaded with numerous leaves bent under their weight, and trailed even upon the ground. April, 1828, there was sent to us, from the establishment at Richard Tol, a small quantity of the eggs of the silk worm, which the colonial government had received from France. Placed upon a table, in an airy apartment, these eggs generally hatched and gave birth to a certain number of well formed worms. We distributed among them, the young tender leaves, collected from the extremities of the branches of our mulberry; they delayed not to eat them with great avidity. But few were given them at a time, and three or four times a day, in consequence of the rapidity with which the leaves wither from the action of the air, which was almost absolutely dry. Larger leaves which were more perfectly developed, were successively given to them in proportion and in quantity, as they increased in size. The worms eat with the same avidity, without any previous preparation. Finally, at the end of a month or more, our worms thus nourished, had acquired a development, very satisfactory, for the country, and delayed not to form their cocoons, which, in truth, appeared to us, less beautiful than those of the same species born in Europe.

The difference of size between these seemed evidently to be the result of the physical causes of the climate, rather than that of the food.

A few days later the moth appeared, in a very good form, and exhibited characters of a strong constitution. Our location was very bad for the education of this species of insect, and was, without doubt, one of the obstacles, which prevented its perfect copulation, nevertheless some eggs were produced, which appeared to us beautiful and well organized, but they did not hatch,

which was also attributed to the excessive dryness of the air, which produced a kind of compression, and deprived them of the faculty of reproduction.

Like attempts have several times been made in other parts of Senegal and particularly at Richard-Tol, which have not been crowned with more favorable results.

The cocoons produced by these various experiments, were of different sizes, according to the period when they were developed. Sometimes, they have been equal in weight to those produced in Europe; the silk did not yield in beauty, to that of the latter, which is an unequivocal proof in favor of the use of the *Morus Multicaulis*, for feeding silk worms.

It is desirable that the persons in France, who now possess a number of these mulberries, should make comparative experiments with their leaves, and of those of the *Morus Alba*, for the education of silk worms. It is probable that the first will be generally preferred.*

Besides the advantages which we have above named, we may still add, that they are admirably calculated for forming regular plantations; that they can be placed very near without an injurious effect; and by heading down the stalks, annually, near the ground, a rich vegetation is produced with a complete development of vigorous branches and leaves; and finally, it is easy to multiply them by thousands, from the roots, in the course of a year, and to form vast and regular plantations of them the second. But a few years, then, are sufficient to obtain considerable fields in full vigor, sufficient to support an immense quantity of silk worms, and that with the greatest facility, as they are reproduced in a manner, almost indefinite.

Besides, this mulberry braves the most rigorous winters. We saw on our arrival at Havre, in July last, in the field of M. A. Eyries, plants, which had endured, in the open ground, the winter of 1828, and which appeared vigorous and beautiful.

This species will be readily acclimated in Europe, because it originated from an analogous region, as to climate, to that which we inhabit. It appears not to suffer from the excessive cold of the northern, or the intense heat of the intertropical regions, for the plants deposited in the gardens of the Government at Cayenne, acquired, in the space of eight months, a truly remarkable development, and at the time of our departure from that colony, in June, 1821, they were clothed with leaves of an extraordinary size. Those also which we cultivated at Senegal, although situated under a dry and scorching sky, and planted in an arid soil, offered an appearance, sufficiently satisfactory; but they had acquired less development, in all respects, than those which have vegetated under the humid climate of Guiana.

* We learn that the wish expressed by M. Perrotet has been fulfilled, in a great degree on the one side by M. Delille, Professor at Montpellier, and on the other, by M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps at Paris.

The last named gentleman has transmitted to us the following note on this subject.

‘From a little experiment, made with the leaves of the *Morus Multicaulis*, an account of which I shall soon publish, they have appeared to be at least as advantageous; for the nourishment of silk worms, as those of the common white mulberry; and that the cocoons, made by the worms, fed only with leaves of this species, are even rather heavier.’

CULTURE.

The many stalked mulberry, generally accommodates itself to all kinds of soil; but we have remarked its vegetation was most vigorous, and the produce of leaves most abundant, when placed in a friable, light and rich soil. Its long and tender roots absorb with great avidity the nutritive salts of the earth; and besides, its imperfectly ligneous branches being very porous, equally explains the facility with which they pump up the humidity of the earth and leave it dry. Our observations, in this respect, induce us to believe, that the development of the numerous branches, and leaves of this shrub is accelerated in proportion to the frequency and regularity with which the soil is impregnated with humidity. The form of the leaves also varies, according to the nature of the soil; they are large and cordiform in a rich soil, but small, elliptical and without the heart shaped indentation, at the base, in a dry and arid soil. The branches are filled with fructification in this last named soil, which rarely happens in the first. It appears expedient, then, that plantations of this mulberry should be made upon a humid rather than a dry soil, to obtain in all respects a satisfactory result; for a too great quantity of water does not appear to have been injurious to it, even when the roots have been often covered; on the contrary, it is the situation in which the leaves are more completely developed. Moving the earth between the plants, with the hoe and spade at proper times, has an excellent effect upon this shrub; it facilitates, in a singular manner, the formation of new rootlets, and consequently increases the number of spongetlets, or absorbing mouths.

It not being natural for this mulberry to grow tall or to form any trunk, properly so called, regular plantations can be formed of it, without difficulty by planting the shrubs at a distance of six or eight feet from each other,—a space sufficient for the extension of the branches, to facilitate the culture and for collecting the leaves. This last operation is so much facilitated by the flexibility of the stalks, that a child is sufficient for furnishing the food, of a large establishment of silk worms.

In order that the development of the principle stalks may be completely effected, it is necessary to suppress all those, which do not present the aspect of a vigorous constitution, and which, from their excessive numbers may be directly injurious to the others. The stalks can also be annually headed down, at will, to a certain height, with the view of producing a new and more vigorous vegetation. This method practised at Senegal, has generally produced satisfactory results.

We have already remarked, with what singular facility this mulberry can be propagated. In fact it only requires to insert a cutting a few inches into the earth, and in a short time roots are produced, with a considerable development of young shoots. The numerous plants, which are already disseminated in the divers climates of Africa, America, and Europe, have been all produced, from the two individuals, which we procured at Manilla.

The fortunate discovery of this precious shrub took place in the garden of a Chinese cultivator, who, after having informed us of its properties, and the important purpose for which it was used in his own country, yielded to our solicitations, and sold us two bushes for ten Spanish piasters, assuring us, that he had introduced it into Manilla, where it had been considerably extended.

These two bushes were sent on board the vessel, in which we were to embark, and divided into six parts. These were immediately placed in two large boxes filled with rich, light earth. The stalks were cut off, to the height of about eighteen inches, in order to place them, more commodiously, in the situation which had been designated for them, in the ship. The branches answered for cuttings; not any were thrown away; all were reduced into pieces, of from four to six inches in length, and put into boxes, filled with light earth; this gave us two hundred and fifty cuttings, which, during the two months, occupied in the voyage from Manilla to the Isle of Bourbon, took root without exception. They had even filled the boxes with numerous roots, and developed branches, from a foot and a half to two feet in length. We also remarked, that some of them, which had been set out without any buds at the base as is generally done, and whose wood had scarcely a ligneous consistence in this part, had not only developed roots, but several shoots, which formed as many distinct stalks. This new vegetation appears to be attributable to the numerous lenticule, with which the bark of the shoots is covered, which confirms the opinion, which we have long entertained, that these lenticule were endowed with a property of producing roots and buds; or that some of them may exclusively develop buds and others roots. Not having had an opportunity to verify this assertion, by direct observation, we present it here but as a mere suspicion.

We left at the Isle of Bourbon a part of the scions, which had taken root, with two of the old plants, detached from the bushes, of which we have spoken. The remainder were preserved for Cayenne and France.

The manner of making cuttings of this mulberry is not difficult; it is sufficient to cut the branches into pieces eight or ten inches long, at most, and always to leave on the part destined to be put in the ground, good buds and especially one at the end; for although the roots are formed, without the aid of this organ, it is not less true, that their development is much more prompt, when the scions are provided with it. It is not necessary to leave more than one bud on the upper end of the cutting.*

Prepared in this manner, the cuttings should be placed in a moist and rich soil, and a shaded situation,—that is to say, so covered, as to protect them, for some time, from the rays of the sun, which might otherwise occasion too great a transpiration. It will be beneficial to water them slightly, from time to time, so as to keep the soil constantly refreshed, without being too wet. It would, perhaps, be advantageous, in an European climate, to cut the scions in March and plant them in a warm bed, without being covered with glass, but merely with mats. We think this method will advance the plants and render them stronger

* ‘In confirmation of this advice, we insert the following observation, which M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, has communicated.’ This shrub is not only produced, in the common mode, by cuttings; but cuttings with a single eye, take with facility, which offers a great advantage, in rapidly multiplying this plant. Cuttings with a single eye, which had but just been planted, when I read a note on this subject, in the meeting of the Hon. Soc. on the 17th, of June, had almost all made shoots 18 or 20 inches long, by the end of October, and some of them had obtained a length of 3 feet and one of four.

before winter. The movement of the sap will indicate, the most certainly, the period for making cuttings.

Another mode still easier of multiplying this mulberry, is by suckers, or layers. As it throws up numerous stalks, it is only necessary to heap up the earth about them, to make them produce roots; and there is nothing to prevent their being laid down; on the contrary, they present an advantage in doing it, as new stalks are formed at the base of those laid down, which rise vertically and immediately replace them.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1830.

CUCUMBERS.

'Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?'

A popular periodical has lately condemned the use of the Cucumber as an article of diet, and quotes an adage directing to 'peel it, slice it down into pieces, put vinegar and pepper to it, and then—throw it away.' This wise saying has been attributed to many other sages besides Dr Abernethy, and still cucumbers are eaten by featherless bipeds with impunity, and some suppose with advantage.

The medical gentlemen who condemn the cucumber, tell us 'the principal mischief produced by the use of this fruit, and which has caused it to be ranked among the most unwholesome articles served at our tables, arises independent of an acrid principle which it is supposed to contain, from its indigestibility, in other words its insolubility in the stomach. In consequence of this it is retained in the latter organ for a long time, producing more or less uneasiness in every instance; and in the dyspeptic, the gouty, and those of a nervous and feeble constitution, giving rise to violent pains, cramps, and other severe affections.

But other professors of the healing art appear to entertain opinions less hostile to this vegetable. Dr Willieh's Domestic Encyclopedia asserts that 'cucumbers are a salubrious, cooling fruit, and may be safely allowed to consumptive patients; as they sweeten acrid humors, at the same time are gently laxative, but being in a considerable degree acescent, and sometimes attended with flatulency and diarrhoea, such effects may be prevented by eating them with moderation; or with the addition of vinegar and pepper, which counteract their natural coldness. If properly pickled (without coloring them with that poisonous metal, copper; or rendering them too acrid with stimulent spices,) they are an excellent antiseptic; yet we consider them highly improper, either for children or wet-nurses.'

We shall not assume the part of an umpire in this controversy, but our own experience and observation give us a decided bias in favor of the moderate and prudent use of the cucumber as a healthy and agreeable article of aliment.

Raspberries—The St Johns, (N. B.) City Gazette of July 28, states that there were that morning brought into the Country Market of that City, 1378 quarts of Raspberries, (equal to 43 bushels) at three pence per qt. would produce £17 4s. 6d.

Turnips—Sow strong wood ashes over the ground about the time they are springing up. This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and cause the crop to be sweet and palatable.

Quarterly Review—WELLS & LILLY, Boston, have just republished the 85th Number of the London Quarterly Review, which contains articles on the following subjects:—Polynesian Researches—Conquest of Granada—Life of Sir Thomas Munro—Egyptian Hieroglyphics—Travels in Peru—Evidences of Christianity—Politics of France—Causes of Pauperism in England—Poor Laws—List of New Publications. Published quarterly at \$5,00 per annum.

AMERICAN SILK.

A gentleman from Mansfield, Con. informs us that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the Silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year has amounted to \$24,000,—all of which has found a ready sale.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS.

Saturday, August 7, 1830.

Apples.—Early Red Mayaut, by R. MANNING, Esq. of Salem. Red Juncating, by Mr A. D. WILLIAMS. Early Williams, by the same. For a history of this valuable variety, see N. E. Farmer, No. 2, vol. ix; Sopsavine, by Mr RICHARDS, of Dedham.

Pears.—Passe Madeleine, by R. HOWE, from the garden of Mr DOWNER. This fruit is the produce of scions sent from the London Horticultural Society. In the garden of Mr D. as well as in those of others, where this variety has been tried, it has failed in good qualities. Amber Pear, by J. PRINCE, Esq. This is a good fruit, a great and constant bearer, is above medium size, a handsome fruit, something like the Queen Catharine. Fondante D'Ete, or Summer Melting, a good Early Pear, by J. PRINCE, Esq. This pear tree was imported by Mr Prince from Long Island, about 18 years since—it has rather a vigorous growth—has hitherto borne moderately, though it now increases in quantity rapidly every year; and if grafted on *old trees*, would probably soon become a good bearer. Mr Prince considers it the best pear of the season. English Catharine, of fine appearance, by Dr SHURTLEFF. July Pear, so called, by Mr E. M. RICHARDS.

Plums.—Early Apricot Plums, very handsome, of rich flavor. The tree a good and constant bearer, from Mr DOWNER's Garden. Monsieur Hatif, from JOHN PRINCE, Esq. This promises to be a fine fruit, and is a great bearer—the specimen sent was hardly ripe. Royal of Tours, a fine plum, by Mr WM. F. GARDNER, of Salem. Italian Damask, by Mr R. MANNING, of Salem.

Peaches.—JOHN PRINCE, Esq. exhibited a specimen of this fruit from a natural tree, fully ripe, grown in open field. A valuable variety on account of its ripening early; fruit under size, but may, no doubt, be improved by cultivation.*

* With regard to this new early peach, Mr Prince has politely favored us with the following account.

Jamaica Plains, Aug. 7, 1830.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request about the Early Peaches exhibited this day at the Horticultural Hall, I have only to say, that in April last in destroying a small Peach Nursery, I left a few scattering of the largest trees, without paying any attention to their being worked ones. I knew several of them had fruit on—no attention had been paid to keeping down weeds, and only on the 3d of August, accidentally passing through them, I observed a tree with two or three dozen *ripe fruit*, the bees, &c. having attacked most of them. It is evidently not a budded tree, as in the part where it stands, *Early Ann* buds were used, and this is a bright red fruit, and

Apricots.—An elegant specimen of this fruit, together with buds for distribution among the members of the Society, was shown by Hon. JOHN WELLES, from a tree imported from France.

CATTLE SHOW NOTICE AND CHANGE OF DAY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture held at the Hall of the Union Bank, Aug. 5, 1820.

A letter from the Hon. O. Fisk, Corresponding Secretary of the Worcester Agricultural Society, was laid before the Board. It having been the practice of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to hold their Cattle Show on such days as would best accommodate the County Society in their annual shows; and the Worcester County Society having reference to the term of the Supreme Court for that County having felt obliged to fix their day of exhibition on the 31th of October next, the same day on which candidates for premiums had been invited to attend by the State Society.

It was voted that the day heretofore fixed upon for the Cattle Show, viz. the 13th of Oct. next be changed for the succeeding Wednesday, viz. the 20th of October next, and that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to answer the letter of the Hon. O. Fiske, and to give public notice through the New England Farmer and other papers, of this change of the day of the Brighton Cattle Show.

From the Records.

BENJ. GUILD, Recording Secretary.

August 5, 1830.

All candidates for premiums, or persons desirous of making entries for exhibition will therfor take notice that the printed hand bills and Cattle Show papers should read as if printed October 20th instead of October 13th, and all the offers and regulation made for entries, &c, will hereafter have reference and be attended to on the 20th instead of the 13th.

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY

Extract from an address delivered before the Horticultural Society New-York, by Mr William Carr.

The patch on which I have my strawberry had been under the same plant several years. For the month of September, 1819, I laid on about five inches thick of well rotted manure, which I dug down with the old vines. I then set out plants of the Hudson kind of strawberry, at the distance sixteen inches each way, taking care to have them in line the long way of the ground. In the month of November, I covered the plan with a thin coat of long litter, which I took off the beginning of April, and pointed the ground with the spade, and raked it smooth. The ground was kept clean by hoeing, till the fruit began to form. I then took short grass cut from the wall and spread between and under the vines, which had the effect to keep the fruit clean, the weeds down, and kept the scorching drought from penetrating into the roots of the plant.

As soon as the fruit season was past, I pointed in the grass between in the bed. In September

considerably red on the inside, I think when budded other trees and cultivated, it will prove from its earliness an acquisition, as I have not heard of any ripe Peach from standard open ground trees this year. I shall make use of what few buds are on it in a few days, and no season shall be able, to disseminate some of them. I have called it the '*Spring Hill Earliest*.'

Very truly yours, J. PRINCE

1820, I cut out all the superfluous runners, and dressed the bed, and in the month of November covered as before.

On the first of March of last year, 1821, I took the covering from a part of the patch, and replaced it with one inch of straw, which I burned off as directed by Dr Miller. I then gave a slight hoeing and raking. At this time there was hardly the least trace of vines left on the ground; but in eight or ten days the leaves began to make their appearance. On the 22d of March, I uncovered another part of the patch, a part of which I burned with straw as before, and the other part with a parcel of dry leaves, which I laid on two inches thick. The remainder of the patch I uncovered in the beginning of April, and dressed in the usual way.

The first burned part continued to keep more forward than the others, and showed flowers eight days sooner than the unburned part of the patch. The unburned grew less rapid, and was considerably less productive of fruit. The part burned was the most luxuriant in growth, the quantity of fruit nearly the same as those burned with straw.

The burning has this good effect, that it keeps the ground more clean of weeds, and will doubtless kill a great many insects and their eggs; besides, it clears the vines from all decayed leaves and hardened bark, gathered around the body of the plant; and by that means, allows the free expansion of the leaves and flowers.

I am of opinion that leaves, when dry, will answer the purpose of burning equally with straw, and their ashes prove a good manure.

I shall now give a few observations concerning the selecting of proper plants for planting. A great deal lies in choosing proper plants; for if they are taken promiscuously, the greater part will prove barren, producing plenty of flowers but no fruit. Those when examined, will be found to have abundance of stamina, but no stiles; so that it often happens among those barren plants, that some of them have a part of an imperfect fruit formed, which sometimes ripens. Plants ought, therefore, never to be taken out of old neglected beds which have been allowed to spread and run into a multitude of suckers, nor from any plants which do not produce plenty of fruit. Those suckers which stand nearest the old plant, should always be selected, in preference to those produced from the trailing stalks, at a distance from the fruit bearing plants.

There have been some kind of strawberries greatly improved by seed selected from the largest and fairest fruit. In this case the seed should be sown as soon as possible after the fruit is eaten. The best way is to sow the seed in pots or boxes, placed in the shade.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A valuable article from Gen. Dearborn, on the culture of the Rose—and some others are received, and will soon appear.

Notice.

A special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday the 14th inst. at the Hall of the society at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the anniversary festival. R. L. EMMONS, Rec. Sec.
Aug. 12.

Am-u-nishun ov awl Kines, for sail as u-shu-al at Kouplan's Powder Store, 65, Braud-street.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street,

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were sown in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised *this season*, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

July 9.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 31 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing; with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP;
ORCHARD GRASS;
TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;
FOWL MEADOW GRASS;
LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;
RED CLOVER;
WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also
BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices.
Aug. 13.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, shired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Caelebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Caelebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Caelebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

tf.

July 9.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- - barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - ton.	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	- - "	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	- - bushel.		90
BEEF, mess,	- - barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- - "	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	- - "	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- - pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	- - "	6	7
Skimmed milk,	- - "	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee,	- - "	5 37	5 75
Rye, best,	- - "	3 10	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	- - bushel.	46	55
Rye,	- - "	65	67
Barley,	- - "	60	65
Oats,	- - "	40	42
HAY,	- - cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- - cwt.	11 50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- - "	14 00	15 00
LIME,	- - cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	- - ton.	3 50	3 75
PORK, clear,	- - barrel.	19 00	20 00
Navy, mess,	- - "	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- - "		12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	- - "		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	- - "		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - "		2 50
Red Top (northern),	- - "	62	75
Lucerne,	- - pound.	33	38
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - "		33
Red Clover, (northern),	- - "	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - "	50	55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - "	30	35
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - "	42	45
Merino, half blood,	- - "	38	42
Merino, quarter,	- - "	35	40
Native, washed,	- - "	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - "		50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - "	38	42
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- - "		50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - - pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - - "	8	10
whole hogs,	- - - - "	5	6
VEAL,	- - - - "	4	8
MUTTON,	- - - - "	4	10
POULTRY,	- - - - "	30	25
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - - "	10	13
Lump, best,	- - - - "	15	20
EGGS,	- - - - dozen.		12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - - bushel.	84	35
Indian, retail,	- - - - "		70
POTATOS, new	- - - - "		0
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - barrel.	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, August 9.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 283 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 6 or 8 Cows and Calves, 2747 Sheep, 360 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—From \$3 75 to 4 75.

Stores—Those mentioned above were most of them the same we reported last week. We were mistaken in stating they were nearly all sold—have noticed only a few sales to day.

Cows and calves—We noticed the sale of two only, at \$20 a \$25.

Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed lots sold at the following prices \$2, 1 87½, 1 62½, 1 50, 1 33, and 1 25. Some old Sheep were sold, price not noticed—a few were sold the close of last week for \$3 25.

Swine—None having been at market for several weeks previous, a sale was easily effected. Lots were taken at about 4½c; one lot of about 100 was sold by the 'lump' at 4½ a 5½c.

MISCELLANIES.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

Parents, and especially mothers, should be aware that the natural effect of the extreme heat of the season, and of teething, separate or conjoined, is feverish disturbance, diminished appetite, and impaired digestion in their children. They ought to know also, that whatever deviation is made from extreme simplicity and regularity of the diet of these young beings, will necessarily aggravate their restlessness and sufferings. All the trash of fruit, cakes and pastry of any kind; coffee or any beverage except pure water, ought to be sedulously withheld. The question at this time is not what is agreeable at the moment to the child, or elixirs in with the oftentimes silly fondness of the mother, but what will be most likely to guard it from an attack of summer complaint, and in fact to save its life. To preserve coolness of the skin by light and loose dress; bathing twice daily, in lukewarm water, or even cold water, if the skin be hot and dry; regular airings out of doors, in the morning, and out of the approach of evening; the bedroom well ventilated, but the air so admitted that it shall not blow directly on or over the bed, are among the additional means of prevention. Finally, we would conjure mothers, when their infants are unwell at this season, we might add at any season, to give no medicine on their own responsibility—to listen to no neighboring gossip—to be deceived by no impudent quack; and every quack is as impudent as he is generally ignorant, or he would not be periling the lives of his fellow creatures, by thrusting on them alleged sovereign cures for bowel complaints, under the title of vermifuges and the like. If mothers delay in sending for physicians, let them also delay in giving physic. They may, when their infants are ailing, sometimes arrest diseases, by curtailing the usual quantity of food, and giving it of a still simpler quality; or what is still better, by enforcing abstinence except from such drinks as rice, or barley, or gum arabic water, slightly sweetened or salted as may be most agreeable. Beyond this, mothers are bewildered; and if they will go blundering on, theirs be the penalty, as theirs assuredly will be the blame.

Journal of Health.

Obedience.—Let thy child's first lesson be obedience, and the second may be what thou wilt.—*Fuller.*

The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway have determined to open the road the whole length on the 15th of September. A company has been formed for the establishment of a railway from Manchester to Sheffield.

The first experiment by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, of travelling the whole line, thirtytwo miles, was made June 14, with the most gratifying success. The Arrow steam engine drew a carriage with twelve inside passengers, another with thirty outside, and seven carriages loaded with 34 tons of rough stone. The journey was made from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours and twenty minutes, including the stoppages for water, which occupied 13 1-2 minutes, being at the rate of 14 miles an hour, including stoppages.

A man in Catskill, N. Y. with his wife and a boy, in six days, recently cut, cured and housed 15 loads of rye, 3,000 sheaves, and 6 loads of

hay—drinking molasses and water, milk and water, and nothing stronger. He is 42 years old, and offers to bet any man \$10 that he can jump over a six rail fence, any time of day. During the six days he went twice to the village, 10 miles, and hood leans half a day besides.

M. de Ruyter, a descendant of the famous Dutch Admiral, lately died at Toulon, aged 82. He left the rent of a house, 1800 francs, as an annual marriage portion for the most virtuous girl and the best sailor, to be decided by the Mayor and the Maritime Prefect.

A man lately arrested in New York for stealing from a ship's cabin, was found to be a villain who had married two wives in three months, and was committed therefor.

A shark was caught off Fulton Market, New York, on Wednesday morning, July 28. When brought on the deck of the smack, he snapped at the leg of a bystander, but his monstrous jaws closed only on the pantaloons. There were others in company when first seen, and several boys were bathing near.

IMPORTANCE OF GARDENS.

Many of our mechanics, and most of the truckmen in this town, occupy their leisure, this year, in cultivating land in the vicinity. We mention this to express our hearty approbation of the practice, and to recommend its adoption elsewhere. It gives us pleasure to say, that at present there is every reason to believe that they, in common with others, will reap a plentiful harvest.

Every bushel of Potatoes raised in this way will do more toward maintaining a family, than half a dozen groans over hard times and dull business.

Industry must prosper.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

ALLIGATOR.

The Courier acknowledges the receipt of one of these pretty creatures from a friend in South Carolina, and like Jacques runs into such a vein of metaphor, that it is as good to the Editor as 'an allegory on the banks of the Nile.' Such presents are in the true spirit of charity—twice blessed; profitable to the giver and acceptable to the receiver. 'You cannot feed capons so,' for the alligator is so little dainty that he will eat whatever he can get, and you may feast him like a statesman, or a retiring Editor, for his digestion is equal to his appetite; he will grind a bone that has been well polished by a cur, or he will fatten upon a knot of pitch pine, or as they say in Carolina of 'lightwood.' But the proprietor of the animal must trust himself to the clemency of the South Carolinians, if he would see an alligator lying on a bank 'alone in his glory.' He will find one twelve feet in length, and may have sport with him if he will attack him in his castle. The alligator makes a hole like a fox's, except that it is filled with water; the entrance may be staked up and a new one opened from the surface directly upon the back of the tenant. A few blows will fill him with rage when he will try to come forth that he may, as was desired by Ajax, see and confront his foes. While he is creeping forth at the hole thus made, his hunters can despatch him by striking their axes into his brain. If however he should come upon the green sward in the exercise of his natural powers, the siege will be raised; for he makes a noble sally. It is never safe for the hunter in his retreat to fall within reach of his jaws; which close upon a man like a miller's trap upon a mouse: the muscles that enable him to bite are particularly strong, and his teeth though of the hue of ebony, are equally well adapted to the same service.

The alligator as he now exists in Carolina is a sullen and fearful animal, awed by the presence of

mankind, and (unless when assailed) more ready to retreat than to attack. They are not the bold creatures described by Bartram, and are as much diminished in number as depreciated in courage. In Alabama they still thrive, and the low lands there that produce seventy bushels of frogs to the acre, have, it is said alligators enough wherewith to fence them in.

The old hunters that used to seek for deer by night, and shoot between the luminous eyes reflecting the torch light, avoided the alligator, also, by the reflection of his eyes, which seem like two burning coals, differing in appearance from the eyes of any other animal.

But in South America the alligator comes to his largest growth, and is the monarch of the rivers. Sometimes he is said to work himself under the moist earth which cracks with a loud report when dry, and discloses a huge alligator, completely mailed like Minerva, when she sprung from her concealed existence. This is (we think) mentioned as a common story by Humboldt.

Marco Polo describes these animals (or crocodiles) as, 'huge serpents ten paces long and ten spans wide, round the body. At the fore part near the head they have two short legs, having three claws like those of a tiger, with eyes larger than a fourpenny loaf and very glaring; the jaws are wide enough to swallow a man, the teeth are large and very sharp, and the whole appearance is so formidable that neither man nor any kind of animal can approach them without terror.'—*Tribune.*

Turkish Unconcern.—A boat was sent off from shore to reconnoitre, and the man who commanded it had a musket on his shoulder, with pistols, a poignard, and an immense flask of powder suspended from his belt. He recognized the captain, who had been absent a month, 'Oh!' cried he, 'Ali Reis, you are welcome. Mahmoud Selim, welcome! Who are the infidels?' 'They are sons of Frank gentlemen, whom we are taking to Trebizond.' 'You are welcome.' 'What news?' 'Nothing—the son of the Aga of Riza has murdered his cousin for jealousy, and he has taken refuge with us; he is a fine young fellow. Oh! I forgot—Huseis has blown up your neighbor's house with gunpowder; five persons were killed.' 'Wonderful!' 'What would you have, they were only children.' Such are Turkish greetings on the coast of the Black Sea.—*Foreign Review.*

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, Fifty pounds of genuine and fresh yellow Locust Seed, saved for us by a gentleman in Harrisburg, Pa. The excellence of this timber for posts, its uses in ship building, its easy culture, rapid growth, &c. recommend it to the notice of farmers. Directions for its culture furnished gratis.

Also, seed of the *Gleditsia triacanthos*, or Honey Locust—or three thorned Acacia,—for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge BUEL, (in the New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 164) as the best plant that can be cultivated for hedges: of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and with hard and strong wood, and it is attacked by no insect, which gives it a decided advantage over Hawthorns.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1830.

NO. 5.

HORTICULTURE.

THE ROSE.

MR FESSENDEN—As the Rose is universally admired as the queen of flowers, and numerous varieties are annually produced, which are celebrated for their peculiar aroma, form, color, size, or period of floration, it is desirable that all who are interested in this delightful cultivation, should be enabled to increase their collections, in the most easy and expeditious manner. To accomplish this, budding upon sweet briars and other wild stocks, is now very generally practised in Europe; and what are called standard roses, which are thus formed, are highly prized, for their singular and great beauty, as magnificent ornaments for avenues, parterres and borders.

Loudon says, that standard roses are a modern invention of the Dutch, who first introduced them into France, and that they have only been known in England, for about twenty years. Recently they have been imported into this country, and have excited great attention, among our floriculturists.

Among the works imported from Paris, for the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is an excellent little treatise on the cultivation of the Standard Rose, which I have translated and inclose, for publication, in the New England Farmer.

As Sweet-briars are abundantly scattered over our pastures, and by the road-sides, it is in the power of every one to adopt the theory, so lucidly explained by Mr Tarade, and the proprietors of nurseries of ornamental shrubs, may speedily furnish superb specimens of many of the most celebrated varieties of roses which are so eagerly sought by the admirer of this interesting family of flowers.

I offer friendly salutations,
And am most respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

Brimley Place, Roxbury, } U. A. S. DEARBORN.
August 9th, 1830.

CULTURE OF ROSES,

BUDDED UPON SWEET BRIARS.

BY M. ALFRED DE TARADE.

Est modus in rebus.

It is for you, Amateurs of roses, that I have collected some ideas upon the culture and education of Sweet-Briars, which has occupied me during many years. I commenced my operations, in conformity to the counsels of those who had great experience, and it is only by daily observation, that I have been able to rectify my labors.

I shall be happy, if I attain the object, which I have in view, and enable you to introduce civilization among savages, by transforming, with success, the perfidious and prickly Sweet-Briar, into a various and elegant rose! What a pleasure, after long continued efforts, to behold, in the morning of a magnificent day, the expanding rose, which in the evening was but a bud! This pleasure has charms for me, which will be doubled, if I shall succeed in enabling you to participate in them.

It is for you I write, and I claim your indulgence. I shall endeavor to be clear and precise,

so as not to abuse the moments, which you may be pleased to bestow upon me: A thousand times happy is he,

‘ Qui dit, sans s’avilir, les plus petites choses,
Fit, des plus secs chardons, des œillets et des roses,
Et sut même aux discours de la rusticité
Donner de l’élégance et de la dignité.’

BOILEAU. EP. XI.

Many well informed persons have given excellent instruction and pointed out good methods for budding and grafting fruit trees; but they appear to have disdained the sweet-briar, as none of them have indicated a precise and clear method of succeeding, and arriving at the point, which we have attained. This culture is now so fashionable, that there is not a castle, a country seat, or even a small garden, where efforts are not made to form amphitheatres, and avenues of sweet-briars; it is especially in the environs of the capital, that are to be seen the beautiful *coups d’oeil* which are produced by these shrubs; but which have not been thus collected, without a great expense to the proprietors.

You, therefore, who live in the country, can avoid this great expense, by following my instructions, and by all means avoiding those old methods, to which some persons obstinately continue to adhere.

Let us then follow together, and progressively, this culture, from the moment the sweet-briar is extracted from the hedge, to that when it is taken from the nursery, to form avenues, amphitheatres, on graduated lines. We will pursue the following order.

1. Selections of the Sweet-Briars;
2. Pruning of the roots;
3. Protection of the ends of the stocks by a composition;
4. Mode of forming the nursery;
5. Stakes, or supports;
6. Care to be taken in managing the shoots;
7. Destruction of worms and caterpillars;
8. Care to be taken in pinching off the ends of the long shoots;
9. Destruction of the spines;
10. Time of budding and the manner of doing it;
11. Time of loosening and removing the bandages;
12. Pruning the branches;
13. Protection in winter;
14. Pruning in March;
15. Manner of treating the aspiring bud;
16. Supports for the young shoots;
17. Winter Pruning;
18. Transplanting;
19. Annual pruning;

The labor, thus divided, which it is necessary to perform, presents us an occupation for two years, the requisite time for cultivating a sweet-briar.

I. SELECTION OF THE SWEET-BRIARS.

The epoch for collecting the sweet-briar is the month of November; that being the time, when the sap has entirely descended. It is in old hedgeries and the borders of the woods, that selections can be made with the greatest success. Those sweet-briars whose bark is gray or variegated

with green and gray are to be selected, and such as have red bark are to be rejected, as they do not answer for budding. The workmen, who take them up, should be directed not to cut off the branches below the first fork, as you will be enabled by this precaution to cut them where you choose, in order to make erect trees.

As most of the sweet-briars grew upon the old stumps, it is sometimes difficult to take them up; in this case, the workmen should be informed that it is not always necessary to take up the stump—provided they perceive a few new roots emanating from the stock, as they are sufficient.

II. PRUNING THE ROOTS.

This operation is very essential, because it leads to certain success, and will enable you to preserve your plants, a much longer time. As it is rare to find sweet-briars, which are not attached to old stumps, and if portions of them on dead stalks and long roots are allowed to remain they will, by rotting, cause the plant to perish, in one or two years; it is therefore necessary to obviate this difficulty, which can be done, by cutting out all the dead wood with a little saw and shortening the long roots, taking especial care to preserve all the small roots and fibres which emanate from the stalk.

This operation has the double advantage, of removing from the trees injurious and useless roots, and permitting you to plant them with facility, in pots or boxes.

As soon as the roots have been removed by the saw the wound should be made smooth with a knife.

This operation having been completed, you will ascertain to what height each tree can be cut and leave it straight. This should be carefully done with the saw, and the end smoothed with a knife.

III. PROTECTING THE ENDS OF THE STOCKS WITH A COMPOSITION.

The sweet-briar has a pith, and when cut or pruned, should be covered from the rain and moisture, which, otherwise, would enter and cause the tree to perish. The composition which I recommended for this purpose is as follows.

- One pound of White Burgundy Pitch;
- A quarter of a pound of black pitch;
- A quarter of a pound of resin;
- A quarter of a pound of yellow wax;
- Two ounces of tallow;
- An ounce of pounded mastie;
- Half an ounce of saltpetre;

These are to be put in a sauce-pan, over a moderate fire and left to melt and mix, for about three quarters of an hour, when all the ingredients are thoroughly melted and mixed, you take the sweet-briars, one at a time, and dip the ends in the composition; but it must be only warm. If the trees have been planted out, the composition is to be applied with a spatula.

IV. MODE OF FORMING THE NURSERY.

Anything which is clear and precise, and can be understood at the first view, is much more pleasing than that which is not; it is for this reason, that I recommend a regular organization of your nursery; and the following are the means of effecting it. The roots of all the sweet-briars hav-

ing been pruned, and cut of the proper length, and the wound covered with the composition, you then commence, by taking the largest to form one row, then those of a mean size for a second, and the smallest for the third, observing always this gradation, where your plantation is extensive. But as in each of the selections, which you make, there will exist a slight difference in their height, it is proper to adjust them so that they may appear regular, when they are set out. Upon the ground, which should have been well manured and prepared in September you extend a line, and commence by setting out a sweet-briar at each end and in the middle, in order to make the row of trees perfectly straight. The hole for each plant, should be about seven or eight inches deep.

V. STAKES OR SUPPORTS.

Your Sweet-Briars being thus planted out, are very insecure, and a high wind may suddenly displace them. To obviate this, it is necessary to secure them to stakes, or to a rail supported by stakes at proper distances, to render it secure.

VI. CARE TO BE TAKEN IN MANAGING THE SHOOTS.

It is in the month of March, that you commence reaping the first recompense for your labors, by perceiving your sweet-briars throw out their buds.

As it will be useless and dangerous to your sweet-briars to leave all the shoots, which may appear, it is necessary to examine the vigor of each, and leave only such as can be nourished, that is to say, two, three, four and sometimes five. The shoots which are reserved, should be at the top of the stalk and directed in a triangular manner, in order to form, on your trees, a little head, or ball, the first year it is budded. When you have selected the shoots, which you wish to retain, you must daily destroy, with a knife, all the others which may appear.

VII. DESTRUCTION OF WORMS AND CATERPILLARS.

There is no part of your labor more important, than that devoted to the destruction of worms and caterpillars. The little worm which attacks the sweet-briar, is a dangerous and a difficult enemy to combat, as he always is concealed; but with scrupulous attention, you will be able to discover him. It is not bigger round than a pin, and is ever shut up in one or more leaves which he rolls up and secures with his gum. He remains in this habitation, until he has consumed all the food, which surrounds him. The caterpillars are larger and of course not difficult to be seen—but it is necessary to exterminate all of them.

VIII. CARE TO BE TAKEN IN PINCHING OFF THE ENDS OF THE LONG SHOOTS.

As it is impossible that all the shoots should be equally large, it is necessary to withdraw the nourishment from the most greedy, in order to divide it among those which are smaller. For this purpose each sweet-briar is to be separately examined, and when you observe upon the same stalk, where you have left three shoots, (for instance,) that there are two, which are nearly of the same size, and that the third suffers, then pinch off the summits of the two shoots which are the most vigorous. By this means you will check the sap which flowed too freely upon those two shoots, and compel it to take a direction into that which is feeble. This operation must not be regulated, because the beauty of the shoots, upon which you intend to bud, depend upon it.

IX. DESTRUCTION OF THE SPINES.

Before budding is commenced there is a little operation which must not be neglected. It is the destruction of the spines on the shoots, where the buds are to be inserted. This should not be deferred to the last moment, but performed at least a month before you insert the buds, in order that the small wound which the removal of each spine occasioned, should have time to heal. The proper time of performing this operation is during the month of July.

X. TIME OF BUDDING AND THE MANNER OF DOING IT.

It is on the perfection of this operation, that depends the success of your labors, and it is from it, that you are to expect the recompense for the cares, which you have bestowed upon your sweet-briars, up to that moment.

This operation should be promptly performed, that the buds may not dry, even in your branch which you are about to insert; therefore, when you have a whole nursery to bud, I advise you to have an adroit and experienced assistant, to put on the ligatures, who should be cautioned, not to make them too tight.

To preserve your bud fresh during the operation you should keep the scions in a vessel half filled with the water, in such a manner, that the end of each scion is constantly wet. Each scion should have a label attached to it, designating the species; you should also have parchment labels prepared, and when you have inserted a bud, it should be attached to the tree, and the name of the rose written upon it, with a pencil.

I shall not enter into any details upon the manner of taking off the bud for inoculation, because the description would be imperfect, and I believe it is better to see the operation, than to read an account of it; but I will observe, that the bud should be placed as near as possible to the axil of the shoot, that there may be a greater facility in healing the wound and that the new shoot may unite more completely with the stalk.

There are two modes of budding; the first is called *escoccheon with a growing bud* and the second *escoccheon with a dormant bud, upon the new or old wood*.

The results from the *escoccheon with a growing bud*, are not so certain, that I can advise you to employ it; it nevertheless possesses some advantages under particular circumstances. It can be used to bud certain species, such as the Bengoles, Multifloras, Noisettes, Four seasons &c. But from experience, I find it is very difficult to succeed well.

Therefore we adopt the *escoccheon with a dormant bud*, which is thus called, because it does not immediately shoot, but sleeps during the winter, in order to develop itself, with greater vigor, in the spring. The time for inserting this bud is the latter part of July and first of August.

After the bud is inserted nothing is to be cut off, but the shoot on which it is placed is to be left at its full length.

ESCOCCHON UPON THE STALK.

I have spoken to you of the success which you would have in budding upon the branches of a year's growth, during the months of July and August. I will now speak to you upon budding the stalk and of the cases where it is very advantageous; the success is as certain as in the preceding mode.

If at the epoch of budding a great drought has deprived your sweet-briars of sap, or other occupations have prevented you from attending to them, or if they have not sent out sufficiently vigorous shoots, be not discouraged, leave them as they are, with all their branches; in the following spring these branches will send out many others and form a little head of wild roses.

In this state and during the first days of July, you will bud them upon the stalk, below the branches, placing two buds opposite each other, and at an equal height, in such a manner that the same ligature may answer for both. You will leave your trees in this state, without doing any thing to them, until the following March. At that time you must cut off the head of the sweet-briar, a half an inch above the buds.

My observations and experience induce me to believe, that from the facility with which the stalk covers from the wound, this method of budding may be preferred; for the buds shoot with great vigor, the first year, and form immediately, a small head to the tree.

XI. TIME OF LOOSENING AND REMOVING THE LIGATURES.

To perform this operation without risk, it is necessary to consider the state of the weather since the buds were inserted; if it has been humid, the ligatures may be removed in twenty or thirty days; but, if on the contrary, it has been hot and dry, it is necessary to wait, at least six weeks. This is the mode of doing it.

As it will not do to entirely remove the ligature, but only to loosen it, you will make use of your budding knife and with the point, cut a portion of the middle of the ligature on the side opposite the bud; this must be carefully done, so as not to wound the bark. By this means your buds will be relieved and remain protected by the yarn* ligature from the rays of the sun, which would be injurious, by causing the incisions to open. About three weeks after, the ligatures are to be removed. This is the most expeditious method, and I employ it in my nurseries; but if you have but a few stalks, I advise you to loosen the ligatures and then fasten them again very gently, in order to keep down the edges of the incision, which was made for the reception of the bud.

XII. PRUNING THE BRANCHES.

It is a labor which you will behold and execute with pleasure, because you will then know the result of your efforts and be able to reestablish good order in your nursery, by eradicating the large wild branches, which render it inaccessible.

This labor should be performed about the 10th or 12th of October, when vegetation has entirely ceased. This can be best done with pruning shears. With this instrument you cut, indiscriminately, all the branches to the length of eight or ten inches.

XIII. PROTECTION IN WINTER.

Before winter commences, it is necessary to protect your sweet-briars from its rigor; to effect this the roots should be covered with manure which should be slightly secured against dispersion by the winds by drawing the earth over it from the space between the trees.

XIV. PRUNING IN MARCH.

In October you pruned the branches of the sweet-briars to the length of eight or ten inches;

* It thus appears woolen yarn is used for the ligatures.

now it is necessary to cut them shorter, which should be done in the fore part of March. The object of the autumnal pruning was to clear out the nursery, and to prevent the trees from suffering, in the event the end of the boughs should be injured by the severe cold of winter, if left at full length.

With your shears, cut off the branches, so as to leave but one bud, above that which had been inserted;—the one thus left is called the *aspiring bud*; upon this bud depend the success and vigor of the one which had been placed on the branch. As to the end of the stalk, above the highest branch, and which is generally dead, it is necessary to cut it off with a saw, pare the edges with a knife, and then cover it with the composition.

XV. MANNER OF TREATING THE ASPIRING BUD.

When your sweet-briars have been well pruned, the most important thing to be attended to, is the destruction of all the sprouts, which are called *gourmands*, that issue from the top of the tree, and of the *suckers* which spring up from the root.

When the *aspiring bud* has thrown out two or three little leaves, it is time to pinch off its summit. The *aspiring bud* aids in developing that which has been inserted, as it draws up the sap, and you cause that to flow into it, when the end of the *aspiring bud* is pinched off. When your inserted bud has grown four or five inches, and it is able to collect its own nourishment, then the *aspiring bud* is to be entirely eradicated with a knife.

XVI. SUPPORTS FOR THE YOUNG SHOOTS.

This precaution is very important; if neglected, a gust of wind, a storm, or even a bird may, in a moment, destroy the results of all your labors, which have been bestowed upon your trees, for eighteen months.

At the moment when your bud begins to develop, collect small sticks, about the size of your little finger and two feet in length; these are to be secured to the trees by two ligatures, leaving the upper end about eighteen inches above the top of the stalk.

When the buds have sufficiently grown they are to be secured to these supports, by ligatures delicately applied.

Now behold the term of your desires,—the recompense of all your cares, and all your labors. Each morning will bring you new joys, and I charge you not to lose a single moment; for this joy will be short.

* Et, rose, elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses,
L'espace d'un matin.*

MALHERBE.

But there is a method of prolonging these pleasures; it is by budding the re-blooming or perpetual roses, such as the Bengoles, Noisettes, Portland, Four seasons &c, by this means you can have roses until November.

The sweet-briars produce the most beautiful roses the first year after they have been budded, and I shall instruct you how to preserve them in this state, and to prevent them from degenerating.

XVII. WINTER PRUNING.

Towards the middle of October, when the sap has descended, it is necessary to prune your rose-bushes. Each branch should be cut off, to about a foot in length; this labor prepares them for transportation to the place, for which they may be destined. Forget not to cut off with scissors, such leaves as remain on at the time they are taken out of the nursery. This precaution is necessary to prevent the trees from perishing which

often happens, if they are planted out with the leaves on.

XVIII. TRANSPLANTING.

When your sweet-briars have been taken up, the extremities of the roots should be cut off. The largest should be selected, if it is intended to form an avenue, a graduated line, or an amphitheatre; each of these modes of planting has its advantages, and the selection must be left to your good taste.

Whatever be the mode which you adopt, of planting out the trees, forget not what I have said, in the article ON STAKES AND SUPPORTS, which should be placed as soon as the plantation has been completed.

XIX. ANNUAL PRUNING.

I have promised to inform you of the means of continuing your beautiful roses and preventing them from degenerating; and this is the moment to indicate the last operation which you have to perform on your sweet-briars, and which it is necessary to commence, annually, in the month of March.

This consists in pruning them short,—leaving but two buds on each branch of the shoot, produced by the inserted bud. It is to be observed, however, that there are many species which require to be left a little longer. Fear not to eradicate the beautiful shoots, which grew the preceding year; it will produce others more beautiful, and you will lose nothing. This is the time to cut off the end of the little wild shoot, on which you left the *aspiring bud*.

CLIMBING SPECIES OF ROSES.

Before terminating my instructions, I ought to make known to you, a happy idea of one of my neighbors, as to the management of the climbing species of roses, such as the Multiflora and its varieties, the Boursault and its varieties, &c. I have made the experiment on some of mine and was delighted at the fine effect which was produced.

The Multifloras and the Boursaults extend their branches far, and are, consequently, very easily trained on a railing; but if in the midst of a plantation, you desire to unite these species, it is very unpleasant to have the branches falling to the ground, or extending over the other rose trees; to prevent this, care should be taken, the first year, to preserve these falling branches and to leave them until the end of October, that their wood may be thoroughly ripened; then raise all the branches and unite them in the form of a globe, as regular as possible. In the month of March there is no pruning to be done, and the moment the sap ascends you see them covered with leaves and a vast quantity of buds. The higher the globe is elevated the more admirable is the effect; and in my opinion it is the best mode of managing these climbing species.

Believing that I have attained the object which I proposed, that of detailing to you, information on the education of sweet-briars, and the mode of prosecuting this culture with success, I will terminate my instructions and leave you in the midst of your children, being certain, that like a good father of a family, you will extend to them, your assiduous attentions, in gratitude for the pleasures which you have experienced.

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have spent the morning with the Governor in dissecting a Pear tree, and send you by Gen. HEARD, the result of our investiga-

tion. The large block of wood shows the manner in which the insect girdles the tree—the others, how they penetrate it. In sundry excavations we found a whole family, from the nit to the perfect bug, under their progressive transformations. The tree is a Jargonelle in bearing. The body of the tree bore the principal marks of their ravages—but the effect is seen in the branches. This is probably the principal reason why the insect has eluded the search. Whatever has been our opinion respecting the agents of this desolation, we had abundant evidence in this case that the destruction of this vigorous and healthy tree was the sole work of the *Scolytus Pyri*.

Inclosed in a paper I send the insect in its different stages. They are probably to be found also in the wood.

Yours, respectfully,

O. FISKE.

Worcester, August 12, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are under great obligations to Dr FISKE, and are happy to perceive that the Governor takes an active part in investigations which relate to the great interests of the cultivator. The section of the trunk of the tree, which was sent to us as above, is between 4 and 5 inches in diameter, and a small horizontal cut or channel just within the outer part of the alburnum, or sap wood, evidently the work of an insect, extends about one third part round the tree. One of the limbs affected by this wood-eater, is a little more than 2 inches, and the other a little more than an inch in diameter. We had supposed that the operations of this destroyer were confined to small limbs, and that at least a partial remedy might be obtained by cutting off and burning the branches, which indicated its presence. But when it attacks the body of the tree, the evil becomes general, and the destruction complete. Further investigations of that subject are respectfully solicited.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TURNIPS, AS FOOD FOR SHEEP.

MR RUSSELL—Having seen it stated, more than once, that turnips are injurious to ewes with lamb, I take the liberty to request, that some of your correspondents, if any there are, who have found them so, will state the fact from experience. I also should be glad to learn their value for sheep, from any one who is satisfied of their good properties as winter food.

B.

Anson, Me. August 17, 1830.

TIGHT SHOES.—Shoes of too restricted dimensions distort and blister the feet, and produce, invariably, those small but painful excrescences denominated corns. Nine women taken upon the most reasonable calculation, before the age of twenty-four, have to a certain extent, deformed and suffering feet from this cause alone. Such individuals, also, as adopt this unnatural practice of forcing their feet, like a wedge, into a tight pair of shoes, are uniformly bad and ungraceful walkers—the spring and elasticity of their feet is lost, and their gait is afterwards cramped and hobbling. They who would avoid these unseemly and painful defects, must remain satisfied with the original conformation of their foot, and wear shoes corresponding to its shape, and answering in every respect to its bulk. In purchasing shoes ready made, or professing to be made to measure, let them, if in the least degree too tight, be stretched upon the last, and not upon the feet. The shoe must be made to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe.—*Jour. of Health.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HAPPINESS THE RESULT OF INDUSTRY.

The wealth which a man acquires by his honest industry affords him greater pleasure in the enjoyment, than when acquired in any other way; and men who by personal labor have obtained a competency, know its value better than those who have had it showered upon them without any efforts of their own. Idleness engenders disease, while exercise is the great prop of health, and health is the greatest blessing of life. Which consideration alone ought to stimulate men to pursue some useful employment; and among the almost endless number of those to which good laws and well organized society give birth and encouragement, there are none equal to the culture of the earth, none which yield a more grateful return. The pleasures derived both from agriculture, and horticulture, are so various, so delightful, and so natural to man, that they are not easily to be described, and never to be excelled; for in whatever way they are pursued the mind may be constantly entertained with the wonderful economy of the vegetable world; the nerves are invigorated and kept in proper tone by the freshness of the earth, and the fragrant air, which flush the countenance with health, and give a relish to every meal.

NORTHWOOD.

PEACH TREES.

The following communication, from a practical agriculturist, contains a valuable suggestion.—The specimens referred to, are in our possession, and may be examined by the curious in these matters. To the unpractised eye, the covering in which these worms wind themselves, would pass for particles of earth and water, accidentally collected around the root. It would be well for every owner of a peach tree, to set about examining the roots, and ridding them of this enemy. It is strange that more attention is not paid to this valuable fruit. A farmer near Philadelphia, the last year, sold \$13,000 worth of peaches, from a spot of ground that would not have yielded two thousand dollars, with grain crops.]

MR HALLETT—If you are a lover of fine peaches, it may not be amiss, to remind the owners of the few remaining peach trees, that the worms infesting the roots of these trees, are now about assuming their wings. In a few weeks, they will be inhabitants of the air, ready to lay the foundation of a new colony of worms, to prosecute their work of destruction the ensuing year. The observation of a minute is sufficient to determine whether a tree is infested by them. A mass of gum mixed with particles of wood, much resembling saw dust, attached to the root at the surface of the ground, or within an inch or two below is a certain indication of the presence of the worm. The greater part of these insects, according to my observation, are already enclosed in their cocoon, undergoing their transformation into the Nymphal or Chrysalis state. The covering is somewhat less than an inch in length, and one third of an inch in diameter, as you will see by the three specimens enclosed. They are easily found in the gummy mass above mentioned.—But the worms not yet enclosed, will be found in the cavity which they have formed between the bark and wood of the root, and generally near the bottom of it. If the root of the tree appear fair and sound to the depth of two or three inches no further search is necessary.—*R. I. American of July 22.*

BOTTS IN HORSES.

A writer in the American Farmer states the following as a sure remedy for the botts in horses, and says it was practised by a veterinary surgeon who came to this country during the revolution, with Baron Steuben:—First drench the horse with a quart of new milk saturated with honey, molasses or sugar, (to be preferred in the order in which they are named;) leave him two hours, at rest; drench him again with a pint of strong brine, previously made by dissolving in boiling water as much common salt as it will hold, and leave the horse undisturbed two hours more. Then administer half a pint of linseed oil, and the treatment is complete.

The rationale of this course, according to the writer, is as follows: Botts destroy horses by feeding upon and perforating the integuments of the stomach; but, preferring sweetened milk to a flesh diet, they leave the substance of the stomach and glut on the milk, of which they partake so much that they are greatly distended, exposing a thin skin to the action of the brine when administered, which easily destroys them. Oil is afterwards given to heal the wounds in the stomach made by the worms.

John Hinds, in his Treatise on Farriery, (a work which should be in the hands of every man who has the charge of horses,) attributed the generation of worms to irregular feeding, and to feeding upon indigestible substances, musty hay, grain, &c, and in some aged horses to imperfect mastication. These causes produce indigestion, and ultimately worms. Mr Hinds recommends, that, when it is certainly ascertained the horse is attacked by worms, the following bolus or ball be administered: Calomel, 1½ drachms; Annis seed, 5 drachms, mixed with treacle into a paste for two doses, to be given on two successive nights, the first dose to be preceded by water gruel, and the last one to be followed, the next day, by a purgative compound of Barbadoes aloes 4 drachms, Gamboge 1½ drachms, prepared kali 2 dr. ginger 1 dr. oil of amber a teaspoonful, syrup of buckthorn sufficient to form the whole into a ball for one dose. Should the horse be weakly the first mixture may be divided into three doses for as many successive days, to be followed on the fourth morning by the purgative. The horse in the mean while should be fed with fresh grass, cracked corn, mashed potatoes or other food easily digestible; accompanied occasionally with salt. As the disease is produced by impaired digestive organs, it must be cured by restoring to those organs their healthful tone towards which the medicines recommended have a favorable tendency.

Preserving Vegetables Green for the Winter.—

Take green corn either on the ears, or carefully shelled, peas, beans in pods, and dip them into boiling water, and then carefully dry them in a room where there is a free circulation of air. Thus preserved they will keep until winter, and retain all their freshness and agreeable flavor.

N. Y. Farmer.

Happening to look over an Almanac, published in 1802, we found a receipt for the destruction of caterpillars. We tried it, and, we are happy to say, with complete success. It is briefly this. Take a long reed or pole, and tie a piece of sponge at the end—dip this in spirits of turpentine, and conduct it to the nests—the spirits will penetrate

them and affect the vermin to such a degree that in ten minutes thereafter they will be completely destroyed. With one gill of this spirit, we were enabled to cleanse five trees of these destructive vermin. Our author says trees do not receive the slightest injury by using this remedy.—*Reading Journal.*

From the Middletown Sentinel.

WATER.

Clear water is the best drink to preserve health. It ought not, however, in hot weather, to be drunk very cold, as it will prove injurious—although that is the time when most people prefer to have it the coldest. Some will put ice in it, which helps the doctors, and enables tavern-keepers to sell more of their liquors. Spring or well water should stand awhile before a person that is warm drinks freely of it.

Horses and cattle will not drink water that is very cold, when they can obtain that which is warmer. They will, in warm weather, drink water from a brook, or at some distance below a spring, rather than from the head of a spring, because it is too cold; but in winter, they prefer water near the head of the spring, because it is then not so cold as that in the brook.

It seems as though mankind might know as much as horses and cattle; yet it appears they are not so prudent about their drink.

Cold water is good for a bruise or wound, when used immediately—no matter, in this case, how cold. Snow may also be used in lieu of it, when most convenient, though I should rather prefer water; for it wets the flesh sooner: but either will repel the blood, and help to heal the wound.

My first information of the utility of cold water for curing wounds, was from General Sullivan, of New Hampshire, who learned it from the Indians during the revolutionary war.

After he returned home from the army, his wife hurt her arm very badly, just as he was about to leave home: he poured on cold water until lint was prepared, which he applied, and put a bandage round the arm, telling her to keep it on until his return, which he expected would be in two or three days—directing her to wet it occasionally with water containing a little spirit, (though no spirit was used at first.)—She followed his directions, but he did not return under a week. He asked her how her arm did? She said she had not taken off the bandage, for it did not pain her. On removing the bandage and dressings, he found it was completely well.

Gen. Sullivan said he had cured many wounded men, by the application of cold water, afterwards putting on something to keep the air from the wounds, which, in the common mode of dressings would probably have proved fatal. I have used it and seen it tried for about fifty years—many times with wonderful success.

If a finger, toe, hand or foot should be mashed, put it into a pail or brook of water, squeeze it to its place, and put the bones right—it will generally get well without much else being done to it.

A FARMER.

By late foreign medical journals we learn that M. Coster, a French surgeon of great eminence, has devoted his attention to the subject of animal poisons. He has discovered that chlorine has the wonderful power of decomposing and destroying poison of the most deadly kind. The saliva of

the mad dog has the property, when inserted under the skin, of communicating hydrophobia to other animals as well as to man. M. Coster has been able, by means of chlorine, to decompose this deadly poison and render it harmless, preventing the approach of hydrophobia in animals bitten by dogs decidedly rabid. There can be no doubt of the accuracy of the experiment on which this statement is predicated. From this the most important practical results follow:

Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfuls of the chloruot of lime in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. The poison will in this way be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten.

Silliman's Journal.

From a very well written, (but somewhat conceited) article on Geology, in the last American Quarterly Review, we quote the following paragraph:—If a good elementary work, on the theory of husbandry, were introduced into our common schools, it would set thousands of ingenious and clever boys thinking. The admixture of soils, the application of manures, the spreading of sea shells upon the sandy fields, the effects produced by doses of lime in the tenacious clays; all these our farmers are familiar with—they see, but they know not—they stand upon the very threshold of the temple of knowledge; it is the duty of a government to remove the film from before their eyes, that they may enter, and partake cheerfully and fearlessly, of the bounties and glories of nature.

BUYING ON TRUST.

The practice of purchasing small articles on trust, is as bad for the purchaser as for the dealer. It leads him often beyond his depth, particularly in a great city, where every desire is tempted almost before it has existence, and ere he is aware, he finds himself 'up to his ears in debt,' and finally overwhelmed and lost. The fact is, that most men are born from three to twelve months too soon. They live thus much in advance of their means, and when they die, their estates are encumbered with a host of small debts, which, if they do not absorb, and more than absorb, every item of property they have, subject it to serious embarrassments and losses. Articles purchased in this way, are almost always procured disadvantageously, often unnecessarily, and when pay day comes, for it will 'come at last,' the poor man finds it much harder to raise the necessary amount, than he would have done to meet the payments in small sums as the articles were called for. There are few men in this country, who cannot, by industry and persevering economy, bring up in a few months their habitual arrears, and then they will have the satisfaction of feeling themselves independent, will procure their articles to better advantage, and as they walk the streets, will not have to keep a sharp look-out ahead, lest they should meet with some of their creditors. A man who is free from debt, is the only freeman; and yet how many sell themselves to a most perplexing bondage, from sheer mismanagement and extravagance, as if it were better to wear a fine coat and an anxious face, than to dress a little plainer and be their own masters. If the poorer class of citizens, and indeed all classes, would follow the maxims of Franklin on this subject, they would avoid a thousand perplexities which we

need not describe, for they know them already too well by experience.

We are here speaking of honest men, who wish and intend to pay their debts. There is another class of debtors, and some of them very dashy ones too, whom we look upon as mere swindlers, and therefore have no advice to give them, except—to take care, lest they exchange their superfine broadcloths, gold chains and ruffles, for a suit of striped homespun, at Sing Sing, or Blackwell's Island.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The season gives the very best promise. English Grain of all kinds will be heavy; Hay abundant; Indian Corn somewhat backward, but begins to look up well. Fruit killed in the valley by the late frosts, but the boughs bend under the weight on the hill.—*Keene N. H. Sentinel.*

The following remarks on Education from Blackwood's Magazine, are worthy the attention of every Parent.

Shepherd.—Pronounce in ac monosyllable—the power of education. Praise?

English Opium-Eater.—Love.

Shepherd.—How often fatally thocht to be, Fear!

English Opium Eater.—Love! Look on the orphan, for whom no one cares—for whom no face ever brightens, no voice grows musical; who performs in slavish drudgery her solitary and thankless labors, and feels that, from morning to night, the scowl of tyranny is upon her—and see how nature pines, and shivers, and gets stunted, in the absence of the genial light of humanity.

Shepherd.—Like a bit unlucky lily, chance-planted among the cold clay on a bleak knove to the north, where the morning sun never, and the evening sun seldom shines, and bleakness is the general character of the ungenial day. It struggles at a smile—does the bit homie stranger white lily—but you see it's far frae happy, and that it'll be sune dead. The bee passes it by, for it's quite scentless; and though some draps o' dew do visit it—for the heavens are still gracious to the dying outcast—yet they canna freshen up its droopin' head, so weak at last, that the stalk could hardly bear up a butterfly.

English Opium Eater.—Even the buoyant—the elastic—the airy—the volatile spirit of childhood cannot sustain itself against the weight of self-degradation thus bearing it down with the consciousness of contumely and contempt. The heart seems to feel itself worthy of the scorn it so perpetually endures; and cruel humiliation destroys its virtue, by robbing it of its self-esteem.

Shepherd.—God's truth.

English Opium-Eater.—Look on that picture—and on this. See the child of the poorest parents, who love it, perhaps, the better for their poverty—

Shepherd.—A thousan'—a million times the better—as Wordsworth nobly says—

'A virtuous household, though exceeding poor.'

English Opium Eater.—With whom it has been early made a partaker in pleasure and in praise—and felt its common humanity, as it danced before its father's steps when he walked to his morning labor—or as it knelt beside him at morning and evening prayer; and what a contrast will there be, not in the happiness merely, but in the whole nature of those two beings!

Shepherd.—A rose-tree full in bearing, balmig and brightening the wilderness—a dead withered wall flower on a sunless cairn!

English Opium Eater.—Change their lot, and you will soon change their nature. It will, indeed, be difficult to reduce the glad, and rejoicing, and self-exulting child to the level of her who was so miserably bowed down in something worse than despair; but it will be easy—a week's kindness will do it—to rekindle life, and self-satisfaction, in the heart of the orphan-slave of the work-house—to lift her, by love, and sympathy, and praise, up to the glad consciousness of her moral being.

Shepherd.—Aye—like a star in heaven set free frae the cruel clouds.

English Opium Eater.—So essential is self-estimation, even to the happiness, the innocence, and the virtue of childhood; and so dependent are they on the sympathy of those to whom nature constrains it to look, and in whom it will forgive and forget many frowning days for one chance smiling hour of transient benignity!

VORACITY OF INSECTS.—The amount of leaves eaten by the caterpillars produced from one ounce of eggs, is upwards of 1200 lbs! A single silk worm consumes, within thirty days, about 60,000 times its primitive weight.

A table spoonful of the spirits of Camphor, is said to be an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water in warm weather. Several instances of its good effects are quoted in the Newark (N. J.) Eagle.

To Destroy Thistles.—The Canada papers tell us of a very easy and effectual way to destroy Thistles, which are gradually encroaching upon some parts of our country, and are likely to be as injurious to our agriculture as theirs. Let the thistles be mown before they go to seed, and the first rain, by soaking into the stalks, will cause their decay.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1830.

RYE.

This very useful grain is capable of being cultivated on most kinds of land, but light sandy soils, where wheat will not thrive, are the sorts of soil on, which, in general its culture will be most profitable.

In *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, vol. i. page 82, it is said, 'Rye should be sowed the last week in August, or the first week in September, at the rate of about thirty six quarts, per acre, some say forty eight quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up till spring. A. Worthington had a good crop, which he sowed in a January snow storm. Rye raised on upland makes much better flour than that which is raised on low or damp land.'

Rye may be sown in autumn to great advantage for green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, in the spring. Ewes and lambs will derive great benefit from it, at a time when little or no other green food can be procured. When it is meant for this purpose, it should not only be sowed early in autumn, but should be sowed thicker than when it is intended to stand for a crop of seed. Some say that it may well be mowed for hay two or three times in the course of the summer, and this piece of husbandry has been recommended by English writers, for farmers whose lands are mostly dry or unsuitable for grass.

MAGAZINES OF MANURE.

Take advantage of this warm and dry weather to search your premises for what may be styled mines of manure, such as peat, marl, mud, &c. With regard to the last mentioned substance, the following observations may be of service: 'In ponds and rivers the sediment is made up of fine dust, together with a variety of other substances, which have been wafted in the air, and have fallen into the water; together with the subtlest particles of the neighboring soils, washed down into them by rain. That is supposed to be the richest mud, which is near to the borders, and which has been alternately flooded and fermented; as it will ferment when it lays bare in some degree.'

'In rivers and in long ditches that have currents, there is a greater proportion of soil in the mud. It has been brought down from soft, mellow lands, through which the rivers pass; and some of it doubtless from beds of marle, which are often found in the banks of rivers, and which readily dissolve in the water.

'Some ponds are totally dried up in a hot and dry summer, and all ponds and rivers are so diminished by a copious evaporation, as to leave part of their beds uncovered. And these beds, where there has been no rapid current, are always found to contain a rich mud. In some places it reaches to a considerable depth. This mud, though taken from fresh waters, has been found to be a valuable manure; more especially for dry, sandy and gravelly soils. I have known it to have as good an effect as barn dung, in the culture of Indian corn, upon such soils.—The advantage of it is not found to be limited to one season; it meliorates the land for several years. It restores to a high piece of ground what vegetable mould the rains in a long course of years have been washing away from it.

'It is happy for the farmer that Providence has prepared for him those magazines of manure in all parts of the country. None but the stupid will let them lie unnoticed or unremoved. When a dry autumn happens, the prudent farmers will be very industrious in carting mud up from evaporated ponds, and other sunken places in their farms, and laying it on their light soils, especially on high gravelly knolls; or into their barn yards, if the distance be not too great.

'But with respect to using mud as a manure, the maritime farmers have the advantage of all others. For the sea ooze, which appears on the flats and in creeks and harbors, along the shores of the sea, has all the virtues of fresh water mud, with that of sea salt superadded, which is one of the most important ingredients in the composition of the best manures. I might add that it abounds more than any other mud, with putrefied animal substances. Much of these are contained in the sea itself: and innumerable are the fowls and fish that have perished on flats since time begun; and the component parts of their bodies have been inclosed by the supervenient slime.

'Mud taken from flats where there are shell-fish, or even where they have formerly lived, is better for manure than that which appears to be more unmixt. The shells among it are a valuable part of its composition. If it abound much with shells it becomes a general manure, fit to be laid on almost every kind of soil.

'That mud, however, which is a richer manure than any other, is taken from docks, and from the sides of wharves in populous towns. For it has

been greatly enriched by the scouring of foul streets, and from common sewers; as well as from an unknown quantity of animal and vegetable substances, accidentally fallen, or designedly thrown into such places.

'Sea mud may be taken up at any season, whenever the farmer has most leisure. It is a good method to draw it upon sleds from the flats in March, when the border is covered with firm ice. I have thus obtained mud from flats with great expedition and with little expense.

'Mud that is newly taken up, may be laid upon grass land. But if it be ploughed into the soil, it should first lie exposed to the frost of one winter. The frost will destroy its tenacity, and reduce it to a fine powder; after which it may be spread like ashes. But if it be ploughed into the soil, before it has been mellowed, it will remain in lumps for several years, and be of less advantage.

'A layer of mud will be no bad ingredient in a heap of compost. But it should be contiguous to a stratum of lime if that can be obtained. But where this is wanting, new horse dung is the best substitute, to excite a strong fermentation.

'The best method of managing all sorts of mud, were it not for increasing the labor would be to lay it in farm yards, and let it be thoroughly mixed with the dung and stale of animals. When it is so managed, the compost is excellent, and fit for almost any soil, though best for light ones. Perhaps the advantage of it is so great as to pay for the increased expense of twice carting. For it will absorb the stale of cattle, and retain it better than straw, and other light substances.'—*Geographical Dictionary*.

MAKING BUTTER.

Butter is made from cream or milk by the chemical union of the oxygen or vital air of the atmosphere with those materials. If a churn were perfectly air tight, butter could not be produced within it for want of oxygen, which composes about one fifth part of the air, with which we are surrounded. The more free the access of air, other things being equal, to the contents of the churn, the sooner butter is manufactured.

A knowledge of these facts induced Mr. John Mears, of Dorchester, to insert a small tube in the top of his churn, extending several inches above said top, and descending as far below it as is practicable, without impeding the motion of the dasher. This tube was open at top, closed at bottom, but gave access to air by means of a perpendicular slit from near the top of the churn to near the bottom of the tube. The consequence of this improvement was the accelerating and facilitating the production of butter by about one half.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NAPOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—It is much to be regretted, that Mr W. R. Prince should have used such confident language on a topic which we shall show, he did not understand; as its tendency is to unsettle established names, and to weaken the public confidence in his own authority. I shall use no other proof, than Mr Prince's own very singular note. The source of his mistake we cannot divine.

'The pear trees cultivated at Boston under the name of Napoleon, are wrong, (says he) and next, all the "Passe Colmar" trees which are identical with the "Napoleon" there so called, are wrong

also, as the one called the "Napoleon" is identically the Passe Colmar. These assertions are not ventured, until after examinations made with that scrupulous exactness, which doubts itself, until it attain conviction beyond all doubt.'

So far Mr Prince.

Yet this very confident assertion is founded entirely and wholly in error, and in very hasty examination.

The Napoleon, so called here, is not identically the Passe Colmar; but it is identically the Napoleon figured in the Pomological Magazine.

The Napoleon, so called here, is an autumnal pear, and is precisely what Mr Prince describes it, from authority.

The Passe Colmar, so called here, agrees precisely with Mr Prince's description of the true Passe Colmar. As he is now our authority, we can safely appeal to that against himself. The Passe Colmar will keep into January here—the Napoleon ripens in October. There is no more resemblance between them, than between a St Germain and a St Michael's.

How could Mr Prince know, that the two trees cultivated at Boston as the Napoleon and Passe Colmar, were identical? Did he ever examine them on the originally imported trees? Never.

The Boston cultivators are too diffident of their own qualifications to pretend to decide; but this they do assuredly know, that they received the Napoleon and Passe Colmar from one of the most exact cultivators in Europe, Mr Knight, with descriptions from his pen, and their fruits (actually ripened and eaten) agree with all the descriptions, and, most of all, with Mr Prince's own.

A FARMER.

Roxbury, August 13, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 14, 1830.

Flowers of the following varieties were exhibited at the last meeting; *Hedyschium gardenianum*, *Phlox suaveolens*, *Phlox paniculata*, and *Sagittaria latifolia*, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge. Two fine bunches of flowers of varieties from Messrs Winships. Bunch of flowers from Mr Cowing. Fine Double Dahlias, from D. Hagerston.

From the Virginia Free Press.

COW CABBAGE.

MR. EDITOR—I have noticed in the last Free Press and Repository, a communication copied from the N. Y. Farmer, signed by James Thacher of Plymouth, (Mass.) on the importance of cultivating what he calls the Cow Cabbage, or cesarian kail, the seed of which was sent by Doctor James Mease. Through the politeness of the Post Master in Charlestown, I too received, in May, 1829, some of the same kind of cabbage seed (spoken of by Mr Thacher) from Doctor Mease of Philadelphia. The Doctor in his communication to the Post Master at Charlestown, gave the plant the name of Tree Cabbage. Living as I do in a more Southern climate, and having been more successful in raising the tree or Cow cabbage, than either Mr Thacher or his neighbor, 'who took up his plants in the autumn and put them into his cellar,' I will, with your permission, make known, through the columns of your paper, the progress I have made in cultivating this new kind of cabbage, called by my old Gardener, 'Wild Cabbage.'

I sowed a few of the seeds in my garden early in May, 1829; they germinated quickly, and produced thirty plants; twenty of these I transplanted in the first of week of October following, placing them two and a half feet apart—eight of the plants I did not remove, suffering them to remain the same distance apart of those I transplanted—all remained through the winter without shelter of any kind, and only two stalks killed by the frost. Those not transplanted were most luxuriant, some of them are at this time nine or ten feet high—those transplanted are from four to five feet high. Doct. Thacher speaks of this Cabbage being very valuable as provender for cows. I have not tried it in that way, but think it may answer a good purpose: I can speak with certainty from experience, and say, that it is very valuable for table greens, called in Virginia, 'sprouts.'—It was ready for use last Spring before any other greens—one stalk will produce more than a bushel of sprouts. Doct. Thacher speaks of this cabbage living four years. Doctor Mease, when he transmitted the seed, said they would live three years. This is only the second year since those in my garden were planted; they are now loaded with seed, and the stalks appear on the decline.—I rather incline to the opinion it will only last two years, but am by no means positive, as there are at this time among those in my garden, many young shoots springing from the roots of the old stalk. New England Farmers are encouraged to cultivating this new article notwithstanding the plants must be kept in a cellar in the winter. I think keeping the plants in a cellar a discouraging business, but here, where they will stand the winter I think it will be found a most valuable plant, and farmers may profit by it—they cannot lose.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Jefferson co., Va., July, 1830.
[The expedient of keeping the plants in the Cellar during the winter, can only be necessary in a cold climate, and upon a small scale they will repay the trouble they thus give.]

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street,
An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

July 9.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

Strawberry Plants—Keens' Seedling, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

A superior collection of Strawberry Plants, from Mr Haggerston's Charlestown Vineyard, comprising the following sorts:—the Roseberry, Downton, Bath Scarlet, Pine Apple, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wilnot's Superb, and Keens' Seedling. For a particular notice of the last magnificent variety, we beg leave to refer to the Report of the Committee on Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, June 19, 1830.

The specimens of "Keens' Seedling," offered by Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, exceeded anything of the kind we had ever seen. This new variety, introduced into this country by that enterprising and skilful horticulturist, fully sustained the high character given of it, in the English publications, and all that is said of it in the Pomological Magazine, where it is described as being 'very large, very good, and very prolific.' Taking all the properties of this justly celebrated strawberry into consideration, it may be said to have no rival. Some of the largest of those exhibited by Mr Haggerston, measured over 5½ inches in circumference, and the average circumference of the sample, being about one quart, it is believed was over 4 inches. A few of them were of cocks-comb shape, but mostly round or ovate. The produce upon the stalks of a single plant, set last autumn, was exhibited at the Hall by Mr Haggerston, which, on counting, was found to consist of the astonishing number of 157 ripe and green berries. The size and strength of the fruit stalks, its broad, deep green leaves, and the general healthiness and vigor of the plant, are well adapted to the support and protection of the enormous size and quantity of fruit which it yields. The committee on fruits are therefore unanimously of opinion that Mr Haggerston is entitled to the Society's premium for the 'best strawberries, which is accordingly awarded him; and they further award him a premium of \$5.00 for introducing this new and most valuable variety.

By order of the Committee,
E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

The first mentioned varieties, may be purchased at the rate of \$1 per hundred; Wilnot's Superb, at \$5 per hundred; Keens' Seedling, at \$15 per hundred, \$2.50 per dozen, or 25 cents per single plant. August 20.

Notice

A special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held on Saturday, August 21st, at the Hall of the Society, at 11 o'clock, by adjournment.

R. L. EMMONS, Recording Secretary.
August 20.

Boy Wanted.

An active, intelligent, faithful lad, of good address as a salesman, of from 12 to 15 years of age, is wanted in an establishment in this city. A boy from the country, who can give satisfaction in the above respects, will meet with good encouragement. Apply at the office of the Farmer.
August 20.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—direct from the Brighton Nursery.

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c, at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilnot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP;
ORCHARD GRASS;
TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;
FOWL MEADOW GRASS;
LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;
RED CLOVER;
WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also
BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS,
and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices.
Aug. 13.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs, 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

tf. July 9.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- - barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	- - ton.	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	- - " "	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	- - bushel.	10 00	10 50
BEEF, mess,	- - barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- - " "	6 50	6 70
Cargo, No. 2,	- - " "	10	13
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- - pound.	6	7
CHEESE, new milk,	- - " "	3	5
Skimmed milk,	- - " "	5 50	5 75
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - barrel.	5 25	5 62
Genesee,	- - " "	3 50	3 75
Rye, best,	- - " "	46	55
GRAIN, Corn,	- - bushel.	65	67
Rye,	- - " "	60	65
Barley,	- - " "	40	42
Oats,	- - " "	60	70
HAY,	- - cwt.	11 50	12 00
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new,	- - cwt.	14 00	15 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- - " "	70	75
LIME,	- - cask.	3 50	3 75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- - ton.	19 00	20 00
PORK, clear,	- - barrel.	12 25	12 50
Navy, mess,	- - " "	12 50	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- - " "	2 00	2 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - bushel.	3 00	4 00
Orchard Grass,	- - " "	62	75
Fowl Meadow,	- - " "	33	38
Red Top (northern),	- - " "	7	8
Lucerne,	- - pound.	50	55
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - " "	30	35
Red Clover, (northern)	- - " "	60	65
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - " "	42	45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - " "	38	42
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- - " "	35	40
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - " "	35	37
Merino, half blood,	- - " "	35	55
Native, washed,	- - " "	38	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - " "	35	40
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - " "	3 50	4 00
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- - " "		

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - - -	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - - -	" "	8	10
whole hogs,	- - - - -	" "	5	6
VEAL,	- - - - -	" "	4	8
MUTTON,	- - - - -	" "	4	10
POULTRY,	- - - - -	" "	10	12
BUTTER, kg and tub,	- - - - -	" "	11	14
Lamp, best,	- - - - -	" "	13	20
EGGS,	- - - - -	dozen.	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - - -	bushel.	84	95
Indian, retail,	- - - - -	" "	40	40
POTATOS new	- - - - -	" "	70	70
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - - - -	barrel.	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, August 16.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 472 Beef Cattle, (nearly 100 unsold at the close of the market,) 335 Stores, 12 Cows and Calves, 4106 Sheep and Lambs, and 252 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A depreciation of about 17 cents per 100 pounds from last week: we quote from \$3.50 to \$1.50; we noticed 3 or 4 sold for \$4.62½.

Stores—Few sales only noticed, too many at Market for the season.

Cows and calves—No sales noticed.

Sheep and Lambs.—From \$1.17 to \$1.75—fair lots were taken at about \$1.50 a \$1.62½.

Swine—We noticed one selected lot of 46 taken at 4 cts. and one of 61 to close at 3½ cts.—at retail, 4½ a 5 cts.

From a 'Mariner's Sketches,' lately published in Providence.

SICKNESS AT SEA.—One who has never been at sea, can form no idea of the peculiar feelings of desertedness and solitude that seize the wretch, whom the fates visit with any kind of indisposition of body, when out of the reach of the faculty nurses, warming pans, chicken broths, and all those conveniences, that make a fit of sickness at home, a kind of *'otium cum dignitate'* affair—a sort of temporary withdrawing one's self from the cares and vexations of this vile world, while the increased solicitude and anxiety of friends give one a feeling of consequence and importance, peculiarly gratifying, provided nevertheless, that the sickness aforesaid is not unto death, in which case, perhaps the difference between sea and land is merely imaginary. But at sea no one can be spared to wait upon the patient; chickens are *minus*, warming pans and doctors ditto. The cook is indeed *ex officio* nurse general, and is in fact called the 'doctor' in all merchant ships, though his culinary avocations render his attentions to the hospital department extremely uncertain and intermittent, for the axiom that 'a living dog is better than a dead lion,' or even a sick one, is gospel at sea, and of course greater care is taken to supply the healthy with food than the sick with comforts.

In addition to this, I have always remarked that the masters of American merchantmen will seldom believe that a man is sick till the agonies of death take place, it being the chief corner stone of their belief to look after their employer's interest first and foremost, and rather to kill a man by hard work and exposure, than to permit him to defraud the owners by his untimely sickness.

ILE OF FRANCE.—Very high up on the side of one of the highest mountains near the harbor, is a telegraph station, which seemed inaccessible to any animal but a very smart, active monkey; from which vessels could be seen twentyfour hours before their arrival, from the extreme clearness of the air.

In this island, originated the science of 'nauscopy,' or, as an Irish philosopher defines it, 'the art of seeing a ship before she is in sight;' the theory of which is this, that the refraction of the air, shows an inverted image of the ship *above* the horizon, while the ship is still *below* or rather beyond its limits. This 'notion' attracted some attention at first, but was soon exploded, people generally being contented with seeing in a straight line, and doubting the utility of looking 'round a corner.'

CALCUTTA.—The Fakirs, a class of devotees, may be seen in almost every street, practising their religious mummeries. One of these fellows that I saw, had made a vow to keep his arm in an upright position for seven years, but long before the expiration of half that term, the muscles shrunk and withered and lost all their power so that the limb remained fixed aloft, like a sloop's topmast, or a lightning rod. Another had vowed to lie upon a plank bed, covered with blunt iron points, about half an inch long. His vow was likewise for seven years, and when I saw him, his hide was callused and as hard as an alligator's, and I have no doubt was equally impenetrable, though I had no convenient opportunity of trying the experiment.

A third wretch had made a vow not to sleep at night, and for the purpose of preventing the carnal man from getting a nap without the privy or consent of the spiritual, he uttered a roar every four or five minutes during the night. In the course of the 'pilgrim's progress' he took up his station directly under my chamber window. I bore it with most exemplary fortitude for one night, muttering curses, not loud but deep, and meditating 'brave punishments' and schemes of vengeance for my murdered sleep, for these periodical howls had the double effect of keeping both himself and me awake. The next night, in company with a fellow lodger, I took my stand at the window, well provided with brickbats. About ten o'clock the mortifier of the flesh 'took post,' and in due time warbled forth a long

and melodious howl, to which we immediately responded by a shower of missiles, whose peculiar dull banging sound, announced that they had come in contact with the 'soul's dark cottage' of the saint, who was soon after seen clearing out, and to 'make night hideous' somewhere else.

If one walk for recreation in one of the same spicy groves, there is ten chances to one, that he disturbs the repose of a 'cobra di capello,' or hooded snake, whose bite sends him to the shades in fifteen minutes, so that unless he has his testamentary documents previously prepared, he runs some risk of dying intestate, and clousing the judge of probate out of his fees; if he is tempted by the shade of a tree to take a nap under its branches, he finds when it is too late, that is, when he wakes in another world, that he has been sleeping under a manchineel, or some other whose narcotic shade is an introduction to the infernal shades; if he sit down to rest himself, a scorpion or centipede crawls up his pantaloons and the venomous sting leaves him a leg out of pocket: if he extend his walk far into the forest, he meets with a tiger, or a boa constrictor, who happens, just at that moment, to be in search of a dinner, and the unfortunate admirer of spicy groves finds an ignoble grave in the bowels of a wild beast; if he feel oppressed by the heat and takes a fancy to bathe in the cooling stream, an alligator, a mile long, introduces him to 'worlds below the flood;' if he avoid the spicy groves and perambulate the open field, a 'coup de soleil,' delirium and brain fever close the scene.

SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS.—The seals, on our first arrival, were so tame, that when hauling our boats on shore, it was frequently necessary to kick them out of the way. I saw one beach where upwards of three hundred had been killed, almost every one of which had a young one as black as a coal, and looking at a little distance like black water spaniels. These poor little wretches were standing whimpering and whining each one by the mangled carcase of its dead mother, a piteous spectacle.

On one of these rambles we unexpectedly came across an old wig [male seal] on an immensely high cliff. He was probably rustivating to avoid the extermination that was raging on the sea-coast. It was immediately resolved, *nem. con.* that he should be compelled to jump off the cliff forthwith, a resolution which we proceeded to put in practice. Notwithstanding his roarings and caperings, his reluctance, and his 'nitor in adversum' behavior, he gradually approached the brink, till at last he took the 'lover's leap.' I ran and looked over the edge of the cliff, and saw him bounding like a foot-ball from one projection to another till he alighted in the roaring surf below. As soon as he had extricated himself from the tremendous surf into which he fell, and which flew half way up to us, though elevated nearly four hundred feet above the level, he turned his head towards us, and, I presume, roared lustily, though his voice was not distinguishable from the roar of the surf. By way of appeasing him we kicked off a score of penguins, that had colonized the place.

We were just getting the frying-pan and coffee kettle under way, the mate was compounding a large tin pot of hot 'blackstrap,' when a huge monster of an old wig bolted in among us without ceremony, and deliberately placed himself in the middle of the fire, which was large enough and hot enough to have roasted a cattle-show premium ox. I saw him after the snow had abated, smelling at his scorched flippers from time to time, as if at a loss to account for their crisped condition.

LASCARS.—Nothing occurred to vary the scene but a very heavy thunder squall near the equator. Not a single black fellow could be persuaded or forced to go aloft, they all fell prostrate on deck, crying 'Allah! Allah!' I made shift to coax one, who had been in an English man of war, to go aloft with me, and got him as far as the main top, when an exceedingly bright flash of lightning, that most effectually blinded me for five or six minutes accom-

panied by a clap of thunder, like the explosion of a dozen or twenty powder mills, overthrew his fortitude and he slid down one of the maintopmast backstays, and joined his howling countrymen. They have likewise a great antipathy to cold.—Talking with one of them one day, he said that on the coast of Chili, in the winter, it was 'two jacket cold' going round Van Dieman's Land was 'three jacket cold,' but the English channel in the winter time, was 'plenty jacket cold.'

OVERBOARD.—I was going aloft and had got as far as the futtock shrouds, when a ratlin broke under my feet, and I fell backwards. My first sensation was surprise; I could not imagine where I was, but soon ascertained from the rushing of the air by my ears that I was falling and that headforemost. Dr Johnson says that the near approach of death wonderfully concentrates a man's ideas. I am sure it did mine for I never thought so *fast* before or since, as I did during the few seconds that I was tumbling. In an instant the recollection came into my head that one of the quarter deck guns (No. 20) was directly under me, and I should in all human probability, be dashed to pieces upon it. I would have given the world to vent my feelings in cries, I tried to gather my limbs together, to contract my muscles, to shrink my body into as small a compass as possible, and with unspeakable terror awaited the 'death shock.'

All this time there was a blood red light before my eyes, through which a thousand horrible forms were constantly gliding. Then I thought of home, and the forms of all I hold dear on earth, and many others, 'strangers of distinction,' besides, floated before me. Then the recollection of the infernal gun and the consequent smash across the breech of it, put all these phantoms to flight, and I felt that peculiar sickness and distress at the stomach, which it is said one experiences when on the point of undergoing a sudden violent and painful death, and I thought to myself 'surely it *must* be almost time for the shock.'

A shock I certainly did receive, and that no very gentle one across the back of the head, neck and left shoulder, and in an instant all was dark and still. 'It is all over,' thought I 'this is the state between death and resurrection.' I really thought I had passed the first and awaited with increased terror for the second, when to my utter dismay, I felt myself falling a second time, but the sensation was different; the blow that I had received had turned me, and I was descending feet foremost. But no words can express my delight, my ecstasy, at finding myself *overboard*, instead of on the 'gun. I kept going down, down, till it appeared to me that the seven fathoms and a half, (the depth of water at our anchorage,) had more than doubled since we let go our anchor. After a while I became stationary and soon began slowly to ascend. When I looked up I saw high, very high above me, a dim greenish light, which became brighter and brighter till at last I bounced on the surface like a cork.

It is said that intelligence is now received at Paris, from Calais, in 3 minutes, by 27 telegraphs—in 2 minutes, from Lille, by 22—in 6½ from Strasburg, by 46—in 8 from Lyons, by 50—in 16 from Perpignan, by 89—in 8 from Brest, by 20—in 14½ from Toulon, by 93.—*Philad. Chron.*

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1830.

NO. 7.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESCRIPTION OF FARMS, AND MODES OF CULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN—Nothing has recently contributed more to my edification, than the statistic account in vol. ix. No. 3, of the New-England Farmer, of Mr E. PHINNEY's Farm in Lexington,—and also his general management, and improvements in the science of Agriculture. In the same publication I also noticed that in due time a similar description of Mr D. CHANDLER's Farm, would appear in the New England Farmer. I for one of your subscribers must say, that I most cordially approve, and earnestly request that such kind of notices of the management, and improvements of our most eminent, and intelligent agriculturists, might more frequently be found in your valuable and interesting paper. I think much useful information and instruction might be thus imparted, and as it would be such as would be founded on the result of actual experiment, it probably would be highly beneficial to all engaged in the sciences—I make these suggestions, Mr Editor, flattering myself that many will hereafter have the goodness to forward to you for insertion similar communications—where your engagements may prevent your attending to it personally.

Yours, J. N. H.

Bennington, Vt. August 24, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CANADA THISTLES.

MR FESSENDEN—In the summer of 1829 I discovered a patch of Canada thistles in my pasture of about twelve feet square. I cut them repeatedly, sprinkled salt on them, but they looked flourishing this season. The first of July, 1830, I carefully dug round each stem, about two inches deep, put about one gill of salt round each stem, and covered the salt with dirt, and pressed it down. In about a week the thistles were all dead, and I have never seen any signs of them since. If this method is not the cheapest way to kill Canada thistles, I presume it is the surest.

Yours, &c,

T. C.

Windham co. Con., Aug. 20.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREAT PRODUCE FROM BEES.

MR J. B. RUSSELL—It seems to have become so fashionable of late, as well as laudable, to communicate any good result, from the culture and management of Bees, and being a subscriber and admirer of your highly valuable paper, I take the liberty of transmitting to you an account of my success in this branch of rural economy.

In December last, I purchased of Mr Beard of Charlestown, two hives of bees, from which I have received six swarms, all hived without any difficulty, in Beard's new constructed Hive, although an entire stranger in the business—taking Dr Thacher's Treatise for my guide.

From the first swarm, which came off on the last day of May, I have taken out to the first of

August, eight boxes of pure honey and wax perfectly white and limpid, weighing net 31 lbs. 3 ounces, leaving the lower part of the hive entirely filled, and extending down below the bottom of the hive, having kept the floor let down during the season, as recommended by Mrs Griffith.

I have likewise taken several boxes from the later swarms, leaving the lower part of the hives nearly filled, which remains for their winter provisions.

If you think the substance of this communication worth a place in your paper you are at liberty to insert it.

Yours respectfully,

Bristol, R.I. Aug. 27. JOHN D'WOLF 2d.

PASSE COLMAR AND NAPOLEON PEARS.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR—Had I supposed that there existed a possibility of difference in opinion between the enlightened writer who signs himself in your last paper 'A Farmer,' and dates his letter 'Roxbury,' and myself, as to the subject matter of my communication relative to the 'Passe Colmar and Napoleon pears,' I should most certainly have consulted his opinion before venturing mine. But, sir, so repeated, and so forcible have been the proofs presented to me that I deemed the matter one not to be contested or doubted.—I arrayed myself against no man's opinion, nor intended offence to any one, but simply to explain an inadvertence.—My position however being contested, I will now proceed to show, that if I was misled, it did not originate with myself, and that the assertions made were supported by the evidence, after which it will remain for others to decide whether I advanced 'such confident language on a topic' which I 'did not understand,' and whether my 'very confident assertion is founded entirely and wholly in error and in very hasty examination.'

In the spring of 1825 I received from a Boston gentleman the first Napoleon pear (then so called)—In November of 1827 I received another tree from Boston under the same name.—In April, 1829, I received three trees more, and the same spring I received grafts from two different persons at Boston all these bearing the same title.—In the summer of 1820, I saw in several gardens near Boston, trees so called and said to be engrafted from the original, and in the spring of 1830, I received grafts from several persons under the same name. Each and all of these trees and grafts have proved to be identically the *Passe Colmar* pear, and in their transmission two persons referred to the *original tree* as the source whence the grafts were obtained—at a number of those periods I received from the same persons trees and grafts of the *Passe Colmar* (so called) and these were in no case similar to those called *Napoleon*. and consequently were themselves inaccurate. This point I deem important, as it evinces that the error probably originated from a transposition of labels or sorts.

It will be perceived by these remarks that one inference drawn from my communication is contrary to its intent—I never meant to assert 'that the two trees cultivated at Boston as the *Napoleon* and *Passe Colmar* pears were identical, but that

the one there called '*Napoleon*' was identically the *Passe Colmar* of correct authority. and thence I inferred that 'all the *Passe Colmar* trees not identical with the *Napoleon* there so called were also wrong,' and any one who will examine the passage will see that I was right.—The writer to whom I am replying, in his quotation of the remarks just referred to, accidentally omitted the word *not*; which impairs the meaning.

Finding my impressions that an error existed, confirmed at each subsequent examination of the trees and grafts received during five years, and that all called *Napoleon* were the *Passe Colmar*, I still felt diffident as to hazarding my opinion unconfirmed by others, and evinced that I equally appreciated the intelligence of Bostonians with the gentleman I am replying to, by addressing letters to two of the most accurate pomologists in its immediate vicinity. To them I stated my impressions on the subject, and asked them to examine critically and advise if I were right.—They both fully confirmed my opinion. Under date of 10th of last month one of them remarks thus 'my *Napoleon* came from Mr L.,* and he still thinks it correct, but great errors have been committed somewhere; my tree has fruit on it; I had the *Passe Colmar* from Mr Parmentier; it is no doubt the same with the one we call *Napoleon*; I thought so for some time and told W. K.* of it, but I said to myself that Mr Parmentier had made a mistake, and Mr L. must be right; but last year I got a graft of Mr J. B. Russell, of the *Napoleon*, which is unlike Mr L.'s, and this spring I got the *Passe Colmar* Epineux from B. & W.,* which agrees with Mr L.'s *Napoleon* and Parmentier's *Passe Colmar*, and I think with the *Pomological Magazine*. Mr L.'s *Passe Colmar* is very different, and resembles in leaf the pear sent by you as d'Arenberg.—The Marie Louise exhibited at the Hall last autumn was different from the figure in the *Pomological Magazine*, No. 122.—I should say your *Napoleon* is wrong and you are right.'—So much for this. The other gentleman writes as follows under date of 8th of last month,—'The *Napoleon* I sent you is the identical same I received from Mr L.* I mentioned to you once that being there last summer, and on his pointing out the original tree, I stood some time looking at it; the tree is very peculiar, he has noticed this; the wood waving and twisting; this sort of all others I know for certainty mine to be the same he calls so; yet that no mistake has ever arisen since sent him from Mr K. by transposing, we have reason to conclude, for he says the fruit so far as produced is identically the same.'

In addition to the foregoing most conclusive documents, I will hereafter, if necessary, refer to the trees themselves that I have seen in different collections. I think however it will now be conceded that if I have not examined the *original tree*, my information nevertheless flows from near the fountain, and I also have been taught to suppose that a tree grafted from the *original* partook of the parental properties. As further proofs that errors in names may arise even among the most correct and intelligent, the *Forelle* pear, if I mistake not, was first promulgated as the '*Florello*,' and the *Capiaumont* as the *Cassiomont*, a slight

difference in the writing probably causing the mistake, and were I disposed I might touch on similar instances and even on transpositions.

In concluding my remarks I have to state that my communication was not intended for those who had the Pomological Magazine before them, and could consequently correct the error if it existed, but for such as did not possess that advantage.—I did not designate or imply that the error originated or existed with any particular person.—And even if the proprietor of the original tree (who is the Mr L. referred to, and the same gentleman to whom I am replying) has been invariably correct, still if by some fatality, many others have been in the wrong, my arguments as to the existence of the error are equally conclusive, and I now flatter myself that even the writer himself to whom I am replying, will perhaps allow that the 'examination' which commenced five years ago, has not been so 'very hastily,' and that my 'very confident assertion' was not 'founded entirely and wholly in error,' when it has many of his most intelligent neighbors to support and confirm it; and, lastly, I have to reiterate that my communication was not intended to censure or to wound the feelings of any one, and least of all him who is well known to be the 'Roxbury Farmer.'

Very respectfully,

WM ROBERT PRINCE.

Lenoxan Botanic Garden,
August 21, 1830.

P. S. Presuming that the writers of the two letters referred to would not object to my mentioning their names to you, I do so in a private letter accompanying this, and you can estimate the correctness of their authority.

* These names are in full in the original letters.

NAPOLÉON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS.

MR FESSENDEN—Wm. R. Prince, Esq. of New York, having made a publication, in which he denies that the pear sent to me by the President of the London Horticultural Society, as the Napoleon, is really that pear, and having with equal confidence affirmed, that the pear so called by Mr Knight is the Passe Colmar of the European gardens, I feel it my duty to Mr Knight and the public to represent the facts. The Passe Colmar is a winter pear, yellow within and without; the Napoleon a fall pear, wholly green, with white flesh. If Mr Prince's authority is good in relation to the Napoleon, which he never saw, it is equally good for the Passe Colmar, which he also never saw. The Napoleon of Mr Knight has repeatedly borne fruit with us, and it ripens in October as the Napoleon of Europe does. The Passe Colmar ripens with us in December and January as it does in Europe. Mr Prince is therefore wholly wrong, in stating as the result of most careful deliberation, so careful as to remove all doubts, that the Napoleon of Mr Knight is the true Passe Colmar of European authors. Being then so mistaken as to one point, have we any reason to think his opinion of any weight on the other?

But Mr Prince's errors will be of public service—they will show the danger of trusting to description; and to the leaves, and wood, without seeing the fruit. This case proves, that a man may mistake one fruit for another to which it bears no resemblance. There can never be a stronger case than the present. Our Napoleon is no more like a Passe Colmar, than a Jargonelle is like a Pound pear, and yet this experienced

man, an author on pomological subjects, was so far deceived by trusting to figures, and the examination of leaves and wood, as to confound two pears the most unlike possible.

I should not have made these remarks but for their very important practical bearing—neither Duhamel, Miller, nor Knight, nor any other pomologist ever relied on the wood, leaves, flowers and seeds for any other purpose but as aids and assistances in discriminating fruits, which are very similar.

They would have rejected the idea of settling a 'synonyme,' without seeing and tasting the fruit.

Miller, Duhamel, and Knight agree, that there are two sorts of St Germain pear, which are so alike in foliage, wood, and flower, that the most accurate physiologist cannot possibly distinguish them, yet the fruit of one ripens in autumn, and is comparatively miserable—the other a winter pear and excellent. Knight says they are so difficult to distinguish, that much the greater number sold at the nurseries in England are spurious.

Nothing can be more injurious to us (novices as we are) than to rely on anything short of the fruit.

Let me now say one word as to Mr Knight's fruit. I have more confidence in their correctness, than in any fruits ever imported, even from the London Horticultural Society itself. I have known mistakes from that source. The reasons of my confidence are,—

1. That Mr Knight, having been requested by me to name a nursery-man on whom I could rely, replied, that he feared there was too much confusion in all the large nurseries, owing to the number of laborers, but he would cheerfully send me fruits which he had raised, and tasted. That it would be to him a source of pride and pleasure to be the first to send these *then new* fruits to America.

2. Mr Knight described all the *first fruit he sent as of his own knowledge*; indeed it must have been so, as at that time no written or printed descriptions of them existed.

3. They were all labelled in his own hand writing.

4. Eight sorts have borne, and no one has differed from his description.

These facts furnish so strong a presumption in favor of his Napoleon being correct, that I scarcely deem it needful to add, that I have raised and eaten it, and compared it most carefully with a drawing of it, and I could not discern the least difference.

I pledge myself, as a friend of Horticulture and correctness in the nomenclature of fruits, to make known to those who have taken the Knight fruits on my recommendation, as soon as I am satisfied of any error in Mr Knight's name. I hold myself freely open to conviction.

In pursuance of this resolution I must say, that I am convinced from actual inspection of the fruit grown by Gorham Parsons, Esq. that the Mela Carla apple sent by Mr Knight is not the true Mela Carla of Italy.

But this, so far from being any impeachment of Mr Knight's accuracy, affords a strong proof of his scrupulous caution. It was the only fruit out of 38 he has sent, which he explicitly disclaimed any personal acquaintance with. His words were: a budded tree which shot two branches the last season, of an apple, which came to the Horticultural Society as the Mela Carla, supposed the best apple in the world.

That he should have taken this precaution, and that this alone out of all that have borne should be wrong, is much in favor of his accuracy, and wariness.

I have a high respect for Mr Prince, for his zeal, his acquisitions, his ambition to be useful; but a respect for evidence and correct principles is superior to the regard due to his abilities. The example of naming a fruit without seeing it—of boldly putting down 'Boston Napoleon' as a synonyme to the Passe Colmar without ever seeing either fruit, is not to be praised, and may lead us into a confusion, if possible, worse confounded, than that from which we have been striving to emerge.

JOHN LOWELL.

P. S. I have thought this explanation (though long) due to the thousand persons who have on Mr Knight's authority taken from me grafts of his pears.

Roxbury, Aug. 27, 1830.

CONNECTICUT RIVER PLUMS.

MR J. B. RUSSELL—

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of sending you a few samples of Plums from various gardens in this town. They are not sent with the expectation of competing successfully with eminent horticulturists in the vicinity of Boston, but to endeavor to convince you, that although the science here is yet in its infancy, some little attention is paid to it. We think our soil and situation remarkably favorable for the production of fruits generally, and you need not be disappointed if in a few years you should see samples from the banks of the Connecticut that will be far from inferior.

The upper sample in the box which is not packed is from my own gardens, and the others are from the gardens of HENRY DWIGHT, Esq., and other gentlemen, whose names are on the papers spread over them. These are not selected from the trees (which were very heavily laden with the fruit,) but were taken promiscuously. The *variegated Plum*, from Maj. E. EDWARDS, was from a seed (or scion, I am not certain which) and was brought from the city of Amsterdam to Whitesborough in the state of New York a few years since; and I do not know the proper name for it. We call it the *Lombard Plum*, from the circumstance of Mr Lombard of this town having brought it from Whitesborough.

Yours very respectfully,

Springfield, Aug. 26. CHARLES STEARNS.

P. S. I received the cherry and pear buds, that Gen. DEAREORN was so kind as to forward through you, but the buds were so much wilted that I fear they will not live; they are however all inserted. The truth is, there cannot be any profitable communication between your city and the Connecticut River until the Rail Road is built, which we all trust will take place sooner or later.

The box containing the above Plums reached us with the fruit generally in good order. The plums, which were of several of the finest varieties, exceeded anything of the sort we have seen in our market, this season. Some of them measured 6 inches in circumference.

Officers of the Salem Society for the Detection and Prosecution of Trespassers of Orchards, &c. E. Hersy Derby, President; Daniel Sage, Vice President; Samuel Webb, Treasurer; Eben Hathorne Secretary; Robert Manning, Benjamin Daleh Philip Chase, Directors.

From the Pawtucket Chronicle.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

MR PRINTER—Having seen in one of the Boston papers an article headed 'poisoning with cheese,' I send you the following:

That some cheese possesses emetic properties, there is no doubt. More than twenty years ago I was professionally called to a respectable farmer's family in the county of Bristol; soon after my arrival the gentleman informed me that he had sent cheese to market which had made many persons vomit, and as he was identified, public suspicion rather rested on him. This opinion I found was fixed,—that some unfriendly hand had conveyed *Emetic Tartar* to the milk prior to its being changed to curd. In a short time I called on him again, and at his request we walked to the cow-pasture, for the purpose of viewing the cows. As soon as I entered the field, I saw *Lobelia inflata*, (Indian tobacco) in great abundance. I was very careful in my examination of it, the grass being very thick set and high, nearly equal to common mowing lands. I opened it in many places for the purpose of detecting the lobelia, which I found in a secluded situation among the grass. Where the cows had eaten the grass, the emetic weed had been apparently avoided by them, but I observed numerous plants partly bitten off, and others removed nearly to the ground. It appeared that the cows must have eaten much of the lobelia where the grass was thickest. After a careful investigation, I informed the gentleman, that Indian tobacco was the cause of the emetic effects of his cheese. I pointed out the plant, informed him that I prescribed it in asthma, and other diseases; that it was a powerful agent, and that two or three of its capsules would vomit an adult. The farmer observed he was perfectly convinced of the cause, and should give himself no further trouble about it, as he had other pasture lands where the emetic weed did not exist. Since that time no complaint of his cheese has come to my knowledge. In pastures where the grass is thin, cows can more easily avoid the lobelia than where it is thick.

I found no *hyoscyamus niger*, *phytolacca decandra*, *stramonium*, or any other poisonous plant in the enclosure.

Cure for the Whooping Cough.—Take one gill of new rum—one gill of linseed oil—and one gill of Honey—mix them together—administer one table spoonful every time the patient coughs.

A gentleman informs us that this prescription will effect a cure in a few days. He has administered it to his children, and known it used by others with perfect success. It is not disagreeable to the taste.

A physician can be inquired of as to the safety of the ingredients and the combination, if desired.—*Palladium*.

The silk establishment begun by Mr d'Homer-gue, in Philadelphia, is said to be doing even better than was anticipated. All that is wanting is plenty of cocoons. Reelers are learning the art successfully, and a good deal of beautiful silk has been already manufactured. No doubt is entertained of the complete success of this important enterprise. The atmosphere and the waters of this vicinity appear to be admirably adapted for it. The present season will prove by actual results, of which it is expected the public will be

enabled to judge, that silk may be rendered a new and lucrative staple for this country, hardly second to cotton in the facilities of its capital. Twenty years hence it may be as important an export as cotton.—*Am. Sentinel*.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Sweet milk will, we are told by one who has personally observed its operation, prevent the fatal effect of corrosive sublimate taken into the stomach. It should be taken in as large quantities as the patient can drink, and as soon as may be. The recent melancholy death of Mr Keep at Baltimore, from drinking this poison by mistake, brings this remedy to mind, and, as such accidents are happening but too often, the remedy should be known far and wide.

The Wm Byrnes has brought out the celebrated stud horse Leviathan. He belonged to the late King of England, from whom the animal was purchased by Lord Chesterfield. Leviathan is between 6 and 7 years old, about sixteen and a half hands high, is of chestnut or sorrel color, and is said to resemble in a great degree our celebrated horse Eclipse. He was purchased from Earl Chesterfield for James Jackson, Esq., of Alabama, and is under the charge of Mr George A. Wyllie, of Virginia. Leviathan is well known as a celebrated racer.—*Mer. Adv.*

From the New York Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

It is a rule among gardeners, that *herbaceous plants may be successfully removed at any time during summer*; but that *trees or shrubs should only be transplanted in spring or autumn*. By some writers indeed we are directed to suspend this operation on fruit trees, 'till the trees have shed their leaves.'

No doubt there is a great difference in the climate as well as in the soil of the middle and eastern States; and the best season for transplanting in one place will not be the best in another. But I am partial to autumnal planting, and in this northern part of the 43d degree of latitude never hesitate to remove our common fruit trees after the close of the 9th month (September.) A more general rule might be given, which would serve for an extensive region, to wit: *it is safe to transplant trees or shrubs as soon as the summer heat is over, and the fall rains have wet the ground*.

To know what may be done in this line with a reasonable prospect of success, is important to horticulturists on their travels, where opportunities for procuring desirable plants may not recur. Permit me therefore to detail some of my own experience, and it will appear that the ordinary rules may be sometimes disregarded.

In the early part of the sixth month (June) 1827, I brought *Juniperus prostrata* 150 miles, planted it on the north side of a board fence with perfect success though the new leaves were expanded.

On the 4th of the ninth (Sept.) 1828, I was presented with a pear tree (a rare variety,) brought it 310 miles, and could not discover it injured by that untimely removal.

On the 20th of the eighth month (August) 1829, I procured *iler canadensis* from a swamp at the distance of 20 miles. Bog moss was plentifully laid round the roots, when it was planted in my garden, and those shrubs are now growing.

On the 21st of the ninth month (Sept.) 1829, I removed two grafted Cherry trees in full leaf, and

their vegetation is now vigorous and rapid. At the same time, I transplanted three of the *malvoise rine*. A few weeks after, on taking up one of those for a friend, I found a new root $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Both are now growing well.

In the four last cases it should be remarked that the season was wet. D. T.

National Character.—A foreign author gives the following portrait of the American woman: She is generally graceful in her figure, slow in her gait, mild in her looks, proud in her mien, engaging in her conversation, delicate in her expressions, quick at blushing, chaste in her thoughts, innocent in her manners, improving on acquaintance, generous to a fault, ready to weep with one in distress, solicitous for the poor, sincerely religious, eminently humane, constant in her attachment, a fond wife, a tender mother, tenacious of her word, jealous of her honor, prudent in her conduct, circumspect, and—cannot keep a secret.

CHARLES CARROLL, is the only one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who survives to the present time. James Madison, the only one of the Convention in 1789, which formed the Federal Constitution. Paine Wingate, the only one of the first Senators of the United States, when the Federal Government was organized at New York, April 1789—and Egbert Benson, and Mr Madison, the only two Representatives in the first Congress, at the same period, who are living, Mr Madison was also a member of the old Congress in 1781.

General Putnam.—After one of those skirmishes in which the Americans had been successful, an English officer was left dangerously wounded on the field of battle. Gen. Putnam, who had been bred a carpenter, threw off his regimentals, and constructed a cradle in which the wounded officer was conveyed with ease to the hospital. When Putnam heard of his recovery, and that it was owing to his humane care, without which he must have bled to death, he exclaimed, 'then I glory more in being bred a carpenter than if I had been born a prince.'

Carter and Hendee have now for sale a book recently published at N. York, called the *DYSPEPTIC'S MONITOR*. It contains explanations of the nature, causes, and cure of that troublesome disorder, under all its various forms. Doctor S. W. Avery, the author, states that he himself suffered severely from dyspepsia; that a short residence in Europe cured him; and that on his return his old enemy revisited him. This convinced him that the usual American mode of living would in a short time place him where he was when he left the country. The object of this clever little book is similar to that of the Journal of Health. We look upon it as peculiarly magnanimous in physicians thus to enlighten the public at the expense of diminishing their own practice.

We make the following extract, because we think the subject cannot be too much urged up in our countrywomen. 'A sort of in-door existence may unfortunately be said to be a national characteristic of our married ladies; the habit of going out daily for the sake of exercise alone, so universal in other civilized countries, is scarcely known among them. The consequence is, most of them are blanched by seclusion from the fresh air, nature's great restorative; and very few have much of the rosy tint of health, or are entirely exempt from some of the symptoms of indigestion. The frame is delicate and feeble, the system irritable, and its functions easily deranged by trifling causes; and the mind, morbidly sensitive; not unfrequently impairing the health by its immoderate emotions. But the evil does not stop here; for the offspring will be certain to inherit more or less of the mother's constitution and proneness to particular diseases. We hear a great deal about hereditary gout, consumption, madness, &c., but there are undoubtedly many other diseases, though not at all suspected, that are quite as much so as they.'

Extracts from an address delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, Hampden Agricultural Society.
By FERTUS FOSTER.

The general principles, necessary to be observed by the agriculturist, are few and simple. It is an established law of nature that death sustains life. Some species of animals are supported by the death of others, and some by the destruction of vegetables. Animals, which have been found most useful to man, are wholly of the latter kind. The first attention of the farmer, therefore, must be directed to the production of such vegetables as contribute to the support of man and such animals as he has selected for his use. In the production of vegetables, the same law of nature prevails—death is necessary to life. You must, therefore, seek that dark, loamy soil, which has been formed by the decay of vegetables for a series of years, and as you exhaust it by repeated crops, add either animal or vegetable decomposition, and like the fabled Phenix, one crop will arise from the ashes of another. Excepting a few tender and delicate plants, matures are most efficacious when applied in a state of fermentation. They communicate a slight degree of warmth and action to the adjacent soil, salutary and even necessary to vegetation. Any animal or vegetable substances, compacted in a mass and imbibing a moderate degree of moisture, will soon pass into a state of fermentation, by which they are decomposed, and fitted to produce another crop. Hence every farmer may manufacture composts to almost any extent. The value of manure is different on different soils. It is productive on all, and on some indispensable. Land, once brought into a state of high cultivation, by returning the proceeds of its crops, will not degenerate. Sterile lands, and such as have been exhausted or neglected, may be made productive in a few years by compost and the plough.

Where different and opposite soils lie contiguous, much benefit may be derived by admixture. A sandy or gravelly soil may be greatly improved by a covering of loam, mud, or clay. On the contrary, cold, wet, muddy land will be greatly meliorated by a coat of sand or gravel. A soil warm and dry, especially if sloping, may be made highly productive by irrigation. If accompanied by an occasional top dressing of barn manures, the farmer will be well repaid. In a mountainous region, like some parts of the territory within the limits of your society, where precipitous streams abound and whole farms lie on a declivity, I am persuaded great advantages might be derived from this use of water. A few days labor would add some tons of fine hay to your annual income. To the agriculturist this must be considered a staple article. It is the support of your animals, and the means of enriching your arable lands, and gathering from thence a golden harvest.

Upon the culture of plants, I have time to say but a word, and that is, treat them not with neglect. They require your friendly visits, and the repeated application of the hoe. The garden will demand your daily attention. This may be a pleasant resort, when you have borne the heat and burden of the day, and the evening tide invites to meditation. There you may breathe the fragrant air, succor the young plants emerging from the earth, and watch their progress through all their changing forms.

The cultivation of trees is a subject to which, I think, I may with great propriety invite your attention. Not only would I recommend to every

farmer, an orchard of choice fruit, well fenced, and well pruned, but a thrifty wood lot, in which no grazing animal should feed, and from which fuel and timber should be cut with care. We ought to live not only for ourselves, but for our children, and for posterity. Situated in a region where much fuel is absolutely necessary to a comfortable existence, where coal mines are not to be found, and where the demand for lumber is increasing with the wealth and population of the country, our forests already thinned or made bare,—there is great reason to apprehend that in the next and succeeding generations, the scarcity of fuel and lumber will diminish your population—that the expenses will absorb a great portion of the income of your fertile and well cultivated farms, and your splendid villages and temples fall to decay. The time seems to have arrived when, instead of enlarging our fields, we must better improve them; instead of making *strip and waste* in our woodlands, we must cut sparingly; instead of feeding or cutting down the underwood and shoots, we must carefully preserve them. Greater economy must be adopted in cooking our food and warming our houses. The all-devouring chimneys of our ancestors must give place to the stove and the furnace. Our houses must be made a better defence against the cold, and their materials must be taken from the earth rather than the forest.

There is one species of trees entitled to your particular regard. It is the sugar maple. This, flourishing on almost any soil, yields to none in cleanliness and beauty, is excellent for fuel, and furnishes sugar little inferior to that of cane. One hundred of these extended on the margin of your fields, or set in the form of an orchard, would afford an ample supply of sugar and molasses for half a century or more, and when they began to decay, reward you with fifty or an hundred cords of the best fire-wood. The expense of transplanting them will be but trifling, their injury to the land, if any, inconsiderable, and a few years will give to them great beauty and value.

The value of the locust and of the mulberry deserve particular notice, but they are believed to be duly appreciated by your Society.

In the management of your various animals, having selected the best bloods, you have only to provide for them warm, dry, and commodious shelters, and deal out to them sweet and wholesome fodder, and pure, clean water. Neatness and cleanliness in this department will contribute much to the health, growth, and corpulency of your stock. A slattern in the house is not more disgusting and unprofitable, than a sloven in the barn. In the treatment of those patient and docile animals which perform your labor, let me crave your mercy. Neither suffer them to moan with hunger or thirst, nor to be loaded or driven beyond their strength. A mild and generous usage will secure their attachment, excite their courage and resolution, and dispose them to volunteer their most vigorous efforts in your service. Your interest, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that you abstain from all cruelty and abuse, and that your dominion over them be tempered with lenity and kindness.

To carry into effect the objects of your association, and give to your occupation all the improvements of which it is susceptible, will require the unremitting energies of your mind, as well as much vigorous bodily effort. Agriculture, like all

arts and sciences, is progressive, and must never be suffered to rest, or retrograde. Your observations must be made with accuracy, and your researches pursued with ardor. Placed in a country containing a great variety of soil, in a climate mild and healthful, under a government, which can impose no burdens on you without your consent, owners of the land you occupy, furnished with the most approved implements, and having for your guide the experience of former ages, and the means of making new experiments under the most favorable circumstances, it would be strange, "passing strange," if you made no advances. I have said, that heretofore the sciences held no fellowship with agriculture. A better day has begun to dawn upon that long neglected occupation. Men of genius and learning have devoted their talents to lighten the burdens of the laborer, and give success to his efforts. As the powers of nature begin to be developed, and its laws are better understood, difficulties diminish and experiments succeed. The sciences have already done much to aid your cause, and may be expected to do still more. A new era has commenced, in no longer confining science to the cell of the monk, and the chamber of the philosopher, but in communicating it to the world at large, and applying it to useful and practical purposes. The discoveries of the geologist, and the experiments of the chemist are spread before you, through the agency of the press. Much mutual benefit may also be expected from your Society and similar associations. They emphatically mark the spirit of the age, as distinct from that of any former period. Other nations have had their festivals and their fairs. The Olympic games of Greece, and the gladiatorial exhibitions of Rome characterize the age and ruling passion of each of those great empires, which in succession gave law to the world. But when, or where has public attention been excited and directed to the interest of agriculture and the mechanic arts? When have men of wealth, and science, and influence, taken such a deep interest in the welfare of the laboring part of the community? When was information upon these subjects so widely diffused and so eagerly sought? These signs of the times indicate that a better state of things is to be expected—that causes are in operation which, if continued, will effect a mighty revolution. The united efforts of the great mass of intelligence cannot be fruitless. By repeated experiments and careful observations, from year to year, something will be gained. Whatever discoveries or improvements are made by one, will become the property of all, and never be lost.

Agriculture and manufactures are not insulated interests. They are intimately connected with other arts and occupations, with the sciences, and the laws and policy of our own country and of foreign nations. The prosperity of the agriculturist depends not merely upon the quantity and quality of his produce, but upon the readiness, certainty, facility, and advantage with which he can vend the surplus, or exchange it for such articles as he may need. The same doctrine is true in its application to the manufacturer. It is in vain that he produces the best wares, unless they can find a market; and the easier and cheaper they can be conveyed, the greater will be his profit. Whatever, therefore, tends to furnish a sure and steady market, or to diminish the expenses and risk of transportation, or to reduce the price of articles to be received in exchange, is to

the farmer and manufacturer a direct and positive benefit. In this view the construction of rail roads and canals through an extensive inland country, and improving the navigation of rivers, opening a free trade with such nations as will purchase our produce and manufactures, or in exchange, supply us with such articles as we may want, prohibiting or imposing duties on such importations as come in direct competition with the produce of our farms and the wares of our workshops,—are subjects in which the interest of the farmer and the mechanic are deeply involved. A regard to your interest, therefore, requires that your views be extended beyond the cultivation of the soil and the increase of your flocks. Your voice must be heard, and your influence felt in our state and national legislatures. The opinion of sound, intelligent, and practical farmers, is entitled to great consideration; and I am happy to say, that the time has come when gentlemen of every profession are disposed to treat it with respect. By continuing to merit the esteem of your fellow-citizens, you will not fail to receive it; and so far as legislative aid can advance your interests, you may expect the co-operation of a wise and patriotic legislature.

“In times like the present, of general depression in every branch of industry, you must expect to participate with your fellow-citizens. Economy, at all times commendable, now becomes an imperious duty. If the products of your labor can find no market abroad, let them, at least, supply your wants at home. To effect this, I place great reliance on the industry and ingenuity of your virtuous wives and daughters. They will curtail your shop bills by furnishing many articles of apparel of their own manufacture. Like the good wife described by Solomon, they “will seek wool and flax, and work willingly with their hands. They will lay their hands to the spindle, and their right hands hold of the distaff; their candle goeth not out by night.” Such merchandize is better than that brought from afar—such industry is above rubies.

“You will not deem me to have surpassed the province assigned me, when I recommend to you the exercise of that influence and authority which are vested in an employer over those in his service, in suppressing all lewdness, profanity, intemperance, lying, gaming, pilfering, and whatever is opposed to good morals, and a decent and orderly behaviour. Your interest, your self-respect, and your duty to your domestics and to your country, demand this at your hands. When a large portion of our population shall become as debased and degraded as the great mass of the people in the Eastern hemisphere, our elections will be a farce, and our political edifice will fall and bury us in its ruins. He, therefore, who attempts to reclaim some who begin to go astray, to prevent the fall of others, and to inspire all with a due sense of the value of character, and to elevate them to a decent standing in society, performs the best of charities to the individuals, and is a public benefactor.

“While we regard the moral deportment and welfare of others, may we not neglect our own? While we till the ground from which we were taken, and of which we must return, let our treasures be deposited in that “better country,” where flows “the river of life,” where stands “the tree of life,” and where “the light of the sun and of the moon” will be extinguished in the brighter splendor of God’s eternal day.”

Improvement of the breed of Horses in France.—The Duke de Guiche has lately published a very interesting paper on the improvement of the breed of horses, in which he proposes to confine them to two distinct classes; one, of light horses, to be obtained by crossing with English horses and Arabian mares, which class would include race-horses, cavalry-horses, coach-horses, and all those employed in post work and light agriculture. In the second class he includes wagon-horses, horses for heavy agricultural work, and all horses for slow and heavy draught. He proposes to establish for each of the two classes a number of haras, (studs,) proportioned to the extent of the respective demand. The Duke advances many sensible arguments in favor of his plan, and proves that, as the soil and climate of France are decidedly favorable to the breeding of horses there is no reason why, with judicious crossing, they should not be quite as good as those of Great Britain. The plan has been taken up warmly by the French government, and it is expected that it will be carried into almost immediate execution.—*Literary Gazette.*

Introduction of Rice into America.—Martin states, in his history of North Carolina, that the planting of Rice was commenced in this country, in the year 1693, as follows:—A brig from Madagascar, on her way to England, came to anchor off Sullivan’s Island.—Thomas Smith, going on board, received from the Captain a bag of seed Rice, with information of its culture in the East, its suitableness for food, and its incredible increase.—Smith divided the seed among his friends, and an experiment being made in different soils, the success surpassed the expectation the Captain had excited. Thus, from this small beginning, accidentally occurring, arose the staple commodity of Carolina, which soon became the chief support of the colony; and the great source of its opulence.—*Ral. Reg.*

New England.—The cry of decline is one of the causes of decline. Many hear this cry and hearing no answer to it, take it to be true. We, on the other hand, take the liberty to assert, that although nominal prices are not as great as they once were, and although there are more stores and houses than are wanted, the state of things in New England has at no time been sounder and healthier than it is at this day. What is the condition of our coasting trade?—What is the condition of the manufactories that are managed with skill and economy?—What is the condition of the agricultural interest of New England? To what portion of the earth is one to go, to find more general comfort, and natural thrift, than in New England? but *Commerce is depressed.* Where, in the world, at this moment, is it not depressed, compared with what it has been, under different circumstances of the world.—*Bost. Dai. Adv.*

The following is extracted from the New Monthly and London Magazine of last July:

‘*Silk.*—The cultivation of the Mulberry tree and the production of silk are increasing in North America, with great rapidity. A very interesting volume of essays on the subject, has recently been published in Philadelphia.

Long Life.—He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution

of some laudable purpose or object, which keeps awake and enlivens all our powers. Our happiness consists in the pursuit, much more than in the attainment, of any temporal good. Rest is agreeable; but it is only from preceding labors that rest acquires its true relish. When the mind is suffered to remain in continued inaction, all its powers decay. It soon languishes and sickens—but the pleasures which it proposed to obtain from rest, end in tediousness and insipidity. To this, let that miserable set of men bear witness, who after spending a great part of their life in active industry have retired to what they fancied was to be a pleasing enjoyment of themselves in wealth, in activity and profound repose; where they expected to find an elysium they have found nothing but a dreary and comfortless waste. Their days have dragged on with uniform languor: with the melancholy remembrance, often returning, of the cheerful hours they passed, when they were engaged, in the honest business and labors of the world.

Stall Feeding.—One of the quickest and most certain methods of fattening cattle in the stall is by feeding with bran and linseed oil mixed, the proportion two pecks of bran a day divided into three feeds; and half a pint of oil to each feed, mixed well for small cattle; the proportion to be increased for large.—*Lambert’s Treatise on Farming.*

Breeding Live Stock.—Avoid consanguinity and breeding from the same family, or what is commonly termed breeding *in-and-in*, as such will, if persevered in prove highly injurious; you must therefore procure your males from those having a similar breed but of different blood from your own. A skilful breeder will not use the tups bred on his own farm, although superior to any he can procure; and those possessed of the best stock, both of the short and long horned cattle, keep two or three separate lines of blood to avoid consanguinity; but a crossing with different breeds will generally disappoint when prolonged in the line, each breed in its kind should be kept distinct.—*Ibid.*

Water drinking among the Arabs.—Dr Madden, in his travels in Egypt, remarks that the Arabs in journeying over their deserts, beneath a burning sun, use but little water during the day, but take copious draughts at night fall. They state that drinking in the heat of the day creates thirst, while the more water they use at night, the less will be their desire for it on the morrow. The Arabs gave this caution to the traveller, he practised it, and experienced the benefit. Among the many preventives from the injurious effects of drinking cold water in the time of excessive heat, this Arabian custom is worth relating.

In France bread has been made of wheat straw chopped and ground. It is said to be found nutritious, and must be better than the bark bread of Sweden. It is, probably, a certain cure for the dyspepsia.

To preserve Cheese from Mites.—Red pepper so called is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese, so as to produce maggots. Take one and put it into a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine color to your cheese, but is so pungent that no fly will touch it.—*Mass. Agr. Rep.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1830.

FINE GRAPES.

We have been much gratified by a view of bowers of grape vines, skillfully cultivated by Mr DAVID FOSDICK of Charlestown, Mass. The vines are trained to espalier-rails, which are arched over head and the clusters of grapes, mostly suspended from the horizontal part of the railing, are among the finest we have ever observed. Mr FOSDICK's modes of forming and manuring his soil, and training and pruning his vines appear to us very judicious as well as successful, and might afford profitable subjects of contemplation to those who are about commencing the culture of this wholesome and delicious fruit.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

We learn that extensive arrangements are making for the approaching cattle show and exhibition of manufactures at Concord, Mass., by the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers: and we are happy to be able to state that the annual address will be delivered by ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. of Lexington, from whose practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the art and science of Agriculture, much may be anticipated, which will prove a valuable contribution to the best interests of New England Cultivators.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The New York Horticultural Society are making splendid preparations for their anniversary, which takes place on the 7th and 8th of September. The address, dinner, and great show of fruit and flowers will take place on the 7th—and in the evening of the 8th, they give a grand Ball at Niblo's Saloon and Gardens, which are to be splendidly illuminated.

FARMERS' WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Top the stalks upon your Indian corn close to the ears in due season, but care should be taken not to cut them too early. Dr Deane observed that 'Perhaps the best rule is to examine whether the ears are pretty generally filled out, and whether they are so firm as to resist a slight impression of the finger nail. In that case they may be cut without injury, but while in a growing state it is inexpedient to cut them.'

'We are certainly guilty of an error when we harvest this corn too early. The difference of early and late corn may be seen by the shrinking of corn to the former case. In drying, large spaces may be left between the kernels on the cob; but that which is well ripened on the stalk will show no such interstices. The corn will undoubtedly be growing better till the stalk below the ear is perfectly sapless, and the cob dry; receiving continual nourishment from the sap, until the frost or some accident should happen to prevent it. Squirrels and other animals drive people to early harvesting; but there is commonly more lost than saved by it. Where corn stands tolerably safe from the attacks of time and wild animals, harvesting early is an unpardonable error. The sentiment of Dr Deane, on cutting the stalks of Indian corn too early are corroborated by LORAIN, and other able writers, as well as by the experience of cultivators in this vicinity. [See New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 73, 74.]

The Farmer's Manual says, 'If your hay is short, or you wish to sow winter grain after your Indian corn, or secure your corn against the effects of early frosts, you may cut up your corn-hills close to the ground, in fair weather, with a sharp knife or sickle, and lay two rows into one, in small bundles, as when you top and secure your stalks; bind your bundles above the ears, and stack the same day in small stacks, either upon the borders of your field or upon an adjoining field; you may then plough and sow as upon fallow grounds; secure your stalks by doubling down the tops, and binding the heads with a pliable stalk; this will exclude the rains, which otherwise would damage your corn. This corn will be ripe at the usual time, without the least diminution in its color, weight, or value: but in the opinion of some of the best farmers, (who are in the steady practice of this mode from choice,) with an increased value of the grain. The increased quantity and value of your stalk, will richly pay the expense; you may in this way bring forward the sowing of your winter grain, 2, 3, or 4 weeks, which will again at harvest repay the expense of clearing your corn-fields. If you house your corn stalks before you husk your corn, the pitching will be heavy, and your bundles often break, and your places for housing be difficult and inconvenient, and often exposed to your cattle; therefore husk your corn on the field, and empty your baskets into your cart as you husk, always remembering to leave the husk upon the stalk, by breaking the cob; these will again repay your expense in feeding. The difference in the mode of husking, will at first be considerable; but a little practice will soon remove this, and render them equal. It is of high importance for every farmer to know every mode of culture that will afford him successful advantage in managing his farm, and in this point of view this does not rank as one of the least.'

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, August 28, 1830.

FRUITS.

Plums.—By GEN. DEARBORN, seven varieties, viz: Green Gage, Purple Gage, Yellow Gage, White and Yellow Magnum Bonums, Smith's Orleans, and Conetch; later imported from France in 1823-4. By R. MANNING, of Salem, Bolmar's Washington. By Messrs WINSHIPS', Imperial, St. Catharine, Blue Gage, Knight's New Green, and a plum of good quality, name unknown. By DOCTOR WILLIAMS, of Cambridgeport, a fine Blue Plum of good flavor, name unknown. By E. BARTLETT, of Roxbury, Queen Claude (of Prince) and fine Bolmar's Washington. By A. D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, Plums of fine appearance, name unknown. There were several other varieties of Plums exhibited by various persons, of handsome appearance.

Pears.—By A. BRIMMER, Esq. of Boston, fruit of two varieties from France, names unknown—one of which was in good eating and a fine pear—the other of beautiful appearance, but not yet ripe; both represented as great bearers. By MR R. TOONEY, of Waltham, fruit of the Heathcot pear in a green state. By MR MANNING, fruit of the Beurre d'Arenberg, in a green state. By MR HURD, of Charlestown, fruit of the Summer Good Christian, or Sugar Pear, (Cox, No. 18.) By T. WHITMARSH, of Brookline, fruit of the Beurre d'Angleterre, (Cox, No. 18.) By MR JOSEPH MORTON, of Milton, fruit of a Seedling pear tree,

This pear was of a sprightly, juicy and quite pleasant flavor—size a little under medium; flesh whitish and melting; color green; said to be a great and constant bearer, and is worthy of cultivation.

Peaches.—By MR MANNING, fruit of the early Royal George, (of Floy's Catalogue.) By MR WHITMARSH, a fine natural peach. By MR E. D. RICHARDS, of Dedham, Seedling Peaches, of fine flavor and good appearance.

Apples.—By Messrs WINSHIPS', fruit of Knight's Siberian Bitter Sweet. By MR P. S. HASTINGS, of Lexington, a red striped apple of good appearance, name unknown. By MR ———, fruit from a tree brought from Europe 35 years since, by GEN. E. H. DERBY, of Salem, shape oblong, of a whitish yellow color, and very fair appearance. By S. DOWNER, of Dorchester, an apple well known in the market for some years past under the name of the 'Porter Apple,' (a Wilding.) The original tree of this variety, we learn from good authority, belonged to Rev. Samuel Porter, of Sherburne, Mass. which was blown down some years since. This fruit is deservedly a favorite as a summer and early fall apple. The color is whitish yellow, with sometimes a little blush on the sunny side; size, over medium, shape oblong, and very perfect; flavor sprightly and very pleasant; ripens in succession, commencing about the middle of August. The tree grows upright and thrifty, and is a constant and good bearer. It is already much cultivated in this vicinity.

Grapes.—By MR D. HAGGERSTON, fruit of Henderson's Early Burgundy or Black Cluster Grape. This fruit was raised in the open air. By H. NEWMAN, Esq. of Roxbury, fruit of a native grape. For the Committee on Fruits, S. D.

VEGETABLES.

Capt. D. Chandler of Lexington, presented specimens of the Tuscarora corn for boiling—and also of a superior variety of the Sweet Corn, the seed of which was received by him from Susquehanna county, Penn.

The following extract was presented by Capt. Smith, of Quincy, with a sample of the manure: Extract of a letter from Mr Samuel Sweetser, of Baltimore, received from Wm. F. Taylor, Esq. American consul at Arequipa, Peru, relative to a kind of manure, called by the Spaniards, *Guano*. He directs it to be used by sprinkling (as much as you can hold between your fingers) around the plant twice a month, and drawing the soil over it. He observes that its action on their lands is very violent indeed, and by its use they have three crops a year, and without it their lands would very soon be exhausted. I have not had time to examine it particularly, though inclined to believe it a salt, as it readily dissolves in the mouth. This is obtained from an Island near the Iquicia on the southern coast of Peru.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on the 14th ult., a committee to make arrangements for the annual festival of the Society was chosen.

MR EBENEZER BAILEY,
DOCT. GEORGE HAYWARD,
were admitted as Members of the Society.

At the adjourned meeting of the Society held on the 21st ult.—

ALLYN CHARLES EVANSON, Esq.,
Sec'y King's County Agricultural Society, St John, N. B.
was admitted an Honorary Member.

EDWARD W. PAYNE, of Boston, a Subscription Member.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday, 4th instant.

HORTICULTURAL CELEBRATION.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will celebrate their annual festival on Friday the 10th day of September, by a public dinner and an address.

The address will be delivered by ZEBEDEE COOK, JR., Esq., first Vice President of the Society, at the Lecture Room of the Athenæum, precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The room will be opened at ten o'clock.

An exhibition of fruits and flowers will be submitted for the inspection of visitors, in the Hall of the Exchange Coffee House, immediately after the conclusion of the address, and will close at 2 P. M.

The dinner will be provided by Mr. Gallagher, at the Exchange Coffee House, and the Company will sit down at the tables at 3 P. M.

The Committee on Fruits and Flowers, will be in attendance at the Coffee House, on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, to receive and register the several articles that may be sent in for exhibition, the decorations of the Hall, and the fruits to compose the Dessert for the table.

Contributors of fruit and flowers are respectfully requested to accompany the same with a list of them so far as may be convenient, and more especially of those intended for exhibition and for premium.

It is desirable that all fruits and flowers should be delivered at the Coffee House on Thursday afternoon, or at or before eight o'clock on the morning of Friday, to enable the committee to complete the arrangements and decorations of the dining hall before eleven o'clock on that day.

Per Order,

GEO. W. PRATT.

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Tickets for members of the Society, and others, at \$2.50 each, can be had of J. B. RUSSELL, at the office of the New England Farmer, and of JAMES BERGEN, at the office of Z. COOK, Jr., Congress-street, Boston; of CHARLES LAWRENCE, Salem—A. & H. A. BREEN, & Co. Lynn—JOHN LEMIST, Roxbury—T. J. GOODWIN, Charlestown, and of either of the Committee of Arrangements.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Fruits, &c. of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society respectfully invite all members of the Society, and others, who may wish to promote its objects, to furnish for the approaching festival of the Society, such fruits as may be deemed worthy the occasion; as grapes, plums, peaches, pears, apples, melons, &c.; especially all such as may be considered new, or rare, or particularly fine. This, besides adding to the interest and pleasures of the festival, may serve to make known new and valuable varieties of fruits, which often remain for many years entirely unknown, except in the immediate neighborhood where they are raised. They can be sent to the Exchange Coffee House, on Thursday afternoon, or before 8 o'clock on Friday morning, where some of the committee will be in readiness for their reception and examination. Any fruits sent from New York, by the Steam Boat line, directed as above, would probably reach Boston in good order, if properly packed. Gentlemen are requested to label all fruits with the name of the donor.

Per Order,

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. request that members of the Society, and others favorably disposed, should forward to the Society's Hall, or to the Exchange Coffee House, such ornamental plants, orange and lemon trees, bouquets of beautiful flowers, festoons and wreaths, as will tend to the floral decoration of the dining hall. Care will be taken of such plants as it may be desirable to have returned.

Per Order,

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Lechlure Point, consisting of 30 acres—on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereon—a thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. sept1 Aug. 27.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—direct from the Brighton Nursery.

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c., at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilmot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

Strawberry Plants—Keens' Seedling, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

A superior collection of Strawberry Plants, from Mr Haggerston's Charlestown Vineyard, comprising the following sorts:—the Roseberry, Downton, Bath Scarlet, Pine Apple, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wilmot's Superb, and Keens' Seedling. For a particular notice of the last magnificent variety, we beg leave to refer to the Report of the Committee on Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, June 19, 1830.

'The specimens of "Keens' Seedling," offered by Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, exceeded anything of the kind we had ever seen. This new variety, introduced into this country by that enterprising and skillful horticulturist, fully sustained the high character given of it, in the English publications, and all that is said of it in the Pomological Magazine, where it is described as being 'very large, very good, and very prolific.' Taking all the properties of this justly celebrated strawberry into consideration, it may be said to have no rival. Some of the largest of those exhibited by Mr Haggerston, measured over 5½ inches in circumference, and the average circumference of the sample, being about one quart, it is believed was over 4 inches. A few of them were of cocks-comb shape, but mostly round or ovate. The produce upon the stalks of a single plant, set last autumn, was exhibited at the Hall by Mr Haggerston, which, on counting, was found to consist of the astonishing number of 157 ripe and green berries. The size and strength of the fruit stalks, its broad, deep green leaves, and the general healthiness and vigor of the plant, are well adapted to the support and protection of the enormous size and quantity of fruit which it yields. The committee on fruits are therefore unanimously of opinion that Mr Haggerston is entitled to the Society's premium for the best strawberries, which is accordingly awarded him; and they further award him a premium of \$5.00 for introducing this new and most valuable variety.

By order of the Committee,

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

The first mentioned varieties, may be purchased at the rate of \$1 per hundred; Wilmot's Superb, at \$5 per hundred; Keens' Seedling, at \$15 per hundred, \$2.50 per dozen, or 25 cents per single plant. August 20.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 31 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pig-pen of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 19 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Pesch and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Saron Sheep.

On Thursday the 23d day of September, at Hartford, (to close a concern) will be sold by Public Auction, an entire flock of superior full blooded Saxon Sheep, bred with care from the best stock imported by Messrs. George & Thos. Searle in 1825 and '26; consisting of 14 Rams, 30 Ewes, 11 Ram Lambs, and 10 Ewe Lambs.

Also, the well known full blooded Durham Improved Short Horned Bull WY. COMET, unquestionably the best Bull in America.

August 30, 1830.

W. WOOLBRIDGE,
HENRY WATSON.

Wants a Place,

A middle aged man as a gardener. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 3t Sept. 2.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street.

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP;
ORCHARD GRASS;
TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;
FOWL MEADOW GRASS;
LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;
RED CLOVER;
WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also
WINTER WHEAT, from Genesee,
BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS,
and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices.
Aug. 13.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cobeles and half Galloway. No 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No 3, dam Ceros her sire Cobeles, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No 4, dam Beauty, half Cobeles and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtliff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

1t.

July 9.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 399 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, August 30.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 580 Beef Cattle, 553 Stores, 6520 Sheep, and 720 Swine. From 100 to 150 Beef Cattle, a large proportion of Stores, from 1000 to 1500 Sheep, and about 200 Swine, remained unsold at the close of the market.

Prices—Beef Cattle—From \$3.50 a \$4.50; a few brought a trifle over \$4.50; and a considerable number of small thin Cattle were sold as low as \$3.

Sheep and Lambs.—From \$1.25 to \$1.87½; we noticed one lot of about 300 taken for \$1.03 per head; one lot of Wethers were sold for \$3.

Swine.—Lots of about 50 were taken at about 4 a 4½ cts.; at retail 4 a 5 cents.

MISCELLANIES.

At the conclusion of the exhibition of the Boston Public Schools, the Rev. Dr Homer, of Newton, rose and remarked that he came at the request of his school mate, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, to express by proxy, his regret at being unable to attend the examination of this school, of which he was formerly a member; and that the Admiral desired him to say that he was often reminded of a few lines in his Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, which he used at school, and that he was reminded every day more and more of their truth. They were—

ISAAC COFFIN, his Book:
God give him grace therein to look.
Not only look, but understand
That learning is better than house and land,
For when house, and land, and money is spent,
Then LEARNING is most excellent.

The Admiral (continued the worthy Doctor) attributes his elevation in life to the observance of the precepts in these lines, joined with habits of industry and honesty, and recommended the same to the pupils; and I will add, says the Doctor, that honesty which is formed in strict piety and morality.

An avaricious person who kept a very scanty table, dining lately with his son at an ordinary in Cambridge, whispered in his ear, 'Tom, you must eat for today and tomorrow.' 'O yes,' retorted the half-starved lad, 'but I han't eaten for yesterday and the day before, yet, father?'

'I cannot do it,' never accomplished anything—'I'll try,' has done wonders.

Medicine for a cough.—The following medicine for a cough has performed such extraordinary cures in private practice, that the possessor is induced to publish it for the benefit of society.—Take six ounces of Italian liquorice (that stamped Solizzi is by far the best) cut into small pieces, and put into an earthen jar, with a quarter of a pint of the best white wine vinegar; simmer together until the liquorice is dissolved; then add two ounces of the oil of almonds, and half an ounce of the tincture of opium, stir the whole well together, and it is fit for use. Take two tea spoonfuls when going to bed, and the same quantity whenever the cough is troublesome in the day time.

Friday.—It has been a prevailing notion among sailors and some other classes of people that *Friday* is an unlucky day of the week, and few can be found willing to go to sea on that day. But in proof that Friday does not always introduce misfortunes, it may be observed that Christopher Columbus embarked on his voyage for the discovery of America on Friday, August 3, 1492, and landed on Friday, October the 12th, of the same year.

The absurd notion that Friday is an unlucky day to commence any operation affects landmen as well as sailors. Did not God create Friday as well as other days of the week?—*Penn. Agr. Almanac.*

Frog Market at Brussels.—There is in Brussels a market for frogs, which are brought alive in pails and cans, and prepared for dressing on the spot. The hind limbs, which are the only parts used, are cut from the body with scissors, by the woman who brings the animals for sale.

Sleep of Children. Infants from the time of their birth, should be encouraged to sleep in the

night in preference to the day; therefore, mothers and nurses ought to remove everything which may tend to disturb their rest, and not to attend to every call for taking them up and giving food at improper periods. Infants cannot sleep too long; when they enjoy a calm, long-continued rest, it is a favorable symptom. Until the third year, children generally require a little sleep in the middle of the day; for, till that age, half their time may safely be allotted to sleep. Every succeeding year, the time ought to be shortened one hour; so that a child seven years old may sleep about ten hours. Children ought to rise at six o'clock in the summer, and at seven in the winter. It is extremely injudicious to awaken children with a noise, to carry them immediately from a dark room into the glaring light, or against a dazzling wall; the sudden impression of light may debilitate the organ of vision, and lay the foundation of weak eyes. Wet clothes or linen, should never be allowed to be hung to dry in the bed room, as an impure atmosphere is attended with various and often fatal consequences. Banish (says Professor Hufeland) feather beds, as they are unnatural and debilitating contrivances. The bedstead should not be placed too low on the floor, and it is highly improper to suffer children to sleep on a couch which is made without a sufficient elevation from the ground.—*Book of Health.*

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.

If you would avoid the diseases which your particular trades and work are liable to produce, attend to the following hints.

Keep, if possible, regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin, when he was a printer—pure water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking, or snuffing, you spend money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother or dependent sister; or if married, to buy your wife a frock, or get books for your children. You also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health, bring on headache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times, sleeplessness.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean, by regular washing of your hands and face and mouth, before each meal, and of your whole body at least once a week; and by combing and brushing the hair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room in which you work, but so that you shall not be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible, and always in the evening or towards sundown, for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect and exercising your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is purest.

If confined in doors, let your food consist, in a large proportion, of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once in the day.—*Journal of Health.*

Persons into whose ears insects have crept, need feel no alarm that they will find their way to the brain, as they cannot pass the drum of the ear.

Directions from a Parent to his son, on his entering into Mercantile Business.

1. You are to give your constant attendance at the Counting Room or store (business or no business) during office hours, except you are sent out by Mr — or go by his permission.

2. When out on business, finish it with despatch and return immediately.

3. Keep your store in the most regular and neatest order, especially your desk, books, and files of papers.

4. Whatever business you may have on hand, execute it, not in a hurry, but in the best style, instantly without delay. 'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

5. Whenever you deliver an article, see that it be charged the very first thing you do. It will require your utmost attention and consideration to enable you to execute your duties faithfully and correctly, especially full practice makes business familiar.

6. The last and most important; you are inviolably to keep your master's secrets, relate none of his business, not even to your most intimate friends. A breach of this injunction would be treason on your part, and the reason will be obvious to you. Mr — will cheerfully grant you every indulgence.—Should you want to be absent an hour, or even more, he will not object; but you must be careful never to ask these favors when your presence is necessary in the store. Think it not derogatory to perform any work among the goods in the store; the exercise will be useful to strengthen your muscles and preserve your health. Be careful to improve your handwriting by copying in the best style, and when you write a letter, you should do it as if it was to be inspected by all your acquaintance, and you should never write fast.

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

Fifty pounds of genuine and fresh yellow Locust Seed, saved for us by a gentleman in Harrisburg, Pa. The excellence of this timber for posts, its uses in ship building, its easy culture, rapid growth, &c. recommend it to the notice of farmers. Directions for its culture furnished gratis.

Also, seed of the *Gleditsia triacanthos*, or Honey Locust—or three thorned Acacia,—for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge BUEL, (in the New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 164) as the best plant that can be cultivated for hedges: of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and with hard and strong wood, and it is attacked by no insect, which gives it a decided advantage over Hawthorns.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

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No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830.

NO. 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

MR FESSENDEN—I enclose a letter from P. S. Du Ponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia, on the culture of silk, which contains much important information and evinces such a liberal and patriotic spirit, that it would be doing great injustice to the whole community, to withhold it from publication.

The life of that illustrious scholar and jurist has been marked by a zealous devotion to the best interests of his country. He commenced his distinguished career as an officer of the Revolution,—in literature and science he has attained an exalted station in both hemispheres, and we now behold him, in the fulness of years, prosecuting investigations, subservient to all the great branches of national industry, with the vigor and enthusiasm of youth.

If we look back only a few years, and recollect what has been accomplished, it will not be difficult to appreciate the immense value of the experiments he is so generously making, and the consequences which must result from their success.

In 1784 an American vessel was seized in Liverpool for having on board 'eight bales' of cotton, as it was considered impossible that they could be the growth of this country; and in 1829, there were imported into that city, from the United States 640,998 bales.

But a few years since, there was not a cotton manufactory in the Union, and now, in the single village of Lowell, which is a creation of yesterday, a thread is daily spun, which would extend more than five times round the earth.

I sincerely regret, that I unintentionally rendered myself obnoxious to the gentle rebuke of my venerable correspondent. I was aware of the commendable exertions of Mr Vernon of Rhode-Island and of Mr Cobb of Dedham, to advance the culture of silk, and am happy to learn that they are as well known and as highly estimated at a distance, as at home, and to avail of this occasion, not only to bear testimony to their merits, but to aver that 'in their own country,' all are ready to do them honor, and are proud to claim them as fellow-citizens, who have deserved well of the republic.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Brinley Place, Roxbury, }
Sept. 2, 1830. } H. A. S. DEARBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 23, 1830.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.— }
Roxbury, Mass. }

DEAR SIR—I have received the 4th No. of vol. 9th of the New England Farmer, which you have had the goodness to send to me, containing an article written by yourself, in which you are pleased to ascribe much more merit to my weak efforts for promoting the culture of silk in this country than they are in strict justice entitled to. The first impulse to this important branch of agriculture, was given by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the year 1826. Since which time Mulberry trees have been planted and silk worms raised in various quantities in the different parts of our Union; but no means

appearing of making that culture profitable, there was danger of its being speedily abandoned, as it has been repeatedly in this country and in different parts of Europe. As the cocoons cannot be exported in kind, nor can they be used in manufactures without a certain preparation called reeling, or spinning from the cocoons, unknown among us, the farmer or planter did not know what to do with those that his silk worms produced, and they became a prey to rats or to devouring insects.

It is true that in Connecticut and in some other parts, a kind of inferior sewing silk was made out of the cocoons, which found a cash price in our commercial cities and could only be disposed of by way of barter. It is true also that by a similar process, some of the coarser stuffs, such as vestings, stockings, gloves, and perhaps even ribbons, might have been made; but it is now well known that all those articles in Europe are made of floss or refusee silk, and that the finer material is reserved for those delicate stuffs, for which we pay yearly so large a tribute to Europe, and particularly to France.

To reel or prepare the silk for making these finer stuffs, is an art known only in its perfection in the north of Italy and the south of France. Even in China, the native country of the silk worm, the material is not so well prepared as it is in those two countries. In the Turkish dominions and in Bengal, the preparation is still inferior. As to the latter country, I beg leave to quote the opinion of an English silk broker, communicated by the respectable house of Rathbone, Brothers, & Co., of Liverpool, to a gentleman of S. Carolina, in a letter received in the course of the present year. 'Everything,' says the silk broker, 'depends on the proper selections and reeling of them (the cocoons) into the hanks,—although our importations from the East Indies are great, and this trade is of such vital importance to our successful competition with the Continent (of Europe), it is to be regretted that neither the East India Company, nor the private merchants, have hitherto employed any competent person to superintend the reeling of the silk. If that were done, I have not the slightest doubt but that silks of the Eastern production would render us altogether independent of either France or Italy; for it is an established fact, that silk of the best quality can be produced in the East Indies at a lower rate than in Europe.'

This speaks volumes.—It is evident that if competent persons to superintend the reeling of silk could be easily procured from Italy or France, Great Britain, situated in the vicinity of those countries, and having such a high interest to promote, would have obtained them. The reason why it cannot be done is this. In the filatures of Europe, the mechanical process of reeling is performed by women, under the directions of overseers. The women are ignorant, being taken from the very lowest class of the people: no consideration can induce them to leave their native villages, much less to cross the seas; the overseers are few, and generally men of an advanced age and have families.—They are well compensated for their labor, and have no temptations to emigrate.

The great desideratum, therefore, in the United States, is to learn the art of reeling silk for manufacturing those stuffs with which our females are almost universally clothed, and not only to learn it, but to disseminate it through the whole country, as it has been ascertained that the cost of transporting cocoons from one part of the Union to the other, would render them valueless to the grower, unless filatures were established in his immediate neighborhood, or at some reasonable distance.

A fortunate chance in the course of last summer, brought Mr D'Holmergue to this country, a young man 25 years of age [now 26] well skilled in the art of reeling silk from the cocoons and in other branches of the silk manufacture. His work, which no doubt you have seen entitled 'Essays on American Silk,' made him generally known, and Congress took so much notice of it, as to refer it to their committees on agriculture. The committee of the House of Representatives, perceiving the importance of keeping this young man in the country, reported a bill to the House the object of which was to employ him in teaching the art of reeling silk to 60 young men, to be selected from the different States of the Union in certain proportions, who, when sufficiently instructed, might establish themselves as directors of filatures in their respective neighborhoods, and employ women to perform the mechanical work under their discretion. Thus the art of preparing silk would be introduced in its perfections, equally and uniformly through our extensive country, and the results might be easily anticipated.

This bill, however, in consequence of the pressure of other business, could not be taken up at the last session, and lies over till the next, when the fortunes of this country, as far as they depend upon silk, will either be effectually secured or put back for a period, the duration of which cannot be foreseen.

Determined, however, as far as depended upon me, to keep Mr D'Holmergue in this country, at least until the next session of the national legislature, I have resolved to employ him during the present season in making experiments on American silk, whereby the nation might be still more fully convinced of the importance of the art he professes. For this purpose I have purchased cocoons, and established an experimental filature in this city, in which ten reels are at work. My object is to test the price which our raw silks will produce in the markets of England, France, and Mexico, into which countries large quantities of the article are annually imported, as they have silk manufactures and do not raise silk worms, but import that material from abroad at a considerable expense. I expect no profit from this undertaking; as far as I can judge, on the contrary, there will be a not inconsiderable loss; but it is not profit that I have in view. Experience in everything must be purchased. I have fixed a sum, which I am willing to lose, and which I shall not regret, if the country is to be benefited by it. The silk that my filature has hitherto produced, is of the most beautiful kind, and is at least equal, if not superior to any in the world. I would wish to try the quality of the silk co-

coons raised by silk worms on the leaves of the wild or red American mulberry, but I have not been able to procure a sufficient quantity for that purpose. In general, I have found it difficult to obtain cocoons; because their value is not yet fixed, and the profit to be made by the sale of them not sufficiently ascertained. Therefore I shall not be able to carry my experiments to the extent I had at first contemplated. But this difficulty will vanish in the course of another year. A great impulse has been given, and I have no doubt that more cocoons will be raised next summer than will be wanted for any object that this country will be able to compass.

In the recess of my filatures, occasioned by a temporary deficiency of cocoons, desirous of doing everything in my power to show what might be done with American silk, I have prevailed on Mr D'Homergue, out of the silk that he has reeled and prepared, to weave the flag of the United States, and he is now engaged in the work, which is expected to be finished in about a fortnight. The warp is already fixed upon the loom, the silk is dyed, and next week the weaving of the webb will begin. The flag will be twelve feet long by six feet wide, and so fine will be the texture of the stuff, that it is expected that it will not weigh more than twenty ounces. This flag is intended to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, as a beautiful specimen of the first result of real value, which the impulse which they have given has produced. It will show that the finest of silk stuffs may be made in this country.

It has not been an easy task to produce this result. Everything, even the loom, has had to be made new and for that only purpose. The machine, too, occasioned much difficulty—there are implements necessary for weaving silk, different from those employed in weaving other substances. Despairing of obtaining them in this country, I had written to France for them, and they are not yet arrived. When I least expected it, fortune threw in my way a young emigrant from Europe, who has made these tools in the highest perfection. The dying also embarrassed me. It was generally understood that the beautiful colors of the French silks could not be imitated here. What was my delight when I discovered two other emigrants, a Frenchman and German, just set up in the dying business, and who have dyed our silk with the most brilliant red and blue, (the colors of our flag) so that nothing can surpass that beautiful coloring!

I have also discovered that we have in this country, from England, France, Germany and other places, manufacturers of silk of almost every description. We have silk throwsters, silk dyers, silk weavers, silk manufacturers, all but good reellers, without which the labor of the others must be at a stand. These then are all waiting for employment, some of them being in very poor circumstances. All we want is the art of reeling, and everything else will follow. As to mulberry trees and silk worms, let but a good price be given for the cocoons, and they will be produced in quantities as if by magic. *Everything, as the silk broker says, depends upon good reeling.*

Having spoken of silk throwsters, I ought to say that the operation of throwsting will be the only one that our flag will not receive. Throwsting consists in uniting and twisting together by means of machinery, several threads of silk, so

as to give them the required size and strength, a throwsting mill, as it is called, is a very costly article, and cannot be had in this city.—Mr D'Homergue asserts that no other but American silk (such is its nerve and strength) could be wove without undergoing that operation. What succedaneum he will employ for it I do not know; but I think I may safely say, that the flag will be as beautiful a web of silk as can be produced anywhere.

As I have thought, Sir, that it would be agreeable to you to know the progress that we are making in this City in the important business of American silk, I have taken the liberty of extending this letter to its present enormous length, for which I shall make only the common apology, that 'I could not make it shorter.'

As in your article in the New England Farmer, you have noticed citizens of different states who have exerted themselves in the cause of American silk, I have been not a little astonished that you have left out the men of New England, and particularly William H. Vernon, Esq. of Newport, R. I. and Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, in your own state. I hope the proverb does not hold with you, that, no man is a prophet 'in his own country'; at any rate, it will not be unbecoming in a Pennsylvanian to give due credit to the meritorious efforts of those two sons of the renowned pilgrims.

I am with great respect, dear sir,
Your most ob't, humble servant,
PETER S. DU PONCEAU.

PROFITABLENESS OF BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—Noticing the account in the last New England Farmer of the produce of Mr D'Wolf's Bees in Bristol, (R. I.) I am induced to offer you the following statement of the produce of three hives, on the farm of Mr Parker at Charlestown Neck,—the Bees were under my care a part of the summer.

The three hives of Bees in question produced six swarms, from two of which, placed in *Beard's Patent Hives*, was produced 40 lbs. of pure honey, besides leaving enough in those hives for wintering the Bees—the 40 lbs. of honey were sold at wholesale at 25 cts per lb. producing \$10.00—and leaving the whole stock of nine swarms on hand; (seven of which, unfortunately are in the common old fashioned hives which can give no return of honey this year, excepting the usual supply for breeders another season.) The above nine swarms will now sell readily at an average of \$8.00 each, producing \$72.00, which, with \$10.00 for the honey, is equal to \$82.00—the produce of the three original hives of Bees, in one season.

EBENEZER BEARD.

Charlestown, Mass, Sept. 7, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HONEY AND SILK.

MR FESSENDEN—Having little to do, I wander for my amusement on foot or otherwise, as occasion or circumstances happen.

In August, being on an excursion, I stopped at the house of a farmer, and entered into conversation with him.

He took me to his Bees. He had in the spring, he said, one hive only. There were now five! This diligent swarm had sent out four colonies. The season, he said, had been favorable, and the hives were weighty. Here was little expense and a good encouragement to farmers, thought I, as I passed along.

I entered into conversation with the next I met, and was invited to walk in and look at his silk worms; (for our country folk are a social people) I found the worms were winding themselves up (or spinning.) There were many of them at work and but little attendance. I was shown a vast many cocoons of the last year, and some easy modes of management, such as placing the legs of the table in vessels of water to prevent the ants troubling them, &c.

As I left my very observing friend, I thought again 'here was but little expense and good encouragement to the farmer.'

The hand of industry, thought I, maketh rich. But as your paper is valuable, I shall defer other incidents of my excursion and wait to see how our country folk look in print.

Yours, &c, A WANDERER.

THE GREAT CORNFIELD.

MR PRINTER—Having heard a great deal said concerning the great cornfield on Turkey Bog, I resolved to visit it in person. I there found 20 acres of good corn growing, and promising an abundant harvest to its enterprising cultivators. This bog is extensive, and we may expect to see in a few years, instead of twenty, hundreds of acres growing on this bog, which, until recently, has yielded nothing but alders. But few meadows can compare with this in richness of soil or extent of territory. I hope this experiment will serve to turn the attention of our farmers to their bogs and meadows, as I believe they may be made the most productive parts of a farm where they exist.—If our farmers would make a practical use of the hint contained in the toast of Hon. Roger Vose, delivered at a celebration of the Cheshire Agricultural Society, a few years since, viz. '*May there be more draining of swamps, and less draining of the bottle,*' we should hear very little about hard times and a scarcity of money to pay taxes, or to pay for the newspaper. W.

Concord, Aug. 27, 1830.

Progress of the Silk Culture.—An incident occurred in our office a day or two since, which we wish all the people of the United States could have witnessed. It was the exhibition of a specimen of American silk. Mr Rapp, the respectable head of the society at Economy, in Pennsylvania, paid us a visit, wearing a most beautiful figured black silk vest, and black silk handkerchief, the material of which was made, from the worm to the loom, by his society. In a conversation with him he remarked, (what he had stated before in a letter to the Editor, published in a late number of the Farmer,) that they found no difficulty in any branch of the silk culture; that it was not more difficult than raising wheat, and much less laborious; and that he had little doubt that we should export silk in ten years. We feel assured, that no person who saw the vest and handkerchief, and heard Mr Rapp's remarks upon the subject, could have harbored a doubt for another moment of the practicability of cultivating silk, as a staple in the United States. We shall, probably, shortly have a specimen of this silk in the office, and shall gratify our own feelings by exhibiting it to all who may find it convenient to call.—*American Farmer.*

One of a quantity of apples lately sold in Portland, by Capt. J. Hutchings, of Pownal, measured 13½ inches round.

CULTURE OF SILK.

A visit yesterday, to J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, afforded us much pleasure, as it enabled us to witness the progress he had made in the culture of silk and in the nice process of reeling it. He has on hand a large quantity of the Silk worm's eggs, as well of the silk cocoons. The process of reeling was performed on a machine improved by Mr Cobb, in a satisfactory manner.

We advise our agriculturists to call on Mr Cobb, and obtain the information to enable them to commence the culture of silk, which we believe is destined ere long to become an important branch of New-England husbandry. The first thing to be done is to plant the white Mulberry trees, in sufficient numbers to supply food for the silk worms. After this has been done the rest of the process is easy and within the means of every family. The work can all be done by females, old men and children, who are unfit for the severe labors of husbandry. Considerable attention is now given to this subject in New-Hampshire and in the vicinity of Philadelphia. One town in Connecticut produces, annually, silk to the amount of \$25,000. The climate of the United States is peculiarly adapted to its culture, so much so, as to give superiority to the American unmanufactured article. It is not rash therefore to predict, that the production of silk may yet become one of the great employments of American industry and a new source of national wealth. It is well worth the attention of every intelligent agriculturist.—*Boston Patriot*.

Bog Meadow.—Hon. James Fowler of Westfield, in the spring of 1828, covered over 108 rods of Bog Meadow land with loam from adjoining upland. The loam was spread about 6 inches deep. The land was then sowed with herds grass seed, and the first year produced little but weeds.—This year, however, it produced at the rate of 5 tons 780lbs. of best hay per acre, and before the putting on the loam the yield was not more than a ton per acre, and that of an inferior quality. The expense of covering the land was about 20 dollars per acre.

Horticultural.—We have this year cultivated a new kind of bean, the seed of which we procured at Nantucket, which, for *cooking pods*, is certainly the *ne plus ultra* of excellence. We do not call it a string bean, because the pod is *entirely stringless*, even when the beans are full grown, and are so tender that they require but about half as much boiling as the common string bean. For richness they as much exceed other string beans as the Lima bean does the ordinary kinds of shell beans. We consider them a valuable acquisition. They are an early pole bean, do not run very high, and are quite prolific. We planted twentyfive beans of this kind, from the product of which we have had several good *meses* for our family, and shall have some seed to spare, which we intend shall be judiciously distributed.—*Mass. Spy*.

Premium Children.—At an exhibition a year or two since under the direction of the Agricultural Society at Schoharie, N. Y. a woman presented three infant daughters that she had at one birth. There was no premium established, but a number of bachelors presented her with \$5 each, making up a handsome purse.

The *abominable* Tariff found Castor Oil selling at \$16 a gallon in 1816, and has had the effect of compelling the consumer to pay \$1 25 a gallon. This is one article of hundreds operated upon in the same manner. The domestic article being fresh and of a better quality.—*Warrenton, N.C. Gaz.*

A convention of delegates from the volunteers and militia of New Jersey, was proposed to be held in Trenton or New Brunswick, in the month of August, for the purpose of devising a more efficient military system.

Doctor Absalom Thomson, of Talbot co. Md. has communicated to the Easton papers, the case of a boy ten or eleven years old, who became delirious and died in convulsions from eating water-melon seed.

American oaks and birch, particularly some species, are represented as succeeding in France better than those indigenous to that country.

There is a second severe drought near Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH RAWSON, of Victor, N. Y. recently exhibited a bull in Canandaigua of two years old, which weighed 1700 lbs.

The Quarterly Review says that the people of England have, in the last year, consumed one half more of candles, soap, starch, bricks, sugar, brandy, and one third more of tea, than they did only twelve years ago.

Capt. Coffin has given us the memorandum of an extraordinary production raised on the Rock Farm, this year, viz. a drumhead Cabbage weighing 18½ lbs., and measuring, after the outside leaves were removed, 43 inches in circumference! [This must have been of the bass-drum species.]—*Newburyport Herald*.

Essex Agricultural Society.—The annual Exhibition of the Society will be at Andover, (North Parish,) on Thursday, 30th Sept. inst., at which time the annual Address will be delivered by Col. JAMES DUNCAN, of Haverhill. Much may reasonably be anticipated from this gentleman.

Observation and experience daily confirm the truth of Dr Johnson's remark: '*You cannot teach a woman too much Arithmetic*,' and yet there is no branch of female education so much neglected.—You can scarcely find one in a hundred, if she should be left a widow, who conceives herself capable, and who is actually capable, of superintending the settlement of her husband's affairs, and especially if he were largely engaged in business. A more helpless object cannot well be conceived, than an amiable female suddenly placed in this situation; and although such objects are daily presented to our view there has been but little effort to remedy the evil.

The greatest beauty in female dress is that which is the most simple, and at the same time gracefully adapted to exhibit the natural beauty of the female form. This simplicity should be observed, even in color; a profusion of tawdry and glaring colors bespeaks a tasteless and vulgar mind, even if the wearer were a Dutchess. Color should always be adapted to complexion. Ladies with delicate rosy complexions, bear white and

light blue better than dark colors, while on the contrary, sallow hues of complexion will not bear these colors near them, and imperatively require dark quiet colors to give them beauty: yellow is the most trying and dangerous of all, and can only be worn by the rich-toned healthy looking brunette.—*Dublin Literary Gaz.*

How to avoid Dysentery.—Rules which the celebrated Dr Rush recommends for the prevention of this disease: He advises that spices, and particularly Cayenne pepper, and the red peppers of our own country, should be taken with our daily food. Mr Dewey, a British surgeon, informs us, that the French, while in Egypt, frequently escaped the diseases of the country by carrying pepper with them to eat with the fruits of the land. Purging physic should also occasionally be taken, as any medicine of a laxative nature by preventing costiveness, will act as a preservative from this disease. A militia Captain in the year 1778, while stationed at Amboy, preserved his whole company from the dysentery which prevailed in the army, by giving each of them a purge of sea-salt; and some years afterwards saved his family and many of his neighbors from the same disease, by distributing among them a few pounds of purging salts. This disease was also prevented in an Academy at Bordentown, N. J. by giving molasses very plentifully to all the scholars; which had the effect of keeping their bowels in a laxative state.

Another rule to be observed is to avoid exposure to the dampness of the night air; and when necessarily exposed, the bowels should be more carefully protected than other parts of the body. The Egyptians, Mr Dewey, tells us, for this purpose, tie a belt about their bowels, and with the happiest effect. These directions emanate from a high source, and deserve serious consideration. The facts adduced are striking, and should induce others to adopt similar measures for the prevention of this destructive disease.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Iron Pumps.—Agreeably to a resolution submitted in the Common Council by Mr Engs, an iron pump has been put down at the corner of William and Cedar streets, which is believed to have many advantages over the common wooden pump. It takes much less room, is of greater strength, and will endure for ages. Mr Thomas Brownwell, the maker, states that it will greatly improve the water, and will be much less liable to get out of order. The expense is only 25 cents a foot more than the wooden pump.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Remedy for Poisoned Animals.—Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle, which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep 4 eggs for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

It is said that of the 17,000 passengers who have arrived in Canada this season, from Great Britain, more than one half are paupers, and will find their way immediately into the United States.

Census.—Thirteen towns in Ohio give an increase of 5000. It is supposed that Ohio will have near 1,000,000 inhabitants by the new census.

From Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

THE VINE.

The Peach and the vine being natural productions of the same region of the East, the opinion has been uniformly adopted, that a climate favorable to the one could not fail to be suitable to the other. And where, let me ask, does the former thrive to a greater degree than in many sections of our country? From the shores of Long Island, and even much farther north, to the most southern limits of the union, the peach flourishes and produces fruit of the highest quality. In the south of France and Italy, the culture of the more choice and delicious varieties had given to those climes a fame, to cope with which required the possession by other countries of such as combined equal natural merits. The choicest they could boast have been latterly introduced among us, and we have also originated many most luscious seminal varieties; and those who possess them know from their own experience, and from the opinions of others who are familiar with the produce of the countries referred to, that in this fruit we have no longer a rival in Europe. Hence we may deduce the most sure prospects of an equal success for the Vine, whose culture when compared with that of the Peach, is yet in its infancy.

The power, wealth, and happiness of France, are principally attributable to the foresight she has evinced in the introduction to her soil of the most valuable natural productions of other countries. It has been remarked that perhaps no enterprise in rural economy devised by the genius of a single man, has carried with it more important results than the first plantation of the Mulberry in the garden of the Tuilleries, formed at the commencement of the seventeenth century, by the command of Henry IV. At this moment, though but little more than a century has elapsed, during only the latter part of which suitable attention has been paid to the culture of silk, the value of the raw material amounts to \$4,700,000, and that of its fabrication to above \$16,000,000, making a total of about \$21,000,000. The Olive, the Almond, and the Fig, were in like manner adopted in the agriculture of France, together with numerous other fruits of minor importance. The vines indigenous to her soil were absolutely worthless, and those originally brought from other countries were not superior in quality to many of the native kinds found in our forests; and the number of esteemed French varieties, even as late as the year 1720, was far less than we are already able to enumerate as the natural products of our woods and prairies, the spontaneous gifts of nature, unaided by the hand of man. Yet, at the present period, that adopted country of the vine, has nearly 4,000,000 of acres devoted to its culture, which yield an annual product of one thousand millions of gallons, of the average value of more than \$150,000,000.

And what country ever presented a more eligible theatre for agricultural pursuits than the United States? The land proprietors are not oppressed by feudal tenures, exorbitant taxes, vexatious tithes, or exhausting poor rates. The land is both fertile and cheap, and the great diversity of soil and climate seem to invite the introduction of the varied products of other climes. The country penetrated in every direction, even to its remotest bounds, by navigable rivers, and intersected by canals and artificial roads, offers every advantage for speedy transmission of its productions.

What a revolution has not the introduction of cotton already effected! What results does not the silk culture already promise us as our reward at no distant day!

The Sugar Cane, for which France and the residue of Europe are dependent on the Indies, already forms a most important item among our productions, and promises ere long to be ranked among our exports.

The product of the vine in like manner will be ours, with all its attendant advantages and blessings. The olive culture is already extending in the south; and the almond, the fig, the date, the orange, lemon, lime, citron, filbert, maron, pomegranate, guava, stone pine, and almost every other production which has been heretofore enumerated among our importations, are destined hereafter to become the abundant products of our own fields, and articles of supply to other nations. Such are the happy coincidences of country, of climate, and of government, that all which is required of us is but to exercise our judgment and our skill in perfecting the advantages which nature has so liberally tendered; by the exercise of which, the balance of trade, of wealth, and of power, cannot fail to be for ever secured to us.

The present extent of American vineyards, and the rapid advances now making in their formation, do not properly constitute part of the present volume; but on that subject the most ample and detailed information will be given in the ensuing one. I will here therefore only give some cursory remarks on that head from the pen of an intelligent writer of Pennsylvania.

'The vine culture seems to have become a favorite pursuit with the agriculturists of the present day, and forms an object of great promise in York county, Pa. Experiments have already shown that the vine will not only flourish in the poorer soils of that county, but that excellent wine can be made there, and that vineyards will become as profitable as any other agricultural pursuit. A portion of the lands in York county is poor and thin, commonly called barrens, and it has been proved that the vine succeeds well on it, and twenty acres of it, which can now be bought at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, when planted with vines, and at maturity, will be more productive to the owner than two hundred acres of the best land in the county, devoted to other culture. There are perhaps not less than thirty or forty vineyards within twenty miles of the borough of York, and nearly all commenced within three years. Should this disposition increase, and as a consequence the wine-press be made to take the place of the distillery, it will benefit the morals of the community. Among what are called *civilized* nations, the vice of drunkenness has always been found to prevail most extensively where the vine is not cultivated; while on the other hand, where that culture is widely extended, the temperance of the people is proverbial.'

Similar sentiments and like prospects of success seem to pervade all parts of our country where the culture of the vine has received merited attention; and the daily increasing devotion to the subject in the formation of additional vineyards, will ere long cause each section of our republic to respond to the efforts of the others.

The information which I have elicited on this head from every part of the union, and which will form part of the matter of the ensuing volume, evinces, when concentrated, advances so much

greater than could well have been anticipated at this early stage of our progress, that I doubt not it will strike with amazement even the most sanguine friends of the vine. Suffice it here to say, that a degree of perseverance and enthusiasm seems to pervade all the votaries of this delightful pursuit, and a warm and friendly interchange of views and sentiments exists among them, which has been comparatively unknown in other species of culture; and although the operators, from being disseminated over so great an extent of territory, are consequently more widely separated from each other, still the existence of a connecting link, by friendly co-operation in one common cause, may justly and appropriately assimilate their united exertions to that joyous period in the history of France, when, during the reign of Probus, thousands of all ages and sexes united in one spontaneous and enthusiastic effort for the restoration of their vineyards. Nor indeed when the far greater limits of our territory are considered, can the combined efforts of our fellow-countrymen fail to produce effects even more important, from the greater extent of their influence.

The opinions of some political writers, that we should continue to import adulterated wines and spirits of all kinds, in order to afford the government the means of thence deriving a revenue of *a per centage on their value*, even at the sacrifice of the morals of the nation, and the diminution of its wealth, by a course seemingly less objectionable, because less direct; but which is not less fatal in exhausting our resources: seem fast merging to that oblivion, where the desire and the pride of a truly national independence should consign them; and we may hope that the day is not far distant, when America will fully establish and claim a rivalry with the most favored lands of the vine and the olive, and proudly disclaim being tributary to any foreign clime.

NEGLECT OF ADVANTAGES.

We do not make all the use we might, either of our materials or of our knowledge.

Thus the *laburnum* tree, which the French sometimes call the *green ebony of the Alps*, is one of the most beautiful of woods for furniture, yet it is seldom or ever used for that purpose.

It has been proved in many parts of France, that the *walnut tree, if grafted*, produces tenfold; yet I believe that walnut is seldom or ever submitted to that process, at least in this country.

Mr Daves, of Slough, discovered that the covering of a wall with *black paint* would facilitate the ripening of wall-fruit, and yet not one wall in twenty thousand is so painted.

The knowledge that *charcoal* is the best ingredient in the foundation of buildings erected in moist places, is as old as Theodorus, who according to Diogenes Laertius, proposed the forming the foundation of the Temple of Ephesus with that material, because it would become so solid that no water could penetrate it. This, I say, has been known more than two thousand five hundred years, and yet I am not aware that charcoal has ever been used in this country, for the purpose above referred to.—*London Mag.*

Preserving Seeds. If seeds are intended to be sent a great distance, or it is wished to preserve them a long time, they should be wrapped in absorbent paper, and surrounded by moist brown sugar.

Salmon Fishery.—A correspondent of the *Wiscasset Citizen* gives the following account of this fishery in the Kennebec.

The Salmon is a river fish. All the theories respecting its wintering at sea, &c, are unfounded. Several facts are well known that make it evident this fish remains in the deep holes of all our fresh rivers the greater part of the year. When Col. Wm Lithgow commanded at Fort Halifax, he discovered Salmon in the month of January on Tyconk falls. Salmon have also been taken from Peirpoles hole in the Sandy river, in the town of Strong, in the winter season. A gentleman informed me, when first acquainted with that fishery, that Salmon were never taken plentifully, until after the spring freshet; and I found that to be the case every year. And they abounded according to that occurrence invariably while I owned Salmon privileges at the mouth of the Kennebec. The first that are taken on the Kennebec in the spring, are at Jones' Eddy, Parker's Flatts, and Back river. The conclusion I draw from this is, that the fish drop down with the current in search of salt water; and meeting with it in those large eddies, leave the channel and play in shore. But by far the greater part of what are called school Salmon, go directly to sea and follow the current until it is lost in the ocean to the westward of Seguin. They then strike in shore and follow the shore into the river, instinctively stemming the current to the source of the river or rivers, to which they belong. The female Salmon are about three in five of the whole number. There is no external difference between the sexes. Those who have split thousands of them, are not sensible of the marked difference between the spawn, and a substance lying in the same place and order in their bodies resembling the white of a duck's egg, inclosed by a flesh colored case, of the same form as that in the female containing the spawn. The Salmon deposit their spawn thus: The female in the month of August makes a little incision in the sand in clear water with her fin, and drops a quantity of spawn, each about the bulk of a middling sized pea—she then darts forward seeking a place for another deposit—the male follows her, and impregnates it, and then moves himself forward with a dexterous stroke of the tail, stirring spawn and sand together. They make this deposit in clear water, where the current is moderate, and the bottom level, and so shallow that the back of the Salmon are out of water.

But few men now on the stage, appear to have knowledge of the superabundance of these fish as far back as the period before the Revolution. If my memory does not misgive me, a Mr Rogers and his company, seven in all, in the year 1784 or 85, at Hunnewell's point, exclusive of Fox island, took in set nets between eight and nine thousand Salmon. The average weight of each was 20 pounds of the first shoal, and the last eighteen pounds. When I owned the same fisheries, the Salmon were two or three pounds lighter. Where Rogers caught a thousand, my fishermen had need be industrious to get one hundred. In the year 1813, I kept an account of the number and weight of Salmon caught. In five nets, were caught that year, 1143 Salmon. The last run were usually smoked for the New York market, 240 in number weighing 2564, and 1765 when smoked fit for market, sold at 14 cents the pound at the smoke house. I took some care that year

to know the amount of Salmon caught on the Kennebec below Fiddler's reach. Fox Islands caught 1000—all the births at Cape Small Point, 500—Hunnewell's point 1143—Stago Island and all on the east side below the Fort 1500. All the above was one eighth of the quantity below Bath on the Kennebec, of Salmon only making 33,000. You perceive that the small schools, from the above would average about \$1 to the Salmon. Those sold fresh in Boston, before the middle of May did average 12½ cents net profit, and 18 to 20 and 22 lbs. each, so that in a lot of 13, weighing 270 lbs. sold May 1st, of that year I received \$33 76. From which data, the conclusion may be drawn that every Salmon caught, was at that time worth a dollar. The Salmon fishery alone then on the Kennebec, below Fiddler's reach, was worth to the State \$33,000. And it is a fair estimate to value the Shad and Alewife fishery within the same compass at one half of the Salmon, making a total of \$49,500 to the Kennebec, below Fiddler's reach in the year 1813. This appears large, but by the manner the trade was carried on, the fact can be demonstrated with tolerable certainty. One third at least of the Salmon were sold fresh in the markets of New York, Newport and all the seaports between that and Portland. There were three regular trading sloops with a capital of about 3,000 dollars each, who purchased Salmon only, and generally exchanged the whole of their produce readily for that article, making up 9,000 dollars value. And 11,000 for the consumption of the inhabitants was but a reasonable proportion in all the other methods of saving and cooking that fish. If therefore the Salmon, Shad and Alewife Fishery, even in that part of the Kennebec could be restored, it would give a source of wealth to the State about equal to the amount of the State tax.

Some facts illustrative of the tardiness with which mankind adopt improvements.

Canal Locks were invented in 1581 by engineers of Viterbe, in Italy. They were nearly a hundred years in getting fairly into use in France, and about one hundred and fifty in crossing the British Channel.

At this time it was made felony in several European States to ride in *wheel carriages*.

The **Steam Engine** was invented, or rather the principle of it discovered, by the Marquis of Worcester, as early as 1660. Few encouraged and none understood him. He died in great mortification. The honor was afterwards engrossed by Savary.

In 1765 the Earl of Stanhope applied the steam engine to propelling a vessel. A steam boat was run 20 miles on the Sankey Canal, Liverpool, in 1797, and another on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in 1801. Mr Niles, of the Register, says that he made a trip on the Delaware in a steam boat as early as 1791. In 1807, when FULTON was fitting up his first steam boat at New York, respectable, and sensible, and grey-headed men, said he was a fool. Now there is scarcely an interest in the community that does not depend, more or less, on steamboats.

OLIVER EVANS went before committees of Legislatures, first in Pennsylvania and then in Maryland, with a project of a *steam carriage* as early as 1804. He asked a little aid to defray the expense. They could hardly be prevented from reporting in favor, not of steam engines for carriages, but of a *straight jaquet* for himself. Now we seem to hear the huzzas of a transatlantic nation, who have had the sagacity and ingenuity to seize and utilize the precious idea.

When *Peter the Great*, in 1700, or thereabouts, commenced a canal between the Volga and the Don, the Governors and Boyards of the country opposed it earnestly, thinking it *impiety* to turn rivers out of the channels which Heaven had assigned them.

When some Dutchmen proposed to make the river Manzanares navigable to the Tagus, and that to Lisbon, the Council said, if it had been the will of God that the rivers should be navigable, he would have made them so.

When BRINLEY, the great Engineer, told a committee of Parliament, to whom *Bridgewater's* petition was referred, that canals were better than rivers, and would supersede them for the purposes of navigation, the committee were shocked, and asked him, 'And pray, Sir, what were rivers made for?' 'To feed canals,' was the answer.

Dr FRANKLIN surveyed the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, at his own expense, in 1757.

Baron NAPIER surveyed the route of the Forth and Clyde Canal, at his own expense, in 1761. Both have been accomplished, but after great delay.

Dr ZABDIEL BOYLSTON introduced inoculation for the small pox in Boston in 1721, and tried it first on his son Thomas, and other members of his family. But such was the force of prejudice and unbelief, that the other physicians gave a unanimous opinion against it, and the populace would have torn him to pieces if he had not retired from the city.—*Centinel*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830.

FREE MARTIN

Is a term signifying a barren heifer, which is a twin with a bull-calf, and partakes in some degree of the nature of a male as well as a female. Many scientific persons have doubted the existence of an animal of this description, but it is now as well established that they are and what they are, as any other fact in animal economy.

'*The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*,' for May last, contains an article on this subject, from which we make the following extracts.

'*Free Martins*. We have been favored with the following account, which will not be found uninteresting to the anatomist, by a gentleman of this city, who is highly distinguished for the intelligence and success with which he has pursued the science of Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

'DEAR SIR—I some years ago had a valuable cow of the English breed, which brought twins, a bull and a heifer calf. As I had heard much of the character of these animals, commonly called "Free Martins," and knew that some investigations by ingenious anatomists were taking place in Europe, as to their peculiar construction, I decided at once to raise them for the purpose of minute observation, and ultimately for dissection, if it should be thought advisable.

'At about four years of age, the heifer was slaughtered. Dr Harris, of Milton, being desirous, with some friends, of remarking on any peculiarity of organization in the case, was present, and the result of his particular observations I send you. It was the opinion of the Doctor, that it would be well to give a description of the form, appearance, and habits of the animal, as tending to illustrate the case; which must be my apology for this intrusion.

'The male took a premium at Brighton, and was, it is believed, as perfectly formed an animal as has been raised in the State. There is much of his stock in very valuable descendants.

'The heifer was of a delicate form and slender figure; deer-like in the neck and limbs. Her habits were rather shy and solitary, though well tempered. No disposition for the male ever appeared. This is the more to be noted, as our farmers have, as to this particular, an opposite idea. They are besides, said, on the same authority, to resemble so exactly, that they may well be yoked and worked together. However true this may be in some cases of imperfect organization,

it must be here observed, that, though similar in marks and color, the difference of form was most strongly marked. I am respectfully yours,

JOHN WELLES.

In answer to this, Dr T. Wm. Harris, gives a scientific description of the several peculiarities of the animal; and observes that Mr John Hunter (*Observations on Animal Economy*) says it appears almost an established principle, that when a cow brings forth twins, the one a bull and the other a heifer, the latter is unfit for propagation, and appears on dissection, to be an hermaphrodite.***

As far as I could determine, this heifer had the external organs very small; teats and udder distinct; the former like those of an ox. The external characters appeared to be those of a fine well formed heifer. She was very fat, the intestines loaded with it.

Dr Hunter, in the treatise referred to above by Dr Harris, gives scientific descriptions, illustrated by cuts, of the appearances on dissection, of several individuals of this kind of animal anomaly; and observes, that 'It is known that they do not breed; they do not show the least inclination for the male, nor does he take the least notice of them. They very much resemble the ox or spayed heifer. From the singularity of the animal, and the account of its production, I was almost tempted to suppose the whole a vulgar error. Yet by the universality of the testimony in its favor, it appearing to have some foundation, I eagerly sought for an opportunity to see and examine them. I have succeeded in this inquiry and have found several.'

Although this production of nature, like other monsters, is of rare occurrence, yet to the student of nature's laws, the anomalies as well as the general rules which govern the operations of Omnipotent Power, are interesting. Moreover, a knowledge of facts of this kind, may lead to results of practical utility, and enable us to direct the tendency of animals and vegetables to increase and multiply, into those channels which promise the greatest benefit to mankind.

Not only Dr Hunter, but others, have been excited to inquiries on this subject; and in the remarks made in this case, it seems Dr Mitchell has described in some journal a like peculiarity. We think that those who are desirous of further information on this subject, may consult this well conducted journal of medical science to advantage. The experiment is an expensive one, and our farmers will not rear an animal which can be of but little value, unless they wish to produce another case for anatomical examination.

There was a want of general knowledge on this subject in our country, and many mistaken notions were entertained. A recurrence to the *Medical Journal* may furnish whatever is still wanting to elucidate this subject, so far as it is connected with the pursuits of the practical cultivator.

PERRY.

This is a pleasant liquor; and is made from pears, in the same manner that cider is from apples. The pears should, in general, be ripe before they are ground. The pulp or pomace should not remain long after grinding, but should be immediately put into the press. The most crabbed and worst eating pears are said to make the best perry. The fruit may be either large or small. The more austere the pears, the better will be the

liquor generally. The Taunton Squash pear (cultivated in Massachusetts) produces fruit that is held in the highest estimation in England for perry. It is an early pear, remarkable for the tenderness of its flesh; if it drops ripe from the tree, it bursts from the fall; whence probably its name. The liquor made from it is pale, sweet, remarkably clear, and of strong body, which produces a price in Europe fourfold of common perry. After perry is made, it should be managed in all respects like cider; it must be racked off when moderately clear; and must, if necessary be fined by isinglass. Boiling is said by some to have a good effect on perry, changing it from a white to a flame colored liquor, which grows better by long keeping and bottling. Good perry can scarcely be distinguished from champagne wine; is much lighter, very sparkling, lively, has a pleasanter taste; and is every way, worthy of more attention, and of a more extensive manufacture than it at present receives in New England.

The Baltimore American Farmer, which has been conducted for nearly twelve years with distinguished reputation and success by John S. Skinner, Esq., has been transferred to Messrs I. Irvine Hitchcock and Co., who have engaged Mr Gideon B. Smith as its Editor, a gentleman eminently well qualified to maintain its former reputation and usefulness.

FALL-SOWING OF SEEDS.

Cabbages, Parsnips, Carrots, Spinach, and Onions are sowed to the best advantage in the fall, when it is desirable to get them early the next season. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary says, 'to cultivate parsnips, sow the seeds in autumn, soon after they are ripe; by which means the seed will come early the following spring, and let the plants get strong before the weeds will grow so as to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season.'

FARMER'S ALMANAC.

The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831, by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer, is now in press, and will be published by J. B. Russell, 52 North Market-street, and Carter & Hendee, corner of School and Washington-streets, in the course of next week. This Almanac, it is thought, will be found to be essentially improved in its usefulness and appearance; being printed in a very neat manner on new type, at the office of I. R. Butts. The astronomical department has undergone a complete revision, by ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Esq. the Editor of the astronomical part of the American Almanac. The tides are noticed with great precision—a large drawing, containing two views of the great eclipse of the sun, February 12, 1831—a very full list of national, and of state officers, in New England, and of the provincial government in New Brunswick, Canada, and Nova Scotia, is added: with a memorandum of the most prominent events of the past year—besides the usual agricultural matter for farmers, calendar of courts, miscellaneous matter, &c, &c, by the Editor of the New England Farmer.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FRANCE.

Paris Journals to the last of August have been received in this country, and contain details of proceedings of unparalleled interest, which cannot fail to excite and agitate 'all people and all Governments.' In consequence of some Royal De-

crees and Ordinances of the government affecting the freedom of the Press, and anticipated and commenced attacks on the offices of certain opposition newspapers, the citizens of Paris assembled in great numbers on the morning of the 27th of July. Collisions took place between the troops of the police, aided by *gens d'armes* and the Parisians, and the former gave orders to fire on the people. The population, headed by scholars of the military schools, attacked the Royal Guards and the troops of the police, and after a protracted and sanguinary contest, obtained a complete victory. The city hall, several military posts, the Tuileries, the Louvre, and other places, feebly defended by the Swiss and other guards, and troops of the lines were captured and surmounted by the tri-colored flag. The defeated party retreated to St Cloud, where the King and Royal family had retired. Some accounts state that the streets were deluged with blood for many hours on two days in succession, and that the killed amounted to some thousands.

While these events were occurring, at a 'meeting of Free Frenchmen,' it was decreed that in consequence of alleged violations of the prerogatives of the people, Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois has ceased of right to be King of France, &c. The Duke of Orleans is Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and La Fayette commander of the National Guards.

These events are of deep, thrilling, and universal interest; and we are happy to perceive in the elevation of La Fayette, and other moderate and judicious measures, that we are justified in the anticipation of the most auspicious results from the preliminary movements in the progress of rational freedom in France.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, September 4, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples.—Summer Russet, by Mr E. M. RICHARDS. Porter Apples and Grand Sachem, by Mr WINSHIP, of Brighton. Cream Apples—Lady Haley's Nonsuch, and Sweet Red Crab, from seed of the Siberian Crab, by Mr MANNING, of Salem. Large Red Apples, very fine, no name, and Siberian Crab Apples, from Mr R. HOWE. Large Green Apples, called in Hingham, 'King Apples,' by Henry Cushing, Esq. of Hingham. English Codlin and Paris Pippin, by Mr JAMES READ Kenrick Apples, a seedling from the farm of J. KENRICK.

Pears.—Andrews Pears from Mr R. HOWE. A French Pear, (name unknown,) by Mr R. MANNING. White Doyenne, or Cox's Julianne, by Mr B. WELD, of Roxbury. Chelmsford, Tyngsboro or Summer Mogul, of great size, but otherwise ordinary quality, by Mr E. T. ANDREWS.

Peaches.—A fine Seedling Peach, from Z. COOK Jr. Jacques Peach, Noblesse, and two varieties of seedlings, all very fine, from Mr JAMES READ. Fine specimens of this fruit from Mr Winship, of Brighton. A rich Seedling Peach, of handsome appearance, by Dr S. A. SHURTLEFF. Monsieur Jean, (Cox, No. 3) an excellent peach from Mr R. MANNING, of Salem. Two seedling varieties of good quality, from Mr E. M. RICHARDS. Grosse Mignonne, of uncommonly fine appearance and rich flavor, by Mr ELIJAH VASE.

Plums.—By Mr R. MANNING, of Salem, 4 sorts not named. Canada Plums, the American Red or American Yellow, of Prince's Catalogue, Early Coral or Golden Drop, of Bloodgood's Catalogue.

and the German Prune. This latter variety is a valuable plum, possessing much of the appearance and many of the qualities of the French Prune. Fine Plums and Nectarines, by Mr HOVER, of Cambridge, and Plums from ISAAC FISKE, Esq. of Weston, of large size and very fine flavor and appearance.

A specimen of large native Grapes, (white) by E. PHINNEY.

On Saturday evening, after the exhibition, a fine box of Plums was received from E. EDWARDS, Esq. of Springfield, Mass. They were taken from a seedling tree, which was planted about 20 years since in the garden of Judge Platt, in Whitesboro, N. Y. The stone was brought from Amsterdam, in Holland. Mr Edwards describes it as a great and constant bearer, very hardy, and not subject to blight. He states that he had on the end of a very small limb of a tree, that was planted out a year ago last spring, in the space of 12 inches, 35 full grown, ripe plums. Some of these trees in Springfield, have produced this year, two bushels each.

As DANIEL LOMRARD, Esq. of Springfield, was the first person who introduced the tree into that quarter from Whitesboro, N. Y., it has been appropriately called the *Lombard Plum*. It will, from its external showy appearance, make an excellent market fruit; but it is deficient in flavor, compared with our fine Plums. It can of course be extended by suckers from the roots, or by planting the stones without grafting. Mr Edwards has very generously offered to distribute the grafts and suckers to any gentlemen in the proper season for removing them. Some of them would be very acceptable in this quarter.

A gentleman who had left Westchester, Pa. his native village when 30 years of age, and had never revisited it, lately returned unexpectedly, at the age of 82, and was recognized by two old ladies in different places, who had not seen him since his departure. Perhaps when young he had made an impression on their hearts which 52 years could not efface.—*Patriot*

Hops.—The Concord Gazette states that the hop-growers are the greatest sufferers by the gale of 26th ult. Hops nearly ready to pick were much beaten and torn. In Littleton, Boxboro', and Wilmington, great damage has been sustained. Before the gale the growers expected large crops of first quality hops, but these are so much injured, that they will hardly now pass for second quality.

The stone fruit, apples, corn, &c. were much damaged.

In Charlestown, Va. an innumerable swarm of bees ascertained that a merchant had a tierce containing 30 or 40 gallons of West India honey in his cellar. In three days they carried off the whole.

Bees for Sale.

Persons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's Patent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of Charlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with Beard's Patent Hives, gratis, for their own family use only. The prices of swarms vary, according to their weight and quality. November and December is considered the best time for removing the Bees; they can be engaged, however, at any time previous. All orders, either for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, will be faithfully executed.

Sept. 10.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830,) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter Radish—all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 10.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponteau—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Saxon Sheep.

On Thursday the 23d day of September, at Hartford, (to close a concern) will be sold by Public Auction, an entire flock of superior full blooded Saxon Sheep bred with care from the best stock imported by Messrs George & Thos. Searle in 1825 and '26; consisting of 14 Rams, 30 Ewes, 11 Ram Lambs, and 10 Ewe Lambs.

Also, the well known full blooded Durham Improved Short Horned Bull WYE COMET, unquestionably the best Bull in America. W. WOODBRIDGE, HENRY WATSON.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street.

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP; ORCHARD GRASS; TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS; FOWL MEADOW GRASS; LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER; RED CLOVER; WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also WINTER WHEAT, from Genesee, BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEASE, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. Aug. 13.

For Sale.

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 acres—on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereon—a thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. Sept 10 Aug. 27.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

11.

July 9.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—direct from the Brighton Nursery.

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c, at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilmot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

Wants a Place.

A middle aged man as a gardener. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 31 Sept. 2.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel.		90
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	7
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 50	5 87
Genesee,	- "	5 25	5 62
Rye, best,	- "	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	- bushel.	58	68
Rye,	- "	65	67
Barley,	- "	60	65
Oats,	- "	32	35
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	11 50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality.	- "	14 00	15 00
LIME,	- cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 50	3 50
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	19 00	20 00
Navy, mess,	- "	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	- "		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	- "		4 00
Red Top (northern),	- "	62	75
Lucerne,	- pound.	33	
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- "		38
Red Clover, (northern)	- "	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- "	50	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- "	30	35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	60	65
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	47	55
Merino, half blood,	- "	45	50
Merino, quarter,	- "	37	42
Native, washed,	- "	45	50
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	52	55
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	42	47
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- "		42

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	8	10
whole hogs,	- "	5	6
VEAL,	- "	4	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	12
POULTRY,	- "	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	11	10
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	11	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.		85
Indian, retail,	- "		75
POTATOS, new	- "	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- barrel.	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Sept. 6,

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 611 Beef Cattle, 953 Stores, 5214 Sheep, and 1002 Swine. The Market was much 'glutted' today; more than 100 Beef Cattle, more than one half the Stores, about 1000 Sheep, and about 2 or 300 Swine, remained unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We shall quote the price the same as last week, from \$3.50 a \$4.50, although we think the Market something lower; we noticed some decent Cattle sold for a trifle over \$3.

Stores.—Sales dull, too many at market for the season, although there were many buyers who probably intend purchasing tomorrow.

Sheep and Lambs.—From \$1.12½ to \$1.75; we noticed one lot of 200 for \$1.25, one lot of 80 for \$1.17, one lot for \$1, several lots for \$1.33, and several for \$1.50; also lots at \$1.62½ and \$1.71.

Swine.—One lot of 400, mostly old, were taken at 4½ a 4½; at retail 4 a 5 cents.

MISCELLANIES.

In Berkshire county, lately, a gentleman observed a very corpulent man passing, and inquired who it was: 'Why, that is Mr ———, father of the town.' 'Bless me,' said the inquirer, 'and he seems just ready to be delivered of another town.'

It is stated that 15,000,000 feet of lumber is annually brought from Brunswick and Topsham to Bath, and thence shipped to the South. A large portion of it goes to the West Indies.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On the 18th July a Mr McBane was instantly killed by lightning in the vicinity of Fort Covington, N. Y. while sitting near a window with one of his children in his arms.

Caution.—The electric fluid in passing from the clouds to the earth, or from the earth to the clouds, as is sometimes the case, generally follows some conducting substance, such as smoke, the steam from a mow of new made hay, metals, trees, &c. It is therefore prudent during a thunder shower to keep away from fire places, stove pipes, trees, the walls of buildings, and the like. The best remedy for a person struck senseless by lightning is, to dash the body plentifully with cold water. Many lives have been saved by this remedy, and it should be remembered and applied immediately.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

HINTS TO PARENTS.

'JUST THIS ONCE,' OR, THE RULE BROKEN.

'Just this once,' says the fond mother to herself, as she allows the cake or sweet-meat to slip into the mouth of her darling, in despite of her rules for preserving health. It is but a crumb, and how unkind to refuse the friend that so tenderly offers it; and then, just for once, it can do no harm. 'I must pacify my child *this time*, at any rate,' says the mother, pressed with the hurry of business. 'I may grant an unhallowed indulgence, in such a case as this, and just for once,' says she to herself. In the confusion, sometimes, occasioned by company, where the mistress does not preserve her calmness and self-possession, her disturbed manner necessarily propagating itself through the family, down to the youngest child,—then, is an urgent case; and the child must be kept quiet, at any price, 'just *this once*,' says the yielding mother.

A little child is learning to go to bed alone; the point is nearly gained, but something occurs to disturb its habits, and raise a spirit of rebellion. The mother perhaps is called away in the midst, and she directs that it be rocked to sleep *this once*; and so the whole work is undone; aye more than undone.

The child throws down its hat or gloves; the mother finds them, and does not exert herself to enforce the rule that should send them to their place; 'it is no matter *just this once*; another time I will talk loud and long.' Sometimes the child (and happy it is, if it is never a *young lady*) is suddenly called to go abroad; and then the agitation, hurry, and confusion, because the hat, cloak, or gloves, are misplaced! They did not happen to be put in place, 'just *this once*.'

Rules had better not be made, if there is not firmness enough in the mind that makes them, to resist the least temptation. In none of the ways

of private life, do we more see the want of steady principle, than in the management of little children, from the first breath they draw. In some happy exceptions, there is a native firmness of temper in the parent; or where this is wanting it is supplied by principles dictated by conscience, and accompanied by an earnest effort after such a steady adherence to their principles, as will yield to no earthly feeling or solicitation.

There is a way of denying the wishes, and yet of leaving the mind of the child in a pleasant state; and it may be learned and practised by all parents. This firmness of principle does not involve a constant series of denials towards the child—for it soon learns what to expect; and no one is quicker than a child, to understand a rule wherein itself is concerned, and to notice, too, the least deviation from it. These occasional compliances lead to the destruction of all principle; the effect on the parent is enfeebling to his own character, and on the child, to foster an uneasy and a disobedient temper, to subject it to the dominion of passion, and to lead on to evil consequences, more numerous than the power of human intellect can compute. LA JEUNE MERE.
Vermont Chronicle.

Management of Children.—In reflecting on the subject, I have been impressed with the idea, that there is room for improvement in the government and management of children. To assist parents in this desirable object, a friend to good and wholesome government would wish a space of the Record, sufficiently large to give a few simple rules, which, if followed, cannot fail to have the effect suggested.

If one parent has refused a child a plaything, sugar plum, or anything else, let the other be sure to interfere, and say, 'poor thing it wants it and ought to be gratified.'

If a child be stubborn and wilful, and need chastisement, and one parent attempt to inflict it, let the other by all means interfere, with, 'Poor thing, it shan't be banged to death.' In short, let parents never agree in what is best to be done, and the child will soon know what is what, and be fitted for many things.

If a child offend, either by breaking a plate or in any other way, never stop to reflect, lest the temper should cool; box its ears with a smart blow; a powerful thump on the head has a wonderful influence upon the faculties.

If a child beg for a thing which has been two or three times refused, and at length sets to crying, relent, and let it have the thing cried for, by all means, it will learn him perseverance.

As your daughters grow up, let them run from home in the evening, without knowing with whom or where, for why should parents be too particular! This indulgence will fit them for several things.

A good deal of whipping is by all means recommended; it makes children hardy, and a little shameless, and generally compels them to lie; but this will fit them for the buffetings of life.

Follow these rules, and my word for it, children will never break their parent's hearts; for parents who have hearts to be broken will never follow them.

Anecdote.—A physician not far from Albany, had an old superstitious lady for a patient. He applied a blistering plaster on the back of her neck, for a disorder in the head. After taking off the dressings from the blister, he threw them carelessly into the fire. 'Why, la, doctor,

why did thee throw them dressings into the fire? Did thee not know that it would cause my blister to dry up, and make it very sore and painful? I always knew that it would ever since I was a child six years old, and I have seen it tried fifty times or more.' 'No doubt you have,' said the quicksighted doctor; 'but has thee ever seen it have this effect since the large eclipse of the sun, the dark day? Did thee not know the dark had destroyed this evil?' 'Why no, doctor, do thee say so?' 'Certainly I do. Now thee 'll see if thy blister don't do just as well as if I had not put the dressings in the fire.' 'Well, I declare,' said the lady, 'I am glad the dark day has done some good, for sure I never heard before that the dark day ever had done a good whatever! The blister did well, and the lady thought the doctor truly a learned man, and master of his profession.—*N. Y. Medical Inq.*

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Potato Cheese.—Select good white potatoes, boil them, and when cold, peel and reduce them to a pulp with a rasp or mortar; to five pounds of this pulp, add a pint of sour milk and the requisite portion of salt; knead the whole well, cover it, and let it remain three or four days, according to the season; then knead it afresh, and place the cheeses in small baskets, where they will part with their superfluous moisture; dry them in the shade, and place them in layers in large pots or kegs, where they may remain a fortnight.

Age improves their quality, and they possess the property of never engendering worms. If kept in a dry, well closed vessel, they may be preserved for many years.

When a decanter stopper becomes tight, a cloth wet with hot water applied to the neck, will cause the glass to expand, so that the stopper may be easily removed.

Glass vessels may be cut in two, by tying around them at the place you wish to divide, a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and then setting fire to the thread.

It is unnecessary to tell any who have had experience of the evil, that *red ants* are like the plagues of Egypt. The following method of destroying them seems to be too simple to be very effective; but I have known it succeed, when a house had been infested with them for years.

These insects are extravagantly fond of shag-barks, or American walnuts: fill a large dish with these nuts, cracked, and they will quit every thing else, to cluster upon it. When the dish is well covered, remove it carefully, and brush them all into the fire; at the same time have a little *corrosive sublimate* in a cup, to sweep in such as happen to stray from the dish; and touch all the cracks and crevices, from which you have seen them come with a feather, dipped in the same poison. In one week if this be repeated they will all be gone. By no means leave the cup, or poisoned feather about for an instant.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street.—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1830.

NO. 9.

From the Elgin Courier, published in Scotland.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MAKING, CURING, AND CASKING OF BUTTER.

A number of copies of the subjoined having been lately printed in another form at the Courier office for one of our country gentlemen, we think we cannot do a more acceptable service to our agricultural friends than to insert it in this place. It was drawn up by order of the Agricultural Association, as the result of inquiries into the practice adopted in Ireland in the making of butter, and of the experience of some extensive curers in the county of Aberdeen.—*Ed.*

1st. The milk house or dairy should have no internal communication with any other building. It must be kept free from smoke, well aired, and no potatoes, fish, onions, cheese, or anything likely to impart a strong or bad smell, should be kept therein. In short, nothing but the dairy utensils, which must be kept sweet and clean.

2d. The milk when brought in from the cows should be strained through a fine hair sieve or strainer, and, when cool, put into sweet well seasoned oaken cogs, kellers, or milk-pans—the latter to be preferred. A tin skimmer, with holes in it, is the best for taking off the cream, which should allways be churned while the cream is fresh.

3d. The churns whether pump or barrel, should be made of the best well seasoned white oak—and, as cleanliness is of the first importance, great attention should be paid to the washing, drying and airing of the churns immediately after use, otherwise they are sure to contract a sour and unwholesome smell, which must injure the quality of the Butter.

4th. The Butter *immediately after being churned*, should be thrown into fresh spring water where it should remain for one hour at least, that it may grow firm; and, at the end of the third or fourth washing, some fine salt should be put into the water, which will raise the color of the butter, and purge away any milk that remains among it. Before salting it is very essential that no milk or water be left, otherwise a strong smell and unpleasant taste will be the certain consequence.

5th. The Butter thus prepared should be *immediately salted*. The proportions of salt may be from one and one fourth to one and one half ounce of Scotch Salt for the pound of Butter—or, for the best stoved Rock or Bay Salt one ounce for the pound. But when Butter is not intended to be kept through the winter and spring, or for any long period, the quantities of Salt above recommended may be somewhat reduced, the curer exercising his own judgment in doing so.

N. B. In Ireland, the use of salt and saltpetre is recommended, in proportions of one ounce of stoved Rock or Bay Salt, and one fifth of an ounce of Saltpetre to the Aberdeen pound.

6th. It is a very injurious practice to keep a making of Butter uncured to the next churning, for the purpose of mixing the two together. This mode invariably injures the flavor of the whole, and renders it of too soft a quality ever afterwards to get firm.—This applies to curers who are the producers of the Butter—but as the greatest quantity of butter in this country is collected and cured by merchants they are particularly cautioned against

the practice of throwing the fresh Butter together, and retaining it in that state for days until they have collected what they consider a sufficient quantity to commence curing—the Butter treated in that manner is invariably found inferior to what is salted after churning. Should, however, there not be a sufficient quantity collected in one day to fill a package when cured, the quality of the butter may in great measure be preserved by giving it a partial salting and covering it over with a clean linen cloth dipped in pickle, and placing it in a cool situation. Country Dealers who are in the habit of sending carts through the Districts where they reside, to collect the Butter should endeavor to arrange it so between themselves and the makers of the Butter, that it is churned upon the day it is called for.

7th. When the butter is cured, it should be tramped firm into the firkin with a round, wooden tramp-stick, of sufficient weight and thickness. The firkin should be filled up to the crosse, and then covered over with a little of the purest salt—sufficient room merely left for the head of the cask, and must be well secured, to exclude air, and to prevent the pickle from getting out.

8th. The Liverpool stoved Salt, or Portugal St Ubes, or Bay Salt, is from strength and quality, always to be preferred. All Salt must be kept quite dry, and at a distance from fire, to prevent the first imbibing the smell of the smoke. If kept in a cask, a little unslacked lime placed under it will prevent it from drawing moisture from the ground.

9th. The mixing of the salt with the Butter should be done in wooden dishes, after the water and milk are completely expelled, and no time should then be lost in tramping it into the firkin which will make it draw even and firm.

10. The milk of new calved cows should never be set for Butter until at least 4 days after calving, as a small quantity of beast-milk Butter will injure a whole firkin. The practice of scalding cream in cold weather should also be avoided, as cream thus treated will never make good Butter.

11. Great care should be taken not to steep the firkin in boggy or unwholesome water. Nothing but the purest spring or clear running water should be used for that purpose—and the firkins should be rendered perfectly dry inside after being steeped, either by long dripping, or being rubbed by a smooth towel. Old Butter should never be mixed with new—and the lining of the casks with inferior sorts, or Grease Butter, is a practice which cannot be too much reprobated.

12. The casks ought to be made of the best oak or ash, (the former to be preferred,) and the largest size should not exceed 84 lbs. gross, that being the size used in Ireland, and most convenient and saleable in the London market. The casks should be tight and well hooped. Beech, plane, ash, &c, should never be used, as that quality of wood is more apt to absorb the pickle, and, independent of the injury thereby occasioned to the butter, it will often lead to dispute about the tare.

To render these observations more complete, it might be thought necessary to point out the injurious, and even nefarious practices, which more

or less prevail in the making of Butter throughout the country—but as a perseverance in such practices must ultimately have the effect of entirely destroying this profitable branch of agricultural industry, it is hoped the makers of Butter will see it to be their own interest to produce nothing but Butter of the best quality, and that these mal-practices, which are perfectly known, will be discontinued. The dealers in the country have it in their power to put a check to them—and it is expected they will do so, by refusing to purchase from those who adopt any artificial means to hasten the making of the butter, or to increase the quantity, while the quality is thereby deteriorated.

SMALL FARMS—COLLECTING MANURES.

The great principles of agriculture may be reduced to these two points: *keep small farms and manage them well*. What constitutes a small farm, or in what consists good management, are subjects deeply affecting the best interests of society, and have engaged volumes of the most philanthropic writings. The pages of a work, limited in size and devoted to various purposes, can afford but a short review of a subject so comprehensively useful, yet, by entering directly into real matter and avoiding the prolixity of books, much instruction and benefit may be obtained at an expense of money and time comparatively small.

An anxiety to grow rich has done more injury and produced more disappointment to farmers than to any other class of fortune hunters: the merchant, who not only risks his entire capital, but also his utmost credit on a single voyage, may succeed even beyond his calculation, and may, at once, increase his fortune and enlarge his credit: the mechanic, who risks all on a single project, may succeed to riches and its comforts; but the farmer, who enlarges his fields beyond his actual means of cultivating them never succeeds in his design.

Land badly tilled and badly fenced, produces a small crop, which not unfrequently becomes a prey to the inroads of cattle, or suffers for want of hands to secure it in harvest; yet such must be the fate of large farms, that is, farms exceeding the disposable means of the proprietor. No general rule can be laid down to determine the proper size of a farm, as it must be regulated by a whole view of the farmer's means, family, &c.; but in choosing a farm, it would be a prudent maxim to prefer one even apparently too small, to one that might prove too large; and perhaps the generality of farmers, who look merely to the support of a family, might do well to confine their industry, in the first instance to fifty acres of land, exclusive of the necessary proportion of woodland. The result would prove so decisively the superior advantages of small farms, as more than probably to induce the farmer to continue his industry on a scale, which would yield so much in point of crops, save so much labor, render a frequent view of the entire farm, and the collecting of the produce to the barn so convenient. 'But,' says the farmer, who has six or eight children, 'fifty acres will not suffice to support my family.' It may be replied, and with more truth, 'no, nor one hundred acres,' because of the un-

deniable fact, that one hundred acres badly tilled will produce less than fifty acres well managed, and that the labor necessary to the good tillage and management of the small farm, will not be sufficient even for the slovenly management of the large one.

It is unnecessary to describe, how a large farm may be ruined, in the case of a proprietor whose capital is small; every practical farmer can explain, and the most superficial view of hundreds of such farms, to be seen in all directions, will at once convince the doubtful. It only remains to see how the farmer and his family can be supported on a farm of fifty acres.

The skilful farmer will keep his lands in a state of constant productiveness; the most injudicious management or the most apparent neglect can alone cause land to remain for years or even for a season without contributing to the farmer's sustenance; this state, however, seldom fails to attend large farms. A rotation of crops and a supply of manure will secure this constant state of productiveness. Every farmer is a sufficient judge of the managing a rotation of crops, and, in some measure, acts on that principle; but the mind and labor are so divided in the care of large farms, that neither can be brought to act with sufficient judgment or effect. A proper disposition of cattle, added to a judicious collecting of manure, will always produce the means of enriching and invigorating the soil, nor can there ever appear any want of a sufficient supply of manure for every purpose of the farm.

The collecting of compost, or manure, being indispensable to the farmer, it shall be here first attended to. Compost is to be considered, both as to its quantity and its quality. The quantity may be increased by mixing clay, or other unfermented matter with the manure; the entire mass will partake of the salts, and all ferment together. The quality, which seems of more importance than the quantity, may be improved by choosing a proper site for the manure heap. It should not be made in a hole, because the rain water will soon fill the hole and chill the manure; which should, in order to fermentation, preserve a considerable heat: it should not be made on a hill because its juices will run from it: it should not be exposed to rain, because the water passing through it will carry away its most valuable part; nor should it be entirely excluded from the air which is essentially useful to it. With these general observations in view, the farmer will easily contrive a proper plan for collecting a sufficiency of rich compost for all the uses of his farm, which, thus plentifully supplied, will never degenerate into a barren waste. The manure heap should be placed near the farm yard, so that the rotten straw, bedding of the cattle, &c, may be easily removed to it; a sewer or gutter should also be contrived to carry off the urine from the cattle's stalls to a reservoir near the manure; and finally, it should be collected on a flat spot of ground, so hard as to be, if possible, impervious to the juices, which would otherwise sink into the earth and be totally lost.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ERRATA.

MR. PESSENDEN—I must beg of you to make the following corrections in my communication inserted in your paper of 3d inst. In first column,

32d line, for '1820' read 1829. In 2d column, 42d line, for 'your' read our.

Having been absent from home and much engaged, I did not fully peruse Mr Lowell's letter of August 27, until this day: I am consequently unable to reply thereto in time for your next paper, but shall in the one next after.

Very respectfully,

WM ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y.,
Sept. 11, 1830.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The second anniversary of the Albany Horticultural Society was held at Albany, on Tuesday the 7th inst. in the spacious hall and ante rooms of the Academy and Institute. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, it was in all respects an elegant and rational festival. The annual address was delivered at 12 in one of the rooms of the Institute, by Doct. T. Romeyn Beck, a copy of which we have received, and shall ere long present to the readers of the New England Farmer. The following account of the exhibition, &c, we have abstracted from the Albany Argus.

The decorations of the hall were chaste and splendid. This room is 80 feet long, 40 broad, and 20 high, and ornamented by twenty Corinthian columns, four upon each angle, exclusive of four at the corners. The whole room was encircled with appropriate festoons, fastened at the top of each shaft, and decorated at these points with twenty large bouquets of the richest flowers, two and three feet in height, and partially concealing the capitals. Brilliant bunches of flowers were also displayed over the different entrances, and upon the mantles. A large and beautiful star, composed of the double helianthus, diminishing to points from a six inch centre, and the intervals filled with paintings of fruits, was conspicuous opposite the principal door. The upper end of the hall exhibited a bouquet of uncommon size and singular beauty, eight feet high and six feet broad, in the form of a heart, and surmounted by a splendid floral eagle, peering amid the drapery of the festoons; the whole displaying some thousands of flowers, and of almost every hue and color that is pencilled by the prolific hand of nature, studding and encircling clusters of grapes passing in a continuous vine through the centre and in parallel shoots from each side. A large sheet of paintings of fruit, in colors, by a youth, appeared as a pedestal. Above, and near the ceiling, were the initials of the society, in large letters composed of the richest flowers, surrounded by an oval of evergreen, interwoven with roses, &c.—Such were among the floral decorations of the hall, which were arranged under the general superintendence of Mr Wilson, of the Albany Nursery, assisted by other professional gardeners. The large bouquet was designed and executed by Mr Matthew Murphy, gardener to E. C. Delavan, Esq.

Nor were the contributions of Pomona less splendid and interesting than those of her fair sister. The centre table, extending through the hall, was appropriated to these, and exhibited a rich display of peaches, plums, pears, grapes, apples, melons, &c, while at the lower end of the hall, some hundreds of ladies and other visitors were regaled with these rich delicacies of the garden. In the centre of the fruit tables were two pots with vines growing in each, and each bearing from eight to ten branches of the sweet

water grape, and four pots with branches of the peach, plum, apple and quince, literally loaded with their natural fruit, and decorated with roses and other flowers by the hands of two fair visitors. The plums, particularly, excited admiration. They comprised about thirty varieties, all of great excellence, many of which are natives of, and almost peculiar to, our city and neighborhood; and others of them seem to have found with us their favorite home. Among the former, we enumerate the prune and Bleecker's gage, two seedlings grown from seeds which came from Germany, the Schuyler gage, Chancellor gage, and the Jefferson and Eleanor plums, the two latter known to be seedlings; beside a large seedling blue gage. We also noticed a dish of green gages, every one of which grew double, labelled with the name of D. B. Slingerland.

We have not room for an enumeration of the different sorts and baskets of fruit. There appears to have been no differing. A branch of filberts was exhibited from the garden of Charles E. Dudley. The nuts when perfectly ripe, are very fine, superior to the imported, and the trees can be easily propagated. They are ornamental and appropriate for hedges.

At half past 3 P. M. about one hundred gentlemen sat down at Cruttendin's. Jesse Buel, Esq. presided, assisted by three Vice Presidents and the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Gov. Throop, and several gentlemen, were among the guests. After the cloth was removed, several toasts were drank; we have room but for few of them:

By J. Buel, Esq. President. *The Garden*—Created for the felicity of man: a Paradise still to those who know how to estimate its treasures, and appreciate its charms.

By E. C. Delavan, Esq. 2d Vice President. *Horticulture*—May a taste for its pursuits extend, until all our waste places shall bud and blossom, and produce an hundred fold.

By Isaac Denniston, Esq. 3d Vice President. *The memory of De Witt Clinton*—The friend of Horticultural institutions—his genius shed a lustre over our pursuits.

By Dr P. Wendell. *James Mease*—Distinguished as well for his literature and science, as for his ardent zeal in the promotion of horticultural and agricultural knowledge.

By John T. Norton, Esq. *The Garden*—An apt emblem of the heart of man: if neglected, it runs to waste and ruin; but if well cultivated and improved, its usefulness is unbounded, its sources of delight inexhaustible.

By Rev D. Brown. *Our lengthened catalogue of blessings*—'Comfort me with apples,' said an ancient Sage. *We have many more delicious fruits.*

By Mr James Wilson. *Thomas Andrew Knight*, President of the London H. S.—The rude northern blasts have not withered a fair leaf of his fame.

Sent by Gen. Dearborn, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The State of New York.—Distinguished for its rapid advancement in commerce, manufactures, rural economy, and internal improvements, as for the intellectual attainments, enterprising spirit and elevated patriotism of its citizens.

The annual election was held in the course of the day, and the following gentlemen chosen officers of the society for the ensuing year:

JESSE BUEL, President.

ALFRED CONKLING, 1st Vice President.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, 2d Vice President.

ISAAC DENNISTON, 3d Vice President.

DOUV B. SLINGERLAND, Treasurer.

JAMES G. TRACY, Cor. Sec'y.

R. M. MEIGS, Recording Sec'y.

All the proceedings were gratifying in a high degree. The festival and its results—the rich and various fruits and vegetables—the spirit of emulation and improvement among us—and particularly the series of eloquent and interesting annual addresses—are renewed proofs of the utility of the society. Surely our citizens will feel a direct interest in the encouragement of what contributes so amply to the necessities and delicacies of their tables, and to the advancement of one of the noblest employments of mankind.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

PACKING FRUIT TREES FOR EXPORTATION.

Sra—The following is the plan adopted by Mr Prince of New York, in packing fruit trees, and which I can recommend, from experience, to your readers:—As soon as the tree is taken out of the ground, the roots are dipped in a thick mixture of earth and water. The roots are then tied in bundles, and dipped in all at once, and a mat is lapped over them, to keep the earth round them together. They are afterwards placed in a box, and a piece of wood is fixed across the box, over the top part of the roots, to prevent them from moving, as the branches are not lapped up at all. I have had trees packed in this manner, which have remained in the above condition four months; and, when unpacked, the roots were throwing out new fibres. This occurred last spring; and, although the season was so unfavorable, the trees made exceedingly fine strong shoots. The plan adopted by Messrs Buel & Wilson, of the Albany nursery, in packing their fruit trees, is as follows:—They dip the roots well in a mixture of earth and water; but instead of lapping the roots in a mat, they lay them in the end of the box, and fill in between them with wet moss; so that the lid of the box presses against the moss, and thus prevents the roots from being shaken. I, however, consider the plan of lapping the roots in a mat superior to that of filling in with wet moss, because a dampness proceeds from the moss, which produces a mildew on the branches of the trees so packed. This has been the case with trees that I have received packed in this way; but, after they had been unpacked for a short time, the mildew disappeared. The trees which I received this season, from Messrs Buel & Wilson, are:—

[Here follows the list of the trees. Mr Saul speaks under another date, of these trees, as having arrived in better order than any he had ever known imported. *Editor N. York Farmer.*]
Lancaster, June 15, 1830. M. SAUL.

Fruit Trees (Pears and Apples) were taken out to Madras, in 1793, by Mr Main, in a box of damp moss; the moss was damp when the trees were packed, not touched by the way, and, after a voyage of three months, was found dry, but the trees alive. Some gooseberries and currants, which were packed with them, were dead. The vessel sailed from London on Jan. 1, and arrived the beginning of April. The trees came from Messrs Loddiges.

From the New York Evening Post.

Extract of a letter from Henry Perrine, Esq. Consul, &c. dated San Juan Batista de Tabasco, Mexico, formerly Villa Hermosa, July 20, 1830, to Samuel L. Mitchell.

Bees without Stings.—‘I send you by Capt. Powers, of the schooner Washington, a hive of stingless bees, of which you may dispose as you may think proper.

‘As fibrous plants are my favorites, my principal motive for coming from Campeachy to Tabasco, was to obtain intelligence concerning that variety of the *Agave Americana*, which produces the very long fibres called *Pita*. Other plants of this district, such as *Vanilla*, *Sarsaparilla*, and others, will engage my attention. Among other specimens sent from Campeachy to New Orleans, is the *Dolichos Pruriens* or Cow-itch.

The Bees have arrived in a lively condition, and although they were received only yesterday afternoon, (Sept. 1st,) are now making their excursions to and from their habitation with great vivacity. Their dwelling place is a hollow log, part of a naturally excavated tree, in which these little creatures delight to live. The little swarm, after having been released from its imprisonment, came forth, and the members visited the flowers of the contiguous garden.—It was observed, as proof of their neat economy, that after having been immured during the voyage, the notable insects came forth loaded with the remains of their deceased associates, or with some excrementitious or foul matter. They thus seemed intent on cleaning their house.

A hole in the side of the log, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, answers the purpose of the entrance as a common hive.

They are not so large as the common honey bee; but they have a neat aspect for an insect. As they are such harmless little creatures, it would please me very much to get a swarm of them. But I fear the number is so reduced that it will require an apiary-man of more skill than I possess, to take the best care and make the most of them. I wish such a person would present himself, and take the colony under his protection. Something novel and curious, at any rate—perhaps something useful, might arise from it.

An entomological description is desirable, but this must be postponed, on account of its nicety and difficulty, until a future day.

TEMPORAL INSTRUCTION BY CLERGYMEN.

If Clergymen, in addition to their spiritual duties, would attend a little more to the things of the body, and instruct their hearers in matters of natural science and political economy, as Dr Chalmers does and proposes to others, they would do them much real service. By having their attention exclusively directed to a world to come, they are diverted from their temporal miseries here, and taught to linger on in suffering, as if it were a condition of their existence, and a sort of penance to insure future happiness, instead of exerting themselves to improve their worldly circumstances.

[We fully agree with Mr Loudon, that the usefulness of Clergymen might be greatly extended by considering the works of nature as well as the Bible, to be a revelation.]—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Average Price of Vegetables sold at Washington Market, New York, for August, 1830.

Potatoes, from 25 to 44 cts. per bushel. *Bush Beans*, from 37½ to 75 cts. per bushel. *Lima*

Beans, from 75 cts to 1,00. *Sweet Potatoes*, 1,00. *Cabbages*, from 37½ to 75 cts. per doz. *Beets*, from 2 to 4 cts. per bunch. *Carrots*, from 2 to 3 cts. per bunch of 7. *Parsnips*, 4 cts. per bunch of 6. *Turnips*, 37½ cts. per bushel. *Leeks*, 6 cts. per bunch of 12. *Celery*, from 6 to 8 cts. per bunch. *Cucumbers*, from 12½ to 37½ cts. per hundred. *Lettuce*, from 15½ to 18½ cts. per doz. *Succory*, from 12½ to 18½ cts. per doz. *Tomatoes*, from 6½ to 12½ cts. per half peck. *Egg Plant*, from 2 to 4 cts. per piece. *Corn*, 25 for 12½ cts. *Okra*, 12½ to 25 cts. per hundred. *Sorrel*, 6½ cts per half peck. *Water-cress*, 12½ cts. per half peck. *Salsify*, from 6 to 8 cts per bunch of 12. *Onions*, from 50 to 62½ cts. bushel. *Peppers*, from 12½ to 25 cts per hundred. *Parsley*, 3 cts. per bunch. *Herbs*, of all kinds, from 12 to 18 bunches for 12 1-2 cts. *Apples*, from 25 to 1,00 per bushel. *Pears*, from 37 1-2 to 75. *Peaches*, from 50 cts. to 3,00. *Plums*, from 50 cts. to 3,00. *Grapes*, from 8 to 12 1-2 cts. per half peck. *Watermelons*, from 1 to 12 1-2 cts. per piece. *Muskmelons*, from 1 to 8 cts. per piece.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Expense of Ardent Spirits.—A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing, from his thirty years' labor. A neighboring storekeeper offered to explain to him the reason; and proceeded as follows:—‘During the thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store, and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire.’ On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Far.*

THE HAIR.

In children, keeping the hair short is a circumstance of no little importance—and should not from any light consideration be neglected. Their health, and we conceive in some respect their beauty also, is prejudiced by a contrary practice. Nothing is more common than to see a luxuriant head of hair accompanied in children by paleness of complexion, weak eyes, and frequent complaints of headache. Upon this subject we find the following excellent remarks in a little work entitled ‘Advice to young mothers—by a grandmother’—we recommend their attentive perusal to every parent.

‘The hair on children should be cut short until they are eight or nine years old—as the shorter the hair can be kept, the less danger there is of many maladies peculiar to that part of the body, especially water on the brain.—Besides, there is good reason for believing, that children who have a great quantity of hair, are most liable to eruptions, as scald head, &c; it is at least certain, that in them eruptions are very difficult to remove. The trouble, also, of keeping long hair sufficiently clean, and the length of time necessary for this purpose, is often a cause of much ill humor and many cross words, between children and their attendants, which it would be better to avoid.’

‘Mothers whose vanity may be alarmed, lest repeated cutting the hair for so many years should make it coarse, may be assured they have no cause for this apprehension, provided the hair be kept constantly brushed. I have never seen softer, finer hair, than on girls who have had it kept short—like that of school boys—until they were in their tenth year.’—*Journal of Health.*

FANCY WOODS.

Even at a comparatively early stage of the arts, mankind appear to have made use of the bright or variegated colors of wood, to give beauty both to their dwellings and their furniture. The temple built by King Solomon was overlaid on the inside with boards of cedar:—‘all was cedar; there was no stone seen,’ and among the most ancient specimens of ornamental furniture that are to be met with, we find that attempts have been made to heighten the effect by the contrast of various kinds of wood. Although, both in the materials and the designs, these are inferior to the productions of modern art, many of the cabinets which are still preserved have much higher claims to notice than their mere antiquity.

In all these works a veneer or thin plate of the fancy wood is laid down in glue, upon a surface of a plainer description. This process is of course cheaper than if the whole work were made of the solid fancy wood. The beauty of fancy wood arises in many sorts from its being cross-grained, or from its presenting the fibres endways or obliquely to the surface. These different positions of the fibres, as well as their different colors in grained woods, give a clouded and mottled variety to the surface; and when some of the parts are partially transparent, as is the case with fine mahogany, the surface gives out a play of different tints, as the observer shifts his place, or the light falls upon them, and consequently is reflected at different angles.

In the earlier stages of the art of cabinet making, and before the forests of the tropical regions had been explored for those beautiful woods which have since added so much to the elegance of modern furniture, the veneering and ornamenting were in woods of native growth. None of these have the deep and warm tints of the finest of the foreign, but the figures with which they are marked are often very beautiful. The yew, which, with its other tints, blends a certain trace of pink or rose-color, and when it is gnarled or knotty, has a very rich appearance, was the wood used for the finest and most costly works. The common veneering timber was walnut; but as that has but few of those variegations, which are technically termed *curls*, the works ornamented with it were rather deficient in beauty. The knotty parts of ‘pollard’ oaks, and ‘pollard’ elms, are much better adapted for the purpose of ornament; but as the grain of both is open, and as it is apt to rise, and as the earlier cabinet-makers were not so well acquainted with the art of varnishing, as those of modern times, the beauties of these woods were not turned to the proper account.

Comparative durability of Oak and Chesnut—In the transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states that posts of oak and others of chesnut were planted in Somersetshire—when they had to undergo repair in 18 years, which is longer than oak posts would last in this country, the oak posts were found to be unserviceable and the chesnut very little worn. The oak posts were renewed, the chesnut remained, and in twentyfive years afterwards they were not so much rotted as the oak. In 1772, a fence was made partly of oak posts and rails, and partly of chesnut posts and rails—the trees made use of were of the same age, and were what may be termed young trees. In nineteen years, the oak posts had so decayed at the surface, as to

need to be strengthened by spurs, while the chesnut required no such support. A gate post of chesnut, on which the gate had swung for fifty years, was found quite sound when taken up, and a barn constructed in chesnut in 1743 was found quite sound in every part in 1782. It should seem therefore, that young chesnut is superior to young oak, for all manner of wood work that has to be partly in the ground.

THE INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Hufeland, in his celebrated work on the means of preserving health, presents the following *beau ideal* of a frame destined to longevity.

Let me now be permitted to delineate the portrait of an individual destined to long life. He has a well-proportioned stature, without however being too tall; but rather of the middle size, and tolerably thick set, his complexion is not too florid; too much ruddiness, at least in youth, is seldom a sign of longevity. His hair approaches more to the fair than to the black; his skin is strong but not coarse. His head is not too large—he has prominent veins on the limbs, and his shoulders are rather round than flat. His neck is neither very long nor short—his stomach does not project—and his hands are large, but not too deeply cleft. His foot is rather thick than long, and his anterior limbs are firm and round. He has a broad arched chest, a strong voice, and the faculty of retaining his breath for a considerable time without inconvenience or difficulty. In general, there is a complete harmony of proportion among all parts of the body. His senses are good, but not too delicate—his pulse is slow and regular.

His stomach is excellent—his appetite good, and digestion easy. The joys of the table, in moderation, are to him of importance—they increase the vigor of his system, and tune his mind to serenity, while his soul partakes in the pleasure which they communicate. He does not, however, eat merely for the sake of eating—but each meal is an hour of daily festivity—a kind of delight, attended with this advantage, among others, that it rather increases than diminishes his riches. He eats slowly, and has not too much thirst. An insatiable thirst is always a sign of rapid self-consumption.

In general he is serene, loquacious, active, susceptible of joy, love, and hope,—but insensible to the impressions of hatred, anger, and avarice. His passions never become too violent. He is fond of employment, particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculations—is an optimist, a friend to nature and domestic felicity—has no unbounded thirst after the honors or riches of the world—and banishes all unnecessary thought of to-morrow.

DIGESTION.

‘It is a common enough belief,’ says an European medical writer, ‘that a dram after meals promotes digestion. But there cannot be a more erroneous opinion. Those, indeed, who have acquired this pernicious habit, may find, that without their usual stimulus, digestion goes tardily on. But this only bespeaks the infirm and diseased state to which the stomach has been reduced. For the digestion of the healthy and unaccustomed, is sure to be interrupted and retarded by a dram. Common observation might satisfy us of this. But the question has been submitted to direct experiment by Dr Beddoes; and he found that the animals to whom spirits had been given along with their food, had digested nearly one half less, than other similar animals from whom this stimulus had been withheld.’—*Prof. Hitchcock.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1830.

SWINE

Should not be kept in close and filthy pens. Although they are supposed to be naturally filthy animals, they thrive better and enjoy better health when allowed clean and airy lodgings. The late Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, in an article entitled ‘*Notices for a Young Farmer,*’ &c, observed that, ‘There is no greater mistake than that of gorging swine, when first penned for fattening. They should, on the contrary, be moderately and frequently fed; so that they be kept full, but do not loathe or reject their food; and in the end contract fevers and dangerous maladies, originating in a hot and corrupted mass of blood. In airy and roomy, yet moderately warm pens, paved or boarded, and often cleansed, they are healthy and thriving. They show a disposition to be cleanly, however otherwise it is supposed, and always leave their excrementitious matter in a part of the pen different from that in which they lie down. No animal will thrive unless it be kept clean.’

The same writer asserts that fattening hogs should always be supplied with dry rotten wood, which should be kept in their pen, for the animals to eat as their appetites or instincts may direct. It has been supposed, likewise, that swine thrive better when they can obtain fresh earth, which they are often observed to swallow with greediness. Charcoal, it is said by some, will answer as good if not a more valuable purpose; and that if swine can obtain charcoal, they will not only greedily devour a portion of that substance, but will be but little inclined to rooting, and remain much more quiet in their pens than under ordinary treatment.

The modes in which swine are fattened in some of the western parts of the State of New York, are stated to be these. ‘About the first of September, begin with boiled potatoes and pumpkins, mashed together with a little Indian meal, ground oats and peas, or other grain, stirred into the mixture after it cools. From two to four weeks before killing time, the food should be dry Indian corn and clean cold water. Mr Yonghans fattens his hogs in a large yard or field, with a shelter in it to which they may retire to sleep. But Elder Turner says hogs should never know what liberty is; but should be kept close all their lives, and as inactive as possible. That with this method double the quantity of pork can be produced with the same expense of food.’*

Rubbing and currying the hides of hogs while fattening, is said to be of great advantage to them. It is not only very gratifying to the animals, but conducive to their health. It will be well, likewise, in every sty to place a strong post for them to rub against. During the time of their fattening they should have plenty of litter, which will be a double advantage, providing for their comfort, and increasing the quantity of manure.

There is a great advantage in boiling, steaming, or baking, all sorts of food given to swine. The last American edition of the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, informs that a ‘Mr Timothy Kirk, of Yorktown, Penn. fed one pig with boiled potatoes, and Indian corn, and another with the same arti-

* *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, vol. ii. pp. 39, 40.

cles unboiled. The two animals were weighed every week, and the difference between them was as 6 to 9. The experiment was continued several weeks, and the animals alternately fed on boiled and unboiled food, with a uniformity of result, which sufficiently showed the very great profit arising from boiled food.'

Steaming will answer as good a purpose as boiling, and with a proper apparatus is more easily and cheaply effected.

Carrots, according to Arthur Young are better food for swine than potatoes, and some other writers assure us that parsnips are better than either for feeding them. An English writer says, 'they fatten all their pork in the island of Jersey, with parsnips.' They are more saccharine than carrots, and it is well known that nothing fattens hogs faster, or makes finer pork than the sugar cane.' Mr Young also asserts that 'the most profitable method of converting corn of any kind into food for swine, is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in cisterns, in the proportions of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water, stirring it well several times a day, for three weeks, in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer season, by which time it will have fermented well and become acid, till which it is not ready to give. The mixture should always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession, that no necessity may occur of giving it not duly prepared. The late Judge Peters, also asserted that 'sour food is most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet.' Some sentiments, however, which are at least apparently in opposition to the opinion of the above celebrated agriculturists have been advanced by other writers. An English work, entitled 'Farmer's Calendar,' (authors name not given) declares that much has been said, and little understood about *purposely* souring food for hogs. It is not that acidity can possibly tend to making fat, but it is found that pigs will readily fatten upon soil or rather acescent food, a sweetish taste and glutinous quality succeeding fermentation; and that they will do so still more readily upon such as never reached the acid state, I know, and have seen in hundreds of instances.' In order to reconcile these writers it will only be necessary to advert to the different stages of ordinary fermentation, and the products of each stage. The first stage of fermentation produces sugar, and is called the saccharine fermentation. The second stage develops alcohol, [spirit of wine] and is called the vinous fermentation. The third produces vinegar, and is called the acid fermentation; and the fourth and last stage converts the matter fermenting into a substance, which is not only offensive, but poisonous, and is called the putrid fermentation. Thus if you soak wheat or other farinaceous substance in water, of a proper temperature, it will first become sweet, and begin to sprout or vegetate; it will next afford spirit or alcohol; continue the process the wash turns sour, at first slightly, and then more strongly acid; and at last the whole becomes putrid. It probably contains most nourishment when it is sweetest, but is valuable till very sour, when it is worth little or nothing; and when the putrid fermentation has commenced it is worse than nothing, as food for any animals. The wash, then, should be given to the hogs while it is yet sweet, or but beginning to be sour.

IMPROVED COOKING GRATE.

We have received a pamphlet, lately printed in Philadelphia, entitled '*Specification of a Patent for an Improved Cooking Grate, intended chiefly for cooking by Means of Anthracite Coal. Granted to THOMAS VINTON, of Philadelphia, October 31, 1829. With Remarks by the Editor of the Journal of the Franklin Institution.*'

After giving a description and drawing of this apparatus, the pamphlet proceeds with the following remarks by the Editor of the Journal.

'Experience, the best test of the worth of either persons or things, has so far as it has come to our knowledge, been altogether in favor of the apparatus above described. An intimate friend in Philadelphia, whose family is large, and in whose word and judgment we have entire confidence, has had Mr Vinton's grate in use for some time, and is too well pleased with it to be willing to return to the wood fire for the purpose of cooking, or indeed, to any other mode with which he is acquainted. At a very early period this grate achieved a signal triumph in his family; it not only silenced the opposition made to the trial of it by the occupants of the kitchen, but has converted them into zealous advocates, as they find it answers the purposes intended in a very perfect manner, while it possesses that valuable attribute of an anthracite coal fire, the requiring so little attention to keep it up.

'Meat baked in the oven, we are assured, cannot be distinguished, by the epicures, from that roasted before the fire; the surface is well browned, and the gravy unburned. Bread, and the various articles of pastry, are baked as well as in a brick oven, the heated air communicating a much more equable temperature to the plates of the oven than a direct fire. We have not, ourselves, seen the grate in operation, or tasted of the savory viands which it sends forth, we should not therefore, have ventured a decided opinion in its favor, had not its character been furnished by those who have no personal interest in bringing it into notice.

'Those grates which have hitherto been put up, have not been furnished with boilers. With the appendages such as bars of wrought iron to place kettles &c, above the fire; a trivet or shelf, in front of the grate, and the fire brick; the cost of them is thirty five dollars. When a boiler is added, this of course will increase the price in proportion to its size, and the material of which it is made, as of tinned copper, or iron. The cost of a sliding blower, and the work in fixing it is not included as not being essential to the use of the grate. The quantity of coal used is said to be about the same as that for an ordinary parlor grate.

The following extracts from Mr Vinton's '*Directions for making a coal Fire, and for using the Cooking Apparatus,*' will be serviceable as well for those who do not as those who do use such apparatus, if they have occasion to burn anthracite coal.

'Anthracite coal, when broken into pieces from the size of a hen's egg to that of a common sized tea-cup, and free from dust, will burn freely, without the aid of a blower, if left to kindle and but a small quantity of coal is added at a time. The fire also, will, in this case be much clearer and stronger.—Dry wood, or charcoal, should be used for kindling it.

'The blower will facilitate the kindling of the

fire in the morning, and at other times when it is low, *but it should be used sparingly*; for when used but a short time, the heat becomes so intense as to melt the ashes and stony substances found in the coal and form a cement, which prevents the free circulation of the air, and the fire soon becomes dull and sluggish. Whenever this is the case the whole mass should be broken up, by putting the poker under the basket part of the grate, between the bars, and lifting the coal; or by passing it between the front bars and prying the coal up. The first method is best; as it not only lightens the coal, but frees the grate from ashes. The lower the coal lies in the grate, the brisker will be the fire.

'Should the fire become dull, after the coal is ignited *it is a sure indication that it is clogged*, with the cement before mentioned, with ashes, or coal dust, or that there is too great a quantity in the grate; in either case instead of running down the blower, which will only increase the difficulty, free the grate in the manner directed in the foregoing section.

'For roasting or baking *it is necessary that a large proportion of the heat should be in the basket, or lower part of the grate*; keep that part, therefore, free from slaty and stony substances, and from the remains of melted cement, or these will, in a short time, when the coal is very impure, occupy the space which should be filled with pure coal and active heat. The pieces of slate, stone or cement, which are too large to fall through the grate, should be taken out with tongs.

'Permitting water to boil over, or to be spilled on the fire bricks will cause them to crumble, and should it reach the cast iron pipe between them, in the back part of the fire place, or the small grate at its end may cause them to warp. Exposing them when heated to the action of cold air, will also have the same effect, and it is therefore necessary that the fire go out gradually, and never be taken all out at once.

'For all the purposes of a common family, it is not necessary to have more coal in the grate than will come to a level with the second bar from the top. A larger quantity is a useless and injurious weight, which presses that below it so closely together, as to prevent a free circulation of air. Putting cooking utensils or other weight on the fire, will also deaden it.

'A small quantity of coal, in pieces about the size of a walnut, put on the top of the fire while baking, will be useful to keep the heat from ascending.

'Sprinkling a small quantity of coal dust or ashes, on the fire at night will preserve it until the next morning, when there will be sufficient heat to kindle fresh coal or wood.

'Scrape out the ashes from the ash pit every morning.'

One of Mr Vinton's Improved Cooking Grates is in use in this city, and we are informed that it fully answers the purposes for which it was intended.

Grapes.—Considerable attention is now bestowed on the culture, of this wholesome fruit in Nantucket. A correspondent writes us that one gentleman has now a number of bushels of Isabella Grapes on his vines. Three or four years ago not a vine was raised there. The culture of fruit trees is also extending.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The Second Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on Friday the 10th inst. at the Exchange Coffee House in a very splendid manner, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather for several days previous, which, it was feared would prevent so handsome a display of fruits as was made last year. The Dining Hall was very tastefully ornamented with festoons and vases of flowers, and the table loaded with numerous baskets of beautiful peaches, grapes, pears, melons, apples, &c., arranged in a very chaste and appropriate manner. Much credit is due to the public spirit of E. Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, Ms. a member of the Society, who, in addition to the pleasure his own company gave at the dinner table, enriched it with ten baskets of beautiful peaches, plums, and pears, the produce of his own and his neighbors' gardens. The trellis of grapes, raised in the open air by Mr Fosdick, of Charlestown, excited much attention. The Hall of the Exchange was literally crowded with visitors from 12 to 2.

The Society was favored with an eloquent and interesting Address by Z. Cook, Jr, Esq. of Dorchester, at the Lecture Room at the Athenaeum, at 11 o'clock A.M. which we presume will be published for members of the Society.

Among the fruits presented, were baskets of very fine Esperione and Black Hamburg Grapes, from Wm. Dean, of Salem; from J. W. Treadwell, Salem, Pears, Johannot; from T. H. Perkins, Grapes, St Peters, Muscat of Alexandria, white Frontignac, black do; black Hamburg, flame colored Tokay, Chasselas or Sweet Water; Peaches and Nectarines, branches of Irish Ivy, from plants raised by Col. P. from cuttings taken by himself from Carrisbrook and Warwick castles, England, a beautiful vine and perfectly hardy; from John Lowell, Grapes, black Hamburg, (1 bunch weighing 32 ounces), and white Tokay; Peaches; a plant in flower, of musca Coccinea, has never been flowered before in this country; from Rufus F. Phipps, Charlestown, Nectarines, and Andrews Pears; from Dr Webster, Cambridge, flowers, dahlias, &c; from Dr Adams, Boston, magnum bonum Plums; from Thomas Whitmarsh, Brookline, Peaches; from John Heard, Jr, Watertown, Bartlett Pears; Dr S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, St Michael's and Broca's Bergamot Pears, White Muscadine Grapes, open ground; from N. Clapp, Dorchester, Peaches, natural of the 5th and 6th generation, has never deteriorated from the parent fruit; from J. B. Richardson, Boston, Peaches; from E. M. Richards, Dedham, Summer Russet, Red Juneating, and Benoni (a native) Apples, and uncommonly fine natural Peaches; from David Fosdick, Charlestown, White Muscadine Grapes, tastefully arranged upon a trellis; from David Haggerston, Charlestown, black Hamburg Grapes and Flowers; from Elisha Edwards, Springfield, Peaches, natural, very large and beautiful, also large and beautiful Pears and Plums; from John A. W. Lamb, Boston, Peaches; from Nathaniel Seaver, Roxbury, Bartlett Pears and Peaches; from J. & F. Winship, Brighton, flowers; from Messrs Kenrick, Newton, flowers; from Ebenezer Breed, Charlestown, Grapes, five clusters black Hamburg, (2 weighing 2½ lbs. each, 1 weighing 2 lbs.) white Chasselas and Muscat, also flowers; from S. Downer, Bartlett Pears, Porter and Ribstone Pippin Apples, Morris' White Peaches, 4 pots Balsamine, and 2 pots Snowberry; from Ezra Dyer, Boston, Plums and Peaches; from John Prince, Roxbury, Ribstone Pippin Apples; Verte longue, Andrews Bartlett, and green Catharine Pears; yellow letter Melon, Royal D'Tours, Plums, a large branch of Datura Arborea, in flower, Dahlias, &c; from Z. Cook, Jr, Dorchester, Bartlett Pears, and flowers; from Hector Coffin, Newburyport, bon Creten Pears; from Enoch Bartlett, Dorchester, Peaches, and Bartlett Pears; from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, White Gage and Bolmar's Washington Plums; from R. Toohey, Waltham, by E. W. Payne, Black Hamburg Grapes, Pears, Peaches, and Melons; from Wm. Stone, city farm, South Boston, a muskmelon, weighing 19½ lbs.; from E. G. Austin, Boston, magnum bonum white Plums; from Edward Sharp, Dorchester, very fine red roman Nectarines; from Richard Sullivan, Brookline, Black Hamburg Grapes; from Andrew Brimmer, Boston, White Gage, or Prince's fine white and Hill's native Plums, and a branch of Swan Pears, and a basket of Pears; from H. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury, great mogul Plums; from G. W. Pratt, Waltham, large Bouquets of flowers; from Wm. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge, natural Peaches, very large and beautiful, and flowers; from Elias Phinney, native Grapes, and Nectarines; from Chever Newhall, Dorchester, fine natural Peaches; from Nehemiah D. Williams, Roxbury, Porter and other Apples; from O. Pettie, Newton, Carolins Cling Stone Peaches; from S. G. Perkins, a dressed basket of Fruit,

consisting of black Hamburg, black Cape, and Muscat, of Alexandria Grapes; and the Alberge Admirable, Great Montague Admirable, Morris' White or Pine, and Landreth's Cling Stone Peaches; from E. Vose, of Dorchester, beautiful Grosse Mignonne Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Persian and Pine Apple Melons, and large Watermelons; from Henry A. Breed, of Lynn, Watermelons; from Peter C. Brooks, of Medford, by George Thompson, gardener, large clusters of Black Hamburg Grapes, and fine Spice Apples.

REGULAR TOASTS.

New England—The hills that gave shelter to Liberty are now crowned with the blessings of Ceres.

The Constitution of the U. S.—The vigor of the stock will soon correct the saplings that may be engrafted on it.

Liberty—Having completed her Temple—we would entwine the stately columns with the peaceful vine.

Our Senator in Congress—Himself invulnerable; he furnishes arms for the security of States.

Our Controversies with the parent country—Let them be manly struggles for a more honorable union on reciprocal principles.

Massachusetts Cultivators—May our efforts and success be in an inverse ratio to our climate and soil.

Golden Apples and Golden Fleeces—May they cease to be emblems of discord and disunion.

Nullification—A mode of re-dressing—highly destructive of the black and white sorts.

Horticulture and Floriculture—By which all climates and all soils may be compelled to concentrate their uses and beauties at the pleasure of man.

The practical and scientific Cultivator—A man who makes experiments in farming and in gardening for the benefit of his neighbor.

Diffusion of kinds and of kindness—Our grapes can never be sour, for they will be within the reach of everybody.

Woman—The industry, science, and taste of man, is improving the soil for a more extended dominion of Flora.

The fruits of the Patriots of France—We would return them renovated and more grateful to the world by American adoption.

The monarchies of Europe—Vicious stocks must go to the wall for improved cultivation.

Cultivation in its two great branches, mental and manual—The latter without the former is an eddy in a stream—always moving, never advancing.

Novelties in cultivation—Never adopted without caution nor rejected without trial—for although everything which is new may not be useful, yet everything useful was once new.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, General Dearborn: *LAFAYETTE*—'Without fear and without reproach,' the illustrious Champion of liberty in three Revolutions.

By His Excellency Gov. Lincoln: *The Vine, under the shadow of which Freemen dwell securely*—May its new growth be protected in that country, where it requires rather training than heading.

By His Honor the Mayor: *New England*—May every farm become a garden, every garden be adorned with vines—and may it be the boast of our posterity, that their Fathers did not eat sour grapes.

By the Chief Justice: *Education*—The culture of the mind, which always requires the faithful laborer with the sweetest flowers and the richest fruit.

By Hon. B. W. Crowninshield: *The Apple and Plum*—May we never eat of the apple of discord, and have plums enough to make smooth the way of life.

By the Rev. Mr Pierpont: *A Garden*—the primitive and perpetual scene of all that makes man great—labor and serious thought; in which having seen the smile of God in the heat, he may hear his voice 'in the cool of the day.'

By Judge Chipman, of New Brunswick: *The city of Boston*—May it preserve its high character and its public spirit.

Communicated by the Hon. John Lowell: *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—May liberality, without a tincture of jealousy, and cautious and scientific scrutiny, be its distinguished characteristic.

By Zebedee Cook, Jr, Esq. 1st Vice President: *The Press*—Charles X. and his 'travelling Cabinet'—the

best modern commentary upon its power and influence, when exerted in the cause of civil liberty and the rights of man.

By the Hon. Edward D. Bangs, Secretary of the Commonwealth: *Agriculture and Horticulture*—Pursuits in which competition excites no jealousy, and where ambition is always crowned with success.

By John C. Gray, Esq.: *The memory of Stephen Elliott, of South Carolina*—The death of an accomplished botanist is the loss of the whole world.

By E. Phinney, Esq. Vice President, *Rural Employment*—It gives purity and freshness to the opening bud of youth—beauty and fragrance to the flower of manhood—and a wholesome soundness to the fruits of old age.

By Dr Thacher, of Plymouth: *The noble achievements of Horticulture*—Peaches and Pears big as pumpkins, and Grapes in clusters like that borne on a staff by two men from the valley of Grapes in the wilderness of Paran.

By Gen. Sumner: *The Nullifiers*—South Carolina Bowers—as nobody cares about them out of their own State, they ought to be dug out there.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff: *Gen. Lafayette*—The Hero of three Revolutions.

Communicated by Judge Story, who was prevented by illness from attending the meeting: *The pleasures of the Day*—The fruits of good taste, and the taste of good fruits.

The soil of Algiers under French culture—Let them plant the tree of Knowledge, and that of Liberty, will spring up of itself.

By J. C. Gray, Esq.: *The Republics of South America*—Thrifty plants which have withstood fire and steel by dint of vigorous shooting—may they never be injured by any injudicious attempt at Crown Grafting.

By S. Downer, Esq.: *The Second Anniversary of our Society*—It brings with it the strengthened assurance of its great success, in promoting the elegant, useful, and interesting science, which it has for its object.

The Recipes of our English 'Kitchener,' may suit a foreign taste—We prefer the prescriptions of a yankee Cook.

The Garden Festival—

'Blossoms and fruits, and flowers together rise,
And the whole year in wild profusion lies.'

After the Governor had retired—Gov. LINCOLN—Fearless, independent, and patriotic—May he who never forgets his country, be always supported by his countrymen.

Communicated by Jacob Lorrillard, Esq. President of the New York Horticultural Society: *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—Her blossoms insure a fruitful harvest.

Communicated by Judge Buel, President of the Albany Horticultural Society: *Old Massachusetts*—A nursery of Industry, Enterprise, Talent, and Patriotism—Her plants have been widely disseminated, and are found to flourish and fruit well, in every climate, and in every soil.

Sent by Wm. R. Prince, Esq. of Flushing, N. Y.: *The Star of Promise*—The Ancients watched its glory in the East—We hail its bright ascension in the West.

By Dr Storer, of Boston: *Our Society*—in these her days of successful operation, may she gratefully remember the vehicle which has borne her on to popularity and usefulness—a Dearborn.

Sent by Alfred S. Prince, Esq. of Flushing, N. York: *Boston*—Nature's favored spot, where the flowers of rhetoric commingle with those which spring from the domain of Flora.

On motion of Mr Z. Cook, Jr, the Hon. Ward Chipman, of New Brunswick, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

When Judge Chipman retired—

Judge CHIPMAN—our new member, and the agent of the British Government for establishing our Eastern boundary—We should be pleased to have such an one fixed as would bring him within our limits.

By Mr Edwards, of Springfield: *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—Success and prosperity to all her experiments.

After the President had retired, Mr Cook gave—

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Under his assiduous, skilful, and energetic administration, this institution cannot fail to realize the hopes and anticipations of its founders.

By H. J. Finn, Esq.: LAFAYETTE—The tri colored flower of France—that unfolded its blossoms in brightness when the tree of American Liberty was a weeping willow—that retained its budding honors among the common deadly nettles in the Reign of Terror—that never bowed before the red crown Imperial—that has withered Royalty's proud lily—and like our own aloe, gives promise that its greatest glory will burst forth in its hundredth year.

On motion of John C. Gray, Esq. it was

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Orator for his address this day delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

An original song by Mr Fessenden (see our last page) was sung by Mr Newell of Charlestown; and several comic songs were also sung by Messrs Finn and Andrews of the Tremont Theatre, and others.

SHARPENING SCYTHES, &c.

Ma FESSENDEN—An improved kind of Rifle for setting the edge of the scythe has been introduced among the farmers in the country; the improvement consists of a water proof glue or cement, on which is spread a coat of fine emery being very superior to the coat of sand heretofore used. The common glue is not water proof. It is desirable that you should ascertain and publish the best mode of making the cement that will be proof against damp or rainy weather. In doing which you will oblige a subscriber, and confer a favor on the mowers who like a keen edge.

London, N. H. Sept. 13, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—We have collected from several authors the following recipes for water proof cements. Perhaps some of them may answer the purpose wished for by our correspondent. We have not however, made trial of any of them and of course cannot vouch for their efficacy.

A cement that resists moisture. Melt without water common glue with half its weight of resin, to which add some red ochre. This is said to be useful for cementing hones to their frames.—*Willrich's Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Cement that hardens under water. Mix clay and calces (oxides) of iron plentifully with oil, the mass will harden under water. Mr Gad, Stockholm, Sweden.

The following is given as a cement that will stand the action of boiling water or steam.

Take 2 ounces of sal-ammoniac, 1 ounce of flower of sulphur, and 16 ounces of cast iron filings or borings. Mix all well together by rubbing them in a mortar, and keep the powder dry.

When the cement is wanted for use, take one part of the above powder and twenty parts of clean iron borings or filings, and blend them intimately by grinding them in a mortar. Wet the compound with water, and when brought to a convenient consistence, apply it to the joint with a wooden or blunt iron spatula.

Another cement of the same kind. Take two parts of flower of sulphur, and one part of sal-ammoniac, and mix them together with a little water into a stiff paste.

A peculiar kind of cement is prepared at Madras, with which most of the buildings erected in that Indian capital are cemented. It consists of sand and lime, with the addition only of a small quantity of water, in which a proportion of coarse sugar has been dissolved. The quick setting of this mortar, and the great hardness it acquires can, as Dr James Anderson has observed, [*Recreations in Agriculture*, volume 1,] only be attributed to one of these two causes, namely, either the sugar added, or the quality of the lime-stone employed at Madras.

A cement that resists the action of fire and water.

Take half a pint of milk and mix it with an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to coagulate the milk. Separate the curd from the whey, and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs, after beating them well up. The mixture of these two substances being complete, add quick lime to them, which has passed through a sieve, and make the whole into a thick paste of the consistency of putty. If this mixture is carefully applied to broken bodies, or to fissures of any kind, and dried properly, it is said to resist water and fire.

We are obliged to defer this week the Report of the Committee on Fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the account of the New York Festival, as well as several communications.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A good assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, in fine order—a more particular enumeration next week.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street, A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP;
ORCHARD GRASS;
TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;
FOWL MEADOW GRASS;
LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;
RED CLOVER;
WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also
WINTER WHEAT, from Genesee,
BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEASE, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. Aug. 13.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—direct from the Brighton Nursery,

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c, at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilmot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- - - barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - - ton.	115 00	120 00
" Pearl, first sort,	- - - " "	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	- - - bushel.		90
BEEF, mess,	- - - barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- - - " "	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	- - - " "	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- - - pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - " "	6	7
Skimmed milk,	- - - " "	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - - barrel.	5 50	5 87
Genesee,	- - - " "	5 25	5 62
Rye, best,	- - - " "	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - bushel.	52	68
Rye,	- - - " "	65	67
Barley,	- - - " "	60	65
Oats,	- - - " "	32	35
HAY,	- - - cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- - - cwt.	11 50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- - - ton.	14 00	15 00
LIME,	- - - cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- - - ton.	3 50	3 50
PORK, clear,	- - - barrel.	19 00	20 00
Navy, mess,	- - - " "	12 50	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- - - " "	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - - bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	- - - " "		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	- - - " "		4 00
Red Top (northern,)	- - - " "	62	75
Lucerne,	- - - pound.	33	
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - - " "		33
Red Clover, (northern)	- - - " "	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - " "	50	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - - " "	30	35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- - - " "	40	65
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - - " "	47	47
Merino, half blood,	- - - " "	45	55
Merino, quarter	- - - " "	37	50
Native, washed,	- - - " "	45	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - - " "	52	50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - - " "	42	55
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- - - " "		42

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - - - pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - - - " "	8	10
whole hogs,	- - - - - " "	5	6
VEAL,	- - - - - " "	4	8
MUTTON,	- - - - - " "	4	12
POULTRY,	- - - - - " "	10	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - - - " "	11	10
Lump, best,	- - - - - " "	13	20
EGGS,	- - - - - dozen.	11	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - - - bushel.		85
Indian, retail,	- - - - - " "		75
POTATOS, new	- - - - - " "	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - - barrel.	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Sept. 13.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 737 Beef Cattle, 670 Stores, 5187 Sheep, and 388 Swine.—Unsold at the close of the day about 75 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 900 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

Nearly 100 head of Beef Cattle were taken today by Mr Winchester, probably for barrelling, the first we have noticed this season. Prices as near as we could ascertain, as follows—for mess, \$3.50 a 3.67, for No. 1, \$3.00 a 3.17.

Prices—Beef Cattle—From \$3.00 to 4.50, those which brought 4.50 were extra Cattle, and were not many in number.

Stores—About 3 or 400 were sold at quite low prices. Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed one lot, more than half old ones taken at 2.08, prices generally from 1.17 to 1.75. We noticed several lots taken at about \$1.00.

Swine.—One lot of 98 were taken at 4c; several small lots at 4 a 4½—at retail 4 a 5c.

ERRATUM.—The lot of 400 Swine were taken last week at 4c. instead of 4½ as published.

MISCELLANIES.

THE COURSE OF CULTURE.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

SUNG ON FRIDAY LAST, AT THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, TO THE TUNE—"AULD LANG SYNE."

Survey the world, through every zone,

From Lima to Japan,
In lineaments of light 't is shown
That CULTURE makes the man.
By manual culturo one attains
What Industry may claim,
Another's mental toil and pains
Attenuate his frame.

Some plough and plant the teeming soil,
Some cultivate the arts;
And some devote a life of toil
To tilling heads and hearts.
Some train the adolescent mind,
While buds of promise blow,
And see each nascent twig inclined
The way the tree should grow.

The first man, and the first of men,
Were tillers of the soil;
And that was Mercy's mandate then,
Which destined man to toil.
Indulgence preludes fell attacks
Of merciless disease,
And Sloth extends on fiery racks
Her listless devotees.

Hail, HORTICULTURE! Heaven-ordained,
Of every art the source,
Which man has polished, life sustained,
Since Time commenced his course.
Where waves thy wonder-working wand
What splendid scenes disclose!
The blasted heath, the arid strand,
Out-bloom the gorgeous rose!

Even in the SERAPH-SEX is thy
Munificence descried;
And Milton says in lady's eye
Is Heaven identified.
A seedling, sprung from Adam's side,
A most celestial shoot!
Became of Paradise the pride,
And bore a world of fruit.

The Lily, Rose, Carnation, blent
By Flora's magic power,
And Tulip, feebly represent
So elegant a flower.
Then surely, Bachelors, ye ought,
In season to transfer
Some sprig of this sweet 'TOUCH-ME-NOT,'
To grace your own parterre;

And every Gardener should be proud,
With tenderness and skill,
If haply he may be allowed
This precious plant to till.
All that man has, had, hopes, can have,
Past, promised, or possessed,
Are fruits which CULTURE gives or gave
At INDUSTRY'S behest.

BEAUTY.

What is the blooming tincture of the skin
To peace of mind, to harmony within?

What the bright sparkling of the finest eye
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can comeliness of form, or shape, or air,
With comeliness of words or deeds compare?
No those at first the unwary heart may gain,
But these, these only can the heart retain.

Rowe's Art of Charming.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.

We copy the subjoined account of a death from this dreadful disease, from the last Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate:

Died, at his residence, about 8 miles from this place, on Wednesday last, Mr Wm. C. Wren, of Hydrophobia. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following particulars relative to this terrible disease:—Mr Wren was bitten in two places on the foot, by a strange dog, on the 7th of June last. Both wounds were much lacerated, and one of them penetrated through the tendons on the upper surface of the foot to the bone. He felt no uneasiness about his situation, not supposing the dog to be mad. The wounds continued to heal regularly, and in a short time, were perfectly well. On the 15th inst., more than two months after the wounds were received, he felt some uneasiness in the foot, which gradually extended up the leg until it reached the body. He then had pain in the back, lower part of the abdomen, and some soreness about the throat. These symptoms, which continued with little variation, were ascribed by himself and friends to Rheumatism, or cold brought on by recent exposure to a shower of rain. By family prescription he was bled and took a dose of oil. The bleeding relieved his pains, and he supposed himself nearly well, until on the evening of the 17th inst., while attempting to swallow some water he was immediately seized with spasms. He then for the first time became fully aware of his awful condition, and applied for medical aid. The spasms continued to increase rapidly, and were much aggravated by the approach of any one to the bed side, or any sudden noise. Attempts were made by every means to get him to receive drink and food, but the approach of either, in any manner, immediately threw him into the most violent agitation. In the intervals of the spasms, and even during their continuance, he retained perfect possession of all his mental faculties, until within an hour of his dissolution.

He repeatedly invited his friends to his bed side to shake hands with him, assuring them that he was in full possession of his senses, and felt no disposition to do injury to any one. The spasms continued with increasing violence 21 hours, when death relieved him from the most awful sufferings we have ever witnessed.

The recent events in France have revived the recollection of the dreadful use made of the lantern posts during the old Revolution. If a man were but suspected of being a royalist, the mob shouted 'a la lanterne,' 'a la lanterne,' and the unfortunate victim was hung across the first lantern-rod that presented itself. There was a strange levity mixed with the cruelties of that period. We recollect more than one instance where a witty expression saved a man's life;—as if a pun were an equivalent for human existence! The Abbe Maury had fallen into the hands of the enraged populace, and as usual, the cry was 'a la lanterne!' Arrived at a convenient place, they made their brief preparations for immediate execution; the Abbe turning round with a smile, said, 'Gentlemen, I am convinced you won't see any better for hanging me there.' The joke was received with acclamations; his life was saved; and he is now a Cardinal.

Journal and Tribune.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 acres—on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereon—a thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. sept1 sept1

Saxon Sheep.

On Thursday the 23d day of September, at Hartford, (to close a concern) will be sold by Public Auction, an entire flock of superior full blooded Saxon Sheep, bred with care from the best stock imported by Messrs George & Thos. Searle, in 1825 and '26; consisting of 14 Rams, 30 Ewes, 11 Ram Lambs, and 10 Ewe Lambs.

Also the well known full blooded Durham Improved Short Horned Bull WYE COMET, unquestionably the best Bull in America.

August 30, 1830. W. WOODBRIDGE, HENRY WATSON.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830,) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter Radish—all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 10.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms.—By John D'Homerque, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponteau.—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work).—Price 25 cents.

Bees for Sale.

Persons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's Patent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of Charlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with Beard's Patent Hives, gratis, for their own family use only. The prices of swarms vary, according to their weight and quality. November and December is considered the best time for removing the Bees; they can be engaged, however, at any time previous. All orders, either for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, will be faithfully executed.

tf

Sept. 10.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—Hon. JESSE BUEL.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—I transmit you some further descriptions of valuable and interesting varieties of pears, and I have to announce that I am in possession of information which will solve all doubts and clearly elucidate the facts in relation to the *Ambrette* pear, which will be made the subject of a future communication.

Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden,
September 16, 1830.

Sieulle, Bon. Jard.—Pr. Cat.

This new pear was raised at Praslin, at the seat of the Duke of Choiseul, by a person whose name it bears. Its first introduction to notice was in 1815. The fruit of medium size, similar in form to the Crassanne, but more swollen towards the base; the stem is long and inserted in a cavity, surrounded by several small lobes; the eye is slightly depressed, skin delicate, of a lemon color, partially washed with red next the sun; flesh half melting, the juice sweet, rich, profuse, and agreeable. The fruit ripens in October and November, and the tree is handsome, vigorous, and productive, and may be propagated on both the pear and quince stocks.

Black seeded Beurré, Pr. Cat.

Beurré noire graine, Lond. Hort. Cat.

Novi grain, Bon. Jard.

Black seeded, Pr. Cat. 25 Ed.

This valuable variety we imported some years since, but its value being little known, it has been but partially disseminated. European authors state that the fruit is of medium size, and that it is very highly esteemed in Flanders; the tree is exceedingly productive, and the fruit is at maturity in September.

NAPOLÉON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR—I presume my last communication touching the Napoléon and Passe Colmar pears has been amply satisfactory and conclusive in showing the strong grounds I had for my assertions in regard thereto; but Mr Lowell having published three communications before he had seen my reply to one, there are some remarks in the two last from him dated the 21st and 27th Aug. which seem to call upon me for a passing notice by way of comment and explanation, as well as for a correction of the errors therein contained. The copiousness of my reply will render it necessary for your convenience in the insertion, to divide it into two parts, and I shall consequently adopt that course. On this occasion therefore in pursuance of that plan, I will commence by replying to that point advanced by Mr Lowell, in which he so strongly deprecates and condemns the course of trusting to description and to the leaves and wood without seeing the fruit; and where he positively asserts 'neither Duhamel, Miller, nor Knight, nor any other pomologist ever relied on the wood, leaves, flowers, or seeds, for any other purpose but as aids and assistances in discriminating fruits which are very similar.' It will be at once per-

ceived that this is agitating a new question, and it is one on the relative importance of which *pro* or *con* I am not aware of having ever written a line in my life and one which was not originally contemplated in the present discussion, but I have thought it as well, in consequence of Mr Lowell's 'very confident assertion,' to show that even this position of his is not *fully tenable*, and that his assertions to prove that the fruit is *always indispensable* in forming correct conclusions are greatly deficient in the point of *general application*.

I shall first refer to the Pomological Magazine, whose authority I presume Mr L. will be the last to dispute. In No. 33, p. 131, of that work, when speaking of the Beurré Diel pear, it is declared by the authors, that they 'thought it right to give a figure from a standard in addition to that from a wall, for they are so extremely different in appearance as to render it impossible that the identity of the two would be discovered without being thus pointed out,' and although two figures are given of the fruit, they give but one description of the wood, leaves, and flowers, which proves that these latter points were relied on as *certain and unchangeable*. In the same work it is stated that two varieties of the Chasselas grape, *undistinguishable by the fruit*, are distinguishable by the foliage, and the variation designated. And again, in speaking of Knight's Early Black Cherry, the undistinguishable similarity of its fruit with that of the Black Tartarian, is particularly dwelt on. But as a climax to the instability of reliance on the fruit, I will refer to the Brown Beurré pear, which is declared by De la Quintinye, Rozier, and Duhamel, followed by Miller and the Pomological Magazine, to present such *variations in the fruit*, that those guided thereby had given it several distinct titles, and Forsyth, relying on the fruits, has described it under *four distinct heads*, and a correct decision could therefore only be obtained by the *unvariableness of the wood, foliage, and flowers*. I might also refer to the Ambrette and L'Echasserie pears, whose fruits have been often confused, and in regard to which authors agree that the main points of distinction are the indenture of the leaf and the length of the thorns. I could further proceed to quote the Doyenné gris, and Doyenné roux pears, and the Alberge Jaune, and Rossanne peaches, where even Duhamel himself was deceived by *relying on the fruit*, and where the wood, foliage, and flowers alone, caused the error to be corrected. Miller himself falls into similar errors and describes the Little Musk pear under two heads, see his Gard. Dir. No. 1, and 5, he also describes the Orange Musk pear as two distinct fruits, see No. 9 and 18; he confuses the Muscat Robert, and Robine pears, see No. 14 and 20, and he also describes the Mouthwater pear, under separate heads and titles, see No. 30 and 36. Forsyth and others, state that the Red Roman and Newington Nectarines, are most essentially distinguished by the smooth leaf of the one and the jagged leaf of the other. He also states that the Peach Apricot, and the Moorpark, are generally thought in England to be the same, and that a minute examination of their leaves alone, proves their distinction. The New Duhamel asserts that even the glands which exist on the petioles of most peach trees

are *always constant in the same variety*, and their presence and form have been adopted by some French writers as *precise guides* in sectional divisions, and it is stated in the New Duhamel, that the Transparent Ronde Peach, and the Grosse Mignonne, differ so little in the fruit, that the glands form the *especial distinction*. I might even turn to tropical climates, and enumerate two species of Passiflora, whose edible fruits are an article of daily consumption; the plants of which can only be distinguished by a plurality of glands on the leaf, and so might go on almost ad infinitum. But, Sir, does even the untaught wood cutter who winds his way through our winter forests to select and fell particular timber, await the return of spring to discern its fruits or view its foliage, and is he not in the simplicity of nature able to decide by the bark alone? Why, Sir, I could refer to a late intelligent Pomologist, remarkable for his exactitude, who selected a large proportion of the pear and other trees from his nursery rows, by the appearance of the bark and buds, although he kept a record in his pocket; and who affirmed that he could distinguish 70 varieties of pears by the winter bark and buds alone. If then the bark and buds so far suffice, how much more fully may we rely on the wood, growth, foliage, and flowers. Will Mr L., then, say that we are not to trust our senses to distinguish the very peculiar Passe Colmar, from the widely different Napoléon, a yellow bark from green, broad leaves from narrow, and large flowers from small, when these present four points or checks to enable us to decide with precision? Al the fruit offers but one? With equal force might it be argued that we are not to know an apple tree from a pear tree, without first viewing the fruit, as that we should not distinguish two varieties of either, possessing such strongly marked distinctions as the Napoléon and Passe Colmar, which Mr L. himself agrees are 'two pears the most unlike possible.'

Allowing, therefore, that I had adopted the course of testing accuracies by the wood, growth, foliage, and flowers, (which, however, I shall hereafter show is not the fact) it behoved Mr L. to first point out some case of evident and acknowledged error arising from my having pursued it, before he condemned its application; for in my view it matters not by what course we arrive at correct conclusions, provided the means are adequate to the ends. Some people do things by intuition. But the facts of the case are, that it is this confident reliance on the fruit, subject as it is to such inconstancy and variation from the circumstances of culture, (which Mr L. not only advocates, but declares indispensable) and the gross inattention evinced to the other points of distinction, that have caused the mass of confusion existing in Europe.

The statements which I have quoted from the Pomological Magazine, Duhamel, Forsyth, and other authors, where it is asserted that the fruit formed no guide, prove conclusively that in these cases they did rely on the wood, leaves, flowers, &c, as principals, and that the fruits did not always serve even the humble purpose of aids in the discrimination. Mr L.'s remarks, therefore, that no Pomologist ever relied on these points but 'as aids' being an

absolute and unqualified one, is amply controverted by the exceptions here deduced. In concluding this portion of my remarks, I have to thank Mr L. for his compliment to my 'zeal, acquisitions, and ambition to be useful,' but over all these my *pride for accuracy* predominates, which carries with it its own commendation; and great as is his superiority over me in age, talents, and general intelligence, and feeling most sensibly as I do the wide disparity in contending with the '*Duhamel*' of our day, I shall still strive not to be surpassed in that respect. Very respectfully,

WM. R. PRINCE.

Linnaean Botanic Garden, }
September 18, 1830. }

MR FESSENDEN—

DEAR SIR—I shall not continue the fruitless discussion of Mr Prince's error, under any circumstances. When he shall produce to the New York, and Massachusetts Horticultural Societies, ripened specimens of Knight's Napolcon, and the true Passe Colmar, and they shall pronounce them *the same fruit*, although Mr Prince's precipitancy will still remain proved, yet all will admit, that he made a very *lucky conjecture*. I fear that a long period will elapse, before he has even this consolation. We hope that our Society, which has the earliest means of examining these fruits, will do it carefully and thoroughly. The New England maxim is 'by their fruits ye shall know them.'

JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, Sept, 17, 1830.

MR FESSENDEN—I wish through the medium of your paper to make known to all who are interested in the subject, that being engaged in the publication of two works intended to comprise descriptions of every variety of fruit known in our country, I solicit from those possessing varieties of Grapes, Pears, Apples, or any other fruits, which they deem *new* or *peculiar*, to transmit me accurate descriptions of them, accompanied by suitable remarks on the growth of the vines, trees, &c, which descriptions will be inserted in the works referred to with due credit to the contributors. Seed of any peculiar native grapes would be very acceptable and particularly of the *Vitis riparia*, or sweet scented grape of Ohio, and of the Tennessee varieties and those of the other Western and extreme Southern States.

Very respectfully,

WM. PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y., }
Sept. 16, 1830. }

From the New York Farmer.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODUCING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO AUTUMN.

By Michael Floy, Vice President of the N. Y. Horticultural Society.

MR EDITOR—A correspondent in your last number, page 150, under the signature of Phlox, requesting a selection of flowering plants and shrubs to ornament a cottage, and flowering from spring to autumn, observes that he has searched in vain for information in many gardening books—As this gentleman, with many others, may not know what things to plant out for ornamenting their places, I subjoin a list of trees and shrubs necessary for his purpose, all of which may be obtained of the nurserymen here at reasonable rates—that is, good large flowering trees and shrubs, at from 50 cents to 1 dollar each, or it may be, by the hundred, at less prices. The mode of culture is very simple, the ground should be well dug with

some rotten manure, and if planted out at any time from October to December, or early in March to the middle of April, no danger may be apprehended of their success. They should be kept hoed and clean during the summer.

The following trees for *outside plantings* for Lawns, Clumps, or Avenues, are all hardy, and cheap, at the rates above stated.

Alnus glandulosa, Chinese Heaven tree, a very swift growing tree, remarkable for its long pinnated leaves, and is altogether a straight, beautiful and majestic tree, very hardy, although not long known, it is getting to be a favorite, and will probably be universally planted.

Æsculus, or Horse Chestnut. The common European Horse Chestnut is a beautiful tree, particularly when in full bloom; it is, however, best calculated for open places, where it shows itself to the best advantage; there are, however, some very handsome species, native of this country, the most remarkable and beautiful of which is the Dwarf long spiked *Æsculus macrostachya*. The tree seldom exceeds 6 feet in height, and may more properly be termed a shrub; the spikes of flowers are commonly eighteen inches long, white, and very handsome.

Acer, or Maple. The sugar maple is a very clean growing tree, the foliage light, and very handsome—from this tree, quantities of maple sugar is made in the country; the *scarlet-flowering maple* is also very beautiful, and the flowers appear very early.

Acer pseudo-platanus, or Sycamore tree, is also a very handsome European tree, the leaves are larger every way than the sugar maple.

Broussonetia or Paper mulberry, makes a good shade; is very hardy, and easily cultivated.

Balsam tree, *Balsam Poplar*, or *Tucmahac*, is a remarkably fast growing tree, gives a fine shade, and yields a rich balsamic fragrance, particularly after a shower of rain; the balsam which proceeds from the buds is of a healing nature for cuts or wounds.

Catalpa syriaca tree, has very large leaves, and is well calculated for a shade, and the large bunches of flowers which it produces, gives it a most splendid appearance.

Cerasus, or double flowering cherry, of which there are two varieties; one is called the French, and the other the English double flowering cherry; the English comes into flowering nearly a month after the former kind—when in full flower, makes a very splendid appearance, not unlike large clusters of White Roses. They produce no fruit, but the tree is very handsome.

Cupressus disticha, or Deciduous Cypress, and the *C. thyoides* the former a native of the Southern States, the latter of the middle States, both, however, are quite hardy, and make a handsome appearance.

Fagus, or Beech:—A few of these in particular situations, have a good effect.

Fraxinus, or Ash. One European and two or three American kinds mixed in, to diversify the scene and give effect, with trees of a different habit and foliage, is very pleasing.

Gleditsia triacanthos,—Honey locust, or three thorn Acacia. It makes a handsome, stately tree, the foliage is handsome, but the dreadful long triple thorns with which the tree is armed, give it a forbidding aspect. Trees of this kind are often used for hedges, and if planted thick, they soon make an impenetrable fence against man and

beast, but must be kept cut down to 4 or 5 feet every season, or the hedge would soon be spoiled. Some of them would take the lead, and entirely destroy the rest.

Larix, or Larch, is a beautiful tree of the Pinus kind, yet drops its leaves in winter—they look beautifully in the spring and during the summer.

Liriodendron, Tulip tree, White wood, by some called Poplar, is a noble and majestic tree, the flowers which it produces in June are much of a magnolia appearance, to which it seems nearly related. The leaves are very singular as if cut off at the end. The tree is very symmetrical.

Magnolia tripetala, or Umbrella tree, is very majestic, the leaves very large, giving a fine shade the flowers are also large and white. It should be planted in clumps, or for the back ground of shrubbery.

Magnolia acuminata, or Cucumber tree, has blue flowers, the tree is large, and has much the habit of the *Liriodendron*.

Magnolia glauca, a small sweet scented magnolia, is best calculated for the centre row of the shrubbery, or for clumps. This is a native of our country, from Jersey and Carolina, and is perhaps the pretiest shrub in the world, all things considered. It ought to be planted in every garden and shrubbery. It yields its fragrant blossoms from May to September.

Platanus occidentalis, Button-ball, by some called Sycamore, is a large and majestic tree, calculated for avenues or large lawns, or for ornamental plantations. It is, however, too stiff and rigid, having a degree of formality, and spreads its branches too much for street planting.

Robinia pseudo-acacia, or Locust tree:—The foliage is light, feathery, and of a fine green; the racemes of flowers are white, and is one of our most beautiful as well as most useful trees. Unfortunately it is in most places attacked by a borer or worm, which causes the branches to break off. Where it is free from this enemy, it is a most desirable ornamental tree.

Ulmus, or Elm, three kinds, the European Elm, the American White Elm, and the American Slippery Elm, are all desirable to form a good landscape for lawns or avenues, &c.

Tilia Americana, the American Linden, and the *Tilia Europea*, are both beautiful trees, well calculated for streets or lawns—the trees grow handsome, and when in flower, the honey bees are much attracted to its sweet, honey-like perfume.

Salix Babylonica, or weeping willow, in proper situations, is a most beautiful tree, and from its peculiar mode of growth, very desirable. It makes a fine screen shade.

To be continued.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE HIVE BEE.

As the wax-workers secrete only a limited quantity of wax, it is indispensably requisite that as little as possible of it should be consumed, and that none of it should be wasted. Bees, therefore, as M. Reaumur well remarks, have to solve this difficult geometrical problem:—A quantity of wax being given, to form of it similar and equal cells of a determinate capacity, of but the largest size in proportion to the quantity of matter employed, and in such a manner as to occupy the least possible space in the hive. This problem is solved by bees in all its conditions. The cylindrical form would seem to be best adapted to the shape of the insect; but had the cells been cylindrical, they could not have been applied to each

her without leaving a vacant and superfluous space between every three contiguous cells. Had the cells, on the other hand, been square or triangular, they might have been constructed without unnecessary vacancies; but these forms would have both required more material and been very unsuitable to the shape of a bee's body. The six-sided form of the cells obviates every objection; and while it fulfils the conditions of the problem, is equally adapted with a cylinder to the shape of the bee.

M. Reaumur further remarks, that the base of each cell, instead of forming a plane, is usually composed of three pieces in the shape of the diamonds on playing cards, and placed in such a manner as to form a hollow pyramid. This structure, it may be observed, imparts a greater degree of strength, and, still keeping the solution of the problem in view, gives a great capacity with the least expenditure of material. This has actually, indeed, been ascertained by mathematical measurement and calculation. Maraldi, the inventor of glass hives, determined, by minutely measuring these angles, that the greater were 109° and the smaller, $70^{\circ} 32'$; and M. Reaumur, being desirous to know why these particular angles were selected, requested M. Kœnig, a skillful mathematician, (without informing him of his design or telling him of Maraldi's researches,) to determine, by calculation, what ought to be the angle of a six-sided cell, with a concave pyramidal base, composed of three similar and equal rhomboid plates, at the least possible matter should enter into its construction. By employing what geometrists denominate the *infinitesimal calculus*, M. Kœnig found that the angles should be $109^{\circ} 26'$ for the greater, and $70^{\circ} 34'$ for the smaller, or about sixtieths of a degree, more or less, than the angles made choice of by bees. The equality of inclination in the angles has also been said to regulate the construction of the cells.

Huber adds to these remarks, that the cells of the first row, by which the whole comb is attached to the roof of a hive, are not like the rest; instead of six sides they have only five, of which the roof forms one. The base, also, is in a different position, consisting of three pieces on the inside of the comb, and on the other side of two: these only is diamond shaped, while the other two are of an irregular four-sided figure.—Arrangement, by bringing the greatest number of points in contact with the interior surface, to insure the stability of the comb.—*Library of Entomological Knowledge.*

Al Attachments.—The 35th number of *Silliman's Journal of Science*, in an article under the title of 'Architecture of the United States,' has the following just remarks:

There is in a village a handsome public monument, a school, or church, and I do not hesitate to say, that other things being equal, those villagers are bound more to one another, and to their country, than those of another. Place by another place of trees, with a fountain playing in their midst, have beneath them tasteful seats, and make it to which experienced age and prattling youth will go for company or amusement; a spot where the villagers will assemble in the evening for cheerful conversation, and I venture to say that these people will love their homes more, and be less desirous of changing; will improve them more; and will be wiser; that their taverns will be

less frequented, and that every good feeling will more prevail among them, than would have been the case without. Place in a town or city, a spot with pleasant trees, and pleasant walks between, a spot which would serve as an agreeable promenade, and the feelings of that people will flow in a kinder and smoother channel; there will be more happiness than there would have been otherwise. It is a delightful amusement to saunter along the French promenades about sunset, and observe the happy groups of all ages that throng them; to watch the rapid sale of bouquets, at the platforms which line the sides; (flowers are only admitted there.) As an American looks at the cheerful scene, he must think with pain of his own cities, where everything seems calculated for dull labor, or for a lynx-eyed gain. It is doubtless owing, in some degree, to the provision of such places in foreign countries, that their natives resort less to taverns for amusement than with us; and that intoxication consequently is less frequently seen.

'The French have their Boulevards; the Spaniards their Prado; the Italian their Corso; all of these have their public gardens; and we—we have our tippling shops, the bane and disgrace of our land, and shall have them, I fear, till we provide more innocent places of resort. All attempts to check this current of feeling are vain; the stream must flow; and if we give it a channel, will refresh and beautify the land it would otherwise have desolated and destroyed.'

Unhealthy Vegetables.—A writer in the *Albany Argus*, after speaking of the unhealthiness of salads and fruits brought from a distance, and kept on hand some time by the market people, has the following remarks:

'And what is the remedy for the evil? In the first place, let us be guided by the law of nature, which teaches, that every district, under suitable culture, will produce the food best adapted to the wants of its population, and that the climate will bring it to maturity at the period when it is best adapted to promote human health and comfort. In the second place, those who are able should cultivate fruits and vegetables for their own tables. In the third place, enable your horticultural society, by a general and liberal patronage to extend the sphere of its usefulness; require them to award premiums to market gardeners, for the best productions of their labor; buy of those who gather their vegetables in the morning of the day in which they are to be consumed, and let these not be sold in the streets after eight o'clock; and finally, let a competent person be authorised to inspect the fruit and vegetable stalls, and to condemn and destroy all which is in an unsound and unhealthy state.'

The effects of Moonlight on the Eyes.—The effect of moonlight on the eyes, particularly in warm climates, is extremely injurious, and oftentimes fatal to the sight. Carnes, in his letters from the east, says that he came near losing his sight from neglecting the advice of the natives, to cover his eyes when he slept exposed to the moonbeams; and a case came within our observation, where a child lost his sight by sleeping exposed to the moon. The other senses of this child became, however, as is generally the case with those who lose one, extremely acute, insomuch that he could at any time distinguish a person who had once been made known to him, by feeling his hand.—*Mag. of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.*

Large Peach Orchard.—Mr Jones, of Shrewsbury, N. J. has one hundred and fifty acres of ground entirely in peach trees. His fruit is daily selling in the New York market.

An ox's gall will set any color,—silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colors of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter-house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazet, &c. After being washed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth.—It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.—*Econ. Housewife.*

Fowls and Ducks.—Every man who keeps a pig should keep fowls. Three or four hens and a cock will prove no small addition to a poor man's stock; and a few potatoes and peelings, with the run of the pig's trough, which they will always keep clean, will be all they will require in the summer; but to make them lay eggs, when eggs are valuable, they must be well fed with oats, barley-meal, or Indian corn; have a dry place to roost in, to shelter them in wet weather; and be kept quite clean. Young pullets, 9 or 10 months old, are the best for laying in winter. Ducks are both useful and profitable: they clear away a deal of unsightly offal, will travel a great distance from home in search of food, require but little at home, and lay a great number of eggs; but they are not good mothers, and seldom rear half their brood, when there are many hedges and ditches in the neighborhood; they likewise very frequently drop their eggs in the water, if not carefully watched and shut up when expected to lay. A hen answers better for a mother to ducklings than their natural one. Not less than a drake and two ducks should be kept.—*London.*

GOMBO—Recipe.—Take an equal quantity of young tender okra, chopped fine, and ripe tomatoes skinned, and add an onion shredded small, and some pepper and salt. Put all in a stew pan, without water, and stew for an hour. This is a favorite West India dish.—*Am. Farmer.*

Several of the Clergy of this city, on Sunday last, in their sermons, spoke in appropriate terms of the late celebration, and did justice to the memories of the early settlers of New England. We have heard the sermon of Dr Channing, who preached in Federal-street on Sunday for the first time for many weeks, highly commended. This eminent preacher, it is stated, will spend the winter in the Island of Cuba.—*Boston Gazette.*

The single track of rail road from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills had been travelled on just 16 weeks, on the 16th inst. and the receipts are nearly \$17,000.

100 stone cutters and stone masons are wanted on the 1st and 2d divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road.

Two Thompsonian quacks, in Madison county have been bound over, for killing a young man by their system of steam-baths.

SILK.

We were invited yesterday to view the silk establishment in Pine street, under the direction of Mr D'Homerque. In the rear of the house is the reeling department; this being one of the most difficult processes in the whole business, is especially worthy of notice. From the number of reels, we should suppose that a vast quantity of silk might be wound in a day; and heaps of cocoons show that the work is not closed.

In the upper part of the dwelling, M. D'Homerque had fitted up a neat light loom, in which he had placed the white warp for weaving a piece of silk resembling in some degree the Florence. We noticed that the warp had not been throwsted owing to the want of a suitable machine—workmen who understand the business are to be found—yet such is the excellent quality of the American silk, that it had retained its smoothness notwithstanding the boiling which it had all sustained, and the dying process to which a part had been submitted.

We learned from Mr Duponceau, to whose liberality the country is indebted for the establishment, that he was particularly fortunate in securing the services of Messrs Le Due & Landsberg, dyers, whose colors for silks have all the brilliancy and permanency of those of Italy and France.

Mr D'H. was weaving a large and splendid United States flag, which, when finished, will be a truly gratifying specimen of American manufacture. The smoothness and polish of its texture, and the brilliancy of its colors, are unsurpassed by any silk imported; yet the whole of this *ab ora*, to speak literally, from the egg, is American.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the United States Literary Advertiser.

FARMING.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. The cause, it is thought, lies altogether in the difference of management. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three or four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work more sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation, and, after all, reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four acres scantily prepared; it must be obvious, that the extra labor in dressing the former is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—there, they may have the theory and the illustration directly before their eyes. Those grounds, it is said, have produced this season, from three to four tons of hay per acre—which is three or four times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass, that there actually was not room, upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making a bed for the cattle, entirely owing as we

are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigrating from the New England to the Western states; for the very tracts which now under a careless system of culture barely afford sustenance for a single family, might be made to support three or four—and that too, with much less toil and trouble, in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers grasp at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose upon themselves a state of slavery: they accumulate nothing, except now and then an additional patch of waste land, which serves only to increase their burthens without augmenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine their exertions to smaller spots, while their crops could be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves enjoy life better—become more independent, and with their usual share of sagacity and frugality, more wealthy: they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improvements; they would attain what they now scarcely ever possess—*leisure*—whereby we mean not the privilege of being lazy—but that sort of leisure which poor Richard describes as 'time for doing something useful'—time for study, for reflection, for familiar converse, for looking after the education of their young—in short, for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling. We are no practical farmer—but, according to the proverb, 'a wink from a blind horse' is sometimes serviceable.

BEEES.

When bees begin to build their hive, they divide themselves into bands, one of which produces materials for the structure; another works upon these, and forms them into a rough sketch of the dimensions and partitions of the cells. All this is completed by the second band, who examine and adjust the angles, remove the superfluous wax, and give the work its necessary perfection; and a third band brings provisions to the laborers, who cannot leave their work. But no distribution of food is made to those whose charge, in collecting propolis and pollen, calls them to the field, because it is supposed they will hardly forget themselves; neither is any allowance made to those who begin the architecture of the cells. Their province is very troublesome, because they are obliged to level and extend, as well as cut and adjust the wax to the dimension required; but then they soon obtain a dismission from this labor, and retire to the fields to regale themselves with food, and wear off their fatigue with a more agreeable employment. Those who succeed them, draw their mouth, their feet, and the extremity of their body, several times over all the work, and never desist till the whole is polished and completed; and as they frequently need refreshments, and yet are not permitted to retire, there are waiters always attending, who serve them with provisions when they require them. The laborer who has an appetite, bends down his trunk before the caterer, to intimate that he has an inclination to eat, upon which the other opens his bag of honey, and pours out a few drops; these may be distinctly seen rolling through the whole of his trunk, which insensibly swells in every part the liquor flows through. When this little repast is over, the laborer returns to his work, and his body and feet repeat the same motion as before.

Lib. of Ent. Knowledge.

MILK PANS.

A writer in Poulson's Daily Advertiser, has the following remarks on the properties of milk pans. 'The pans used in this country are made either of tinned iron, glazed earthen, or stone ware. Tin is perhaps less objectionable than any other species of metal, at least of all such as can be applied to this use; but no metallic vessel whatever should be allowed to enter the walls of a well regulated dairy. A tin pan becomes a galvanic apparatus the moment an acidulated fluid is poured into it; besides which, if the seams are close with solder, a poison is soon generated by the action of the milk, and if closed by lapping, the cut edge exposes the iron to the same influence. Tin vessels soon communicate a disagreeable taste, an even smell to water—distilled water! how unthen for preserving such a fluid as milk.

The earthenware pans are generally glazed with lead, which renders tin vessels, (improper and dirty as they are and must be) very preferable indeed. Here then we have a direct mineral poison (which in the very smallest quantities produces sickness) lining the whole of that surface which is in immediate contact with the milk. I would as soon drink vinegar that had been boiled in a copper saucepan as to use butter or cream that has remained twelve hours in a glazed earthen vessel. 'To the stone ware, I can see no possible objection; on the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced from theory, that it alone, is the proper material for milk pans. Consider it as you will, its superior fitness for this purpose is evident. The highly concentrated acids have no effect upon the chemists daily avail themselves of this as a substitute for glass, of which the faces are composed, an absolute vitrification taking place during their baking by means of salt. Stone ware pans then, are the proper ones, and I shall hereafter conclusively demonstrate that stone ware glass is the only proper material for such vessels as are intended to preserve butter and a variety of objects wholesome in themselves, but rendered deleterious by being prepared or being allowed to remain in improper vessels.'

From the New York Evening Post.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The season has now arrived when the farmers are preparing to sow their winter grain. The writer of this article has experienced the efficacy of slack lime, as a manure on ground that was tired out, producing nothing but five-finger leaves and weeds. The ground was tiller 40 bushels to the acre was spread over it, seeded with grain, and timothy and clover sown at the same time. It yielded me a crop. I mowed the same five years without using any manure. The second manuring was more efficacious, when 60 to 80 bushels were used. Forty bushels is as much as ought to be used the first time. I know of a farm in New York, in a lime stone country, completely worn out. The most that could be obtained for it was five dollars per acre. I presume the purchaser did not now sell it for fifty dollars per acre. It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to see it over it.

The advantage of using lime is, you improve yourself a certain crop, unless the season is unfavorable. Ground which has not produced wheat for many years now produces fine crops. One instance, forty-five bushels per acre had

produced this season. Your grain of every kind will be at least double, in many instances treble. Your pastures will be very abundant—you may double and treble your stock of cattle. If you have more pasture than you want, plough under your clover—it will mellow and very much enrich your ground. The farmer will then reap abundantly, and the old cry of poor crops will be silenced.

A FARMER.

LONGEVITY.

The climate of some districts in Yorkshire, England, is remarkably salubrious, and, as a proof of it, a writer in the London Wesleyan Magazine for July states, that out of 300 persons who entered a benefit society in 1772, some of whom at the time were upwards of fifty years of age, only twelve had deceased in 1794. The same writer also transcribes the following account of Henry Jenkins, a native of Yorkshire, which was written by a Mrs Anne Saville, and first published in the year 1752. Jenkins, we believe, is the oldest man on record, who was born since the times of the deluge. He was distinguished for temperance.

‘When I came first to live at Bolton,’ says Mrs Saville, ‘I was told several particulars of the great age of Henry Jenkins, but I believed little of the story for many years, till one day, he coming to beg alms, I desired him to tell me truly how old he was. He paused a little, and then said, that to the best recollection he was about 162 or 163. I asked what kings he remembered. He said, ‘Henry VIII.’ I asked what public thing he could longest remember. He said, ‘Floddenfield.’ I asked whether the king was there. He said, ‘No; he was in France, and the earl of Surrey was general.’ I asked him how old he might be then. He said, ‘I believe I might be between ten and twelve; for I was sent to Northallerton with a horse load of arrows, but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them. All this agreed with the history of that time; for bows and arrows were then used. The Earl he named was general, and king Henry VIII was then at Tournay. And yet it is observable that this Jenkins could neither read nor write. There were also four or five in the same parish that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old, or within two or three years of it; and they all said, he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any registers were in churches, as it is said. He told me then, too, that he was butler to Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountain Abbey very well, before the dissolution of the monasteries.’

‘Henry Jenkins departed this life December, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, in Yorkshire: the battle of Floddenfield was fought September 9th, 1511; and he was then about twelve years old; so that this Henry Jenkins lived 162 years, (sixteen longer than old Parr,) and was the oldest man born upon the ruins of this postdiluvian world.’

Good ripe fruit, it is said, has superseded pastry at the Philadelphia dinner tables. In Boston we have ripe fruit and pastry together, in the shape of peach dumplings. If properly done, with good sauce, they are very ‘nice,’ as the Frugal Housewife would say.

New Dishes.—The Corsaire, a French paper, says—‘One of the outposts of the French army at Algiers killed two snakes and a lion, which they sent to the floating restaurant on the following

day. The carte of this restaurant among other things, contained the following—*filet de lion, santé dans sa glace, matilote de serpens, bon à la tartare, fraise de lion à la poulette, pieds de lion farcis, lion fraisé aux petits pois, &c.*

To Preserve dead Game.—The Journal des Connaissances Usuelles states that if the entrails, &c, of the game to be preserved be taken out, the inside filled with wheat, and the hare or bird afterwards placed in a heap of wheat, so as to be completely covered, it will keep fresh for two or three months. The skin or feathers should not be taken off.

The Rich not to be envied.—The poor do not have the dyspepsia, the rich do. The healthy poor may consume as much *superfine flour* as they can get, while the dyspeptic rich are condemned to bran.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1830.

PRESERVING-CABBAGES.

Mr McMahon, recommends the following method for preserving cabbages, for winter and spring use. Immediately previous to the setting in of hard frost, take up your cabbages and savoys, observing to do it in a dry day, turn their tops downward, and let them remain for a few hours to drain off any water that may be lodged between their leaves; then make choice of a ridge of dry earth, in a well sheltered, warm exposure, and plant them down to their heads therein close to one another, having previously taken off some of their loose hanging leaves. Immediately erect over them a low temporary shed of any kind that will keep them perfectly free from wet, which is to be open at both ends to admit a current of air in mild dry weather. These ends are to be closed with straw when the weather is very severe. In this situation your cabbages will keep in a high state of preservation till spring, for being kept perfectly free from wet, as well as from the action of the sun, the frost will have little or no effect on them. In such a place the heads may be cut off when wanted, and if they are frozen soak them in spring, well or pump water, for a few hours previous to their being cooked, which will dissolve the frost and extract any disagreeable taste occasioned thereby.

This writer prefers this mode of preserving cabbages to placing them in the ground with the roots upwards, and says that the application of straw immediately round the heads is a bad practice, as the straw will soon become damp and mouldy, and will of course communicate the disorder to the cabbages.

Mr Derby of Salem, Mass. states his mode of preserving cabbages as follows: ‘I have selected one of the most airy situations on the farm, spread a few leaves on the ground to keep them clean, and placed them upside down, close to each other, and shook in among them leaves sufficient to cover them, leaving part of the root projecting out, then threw on them, just enough sea-weed to prevent the leaves blowing away.’ *Mass. Agr. Rep.* vol. vii. p. 57.

The principal gardener in the Shaker establishment, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. directed not to pull up cabbages in autumn, till

there is danger of their freezing too fast to be got up. If there happen an early snow it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool it will be the better.’

Gathering and preserving beets and other roots. In a report on Agricultural Experiments by a Committee of the Mass. Agr. Society, published in the third vol. of the *New England Farmer* is a statement of certain premium crops, obtained by Messrs Tristram and Henry Little of Newbury, in the County of Essex, Mass. It is stated by those gentlemen that they had tried divers ways of preserving turnips, mangel wurtzel &c, ‘by putting them into a barn and covering them with hay, and by putting them into the cellar; the last mode we think the best.’ Col. Powell observed that one of his crops of mangel wurtzel was ‘piled in a cellar in rows as wood, and covered with sand.’ A writer in the *English Farmer’s Journal* observes that he has practised with success the following mode of preserving the mangel wurtzel roots: ‘I pack them in long heaps about seven feet wide at the bottom. I begin by forming the outsides with the roots, not stripped of their tops, outward; the internal parts to be filled with roots without leaves; continue one layer over another, until the heap is about six feet high, and about two feet broad at top, which may be covered with straw and earth; the ends of the heap may be covered in the same way; the leaves form an efficient covering against frost.’

Mr McMahon’s mode, of preserving beets and other roots is as follows:—

‘Previous to the commencement of severe frost you should take up, with as little injury as possible, the roots of your turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, salsify, scorzonera, Hamburg or large rooted parsley, skirrets, Jerusalem artichokes, turnip rooted celery, and a sufficiency of horse radish, for the winter consumption; cut off their tops, and expose the roots a few hours till sufficiently dry. On the surface of a very dry spot of ground, in a well sheltered situation lay a stratum of sand two inches thick, and on this a layer of roots of either sort, covering them with another layer of sand, (the drier the better,) and so continue, layer about of sand and roots, till all are laid in, giving the whole, on every side a roof like slope; then cover this heap or ridge all over with about two inches of sand, over which lay a good coat of drawn straw, up and down, as if thatching a house, in order to carry off wet, and prevent its entering the roots; then dig a wide trench round the heap, and cover the straw with the earth so dug up, with a depth sufficient to preserve the roots effectually from frost. An opening may be made on the south side of this heap, and completely covered with bundles of straw, so as to have access to the roots at all times when wanted either for sale or use.

‘Some people lay straw or hay, between the layers of roots, and immediately on the top of them; this I do not approve of, as the straw or hay will become damp and mouldy, and very often occasion the roots to rot, while the sand would preserve them sweet and sound.

‘All these roots may be preserved in like manner in a cellar; but in such a place they are subject to vegetate and become stringy earlier in the spring. The only advantage of this method is that in the cellar they may be had when wanted.

ed, more conveniently during winter than out of the field or garden heaps.

Note.—All the above roots will preserve better in sand than in the common earth; but when the former cannot be had, the sandiest earth you can procure must be dispensed with.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the New York Horticultural Society was held at their room, Niblo's Garden, on the 7th inst. The Inspecting Committee of the Society, consisting of J. J. Palmer, W. R. Cooke and E. Wade, Jr, have given a report, which our limits will not permit us to insert entire. From this it appears that Dr Hosack, Patron of the Society presented 6 fine Water Melons, one of which weighed 42½ lbs. and a basket of fine Grapes. Nathaniel Prim, Esq. from his place at Hurlgate, a basket of fine Grapes, composed of some of the best kinds grown under glass, viz. Black Prince, White Hamburg, Frontignac, &c. Procured from the Vinery of Mr Perkins, of Boston, Muscat of Alexandria, Grizley Tokay, White do, Chasselas white, Red do. Hamburg Black, Cape Black. Miss Allen Wyckoff presented some excellent Scuppernon wine, made at the plantation of General Daniel N. Bateman, Tyrrel County, N. Carolina. 'A quantity of very fine fruit was procured from Boston, from Mr Downer, consisting of Bartlett, Andrews, Cushing, Harvard, and St Ghelien Pears, all of superior sorts, and deservedly esteemed.' Timothy Whittemore, Esq. Greenwich—A dish of fine figs, raised in the open air, &c. Dr Pascalis—A branch of the White Mulberry, lately introduced by him from the Horticultural Society at Paris, &c, &c.

The following are some of the Volunteer Toasts.

By the Mayor. *The culture of fruits, plants and flowers*—May the delightful task be ever honored by the sons and daughters of the republic.

Mr Bacon, on behalf of the Albany Horticultural Society—We are a *scion* taken from the parent stock—as the stock thrives so will the *scion* flourish—May both grow under the genial influence of public favor.

Judge Buel, the President of the Albany Horticultural Society, sent by him. *Horticultural improvement*—While it asks no monopoly may its rewards be as liberal as its blessings are diffusive.

Richard Hatfield, Esq. *Our sister horticultural societies*—Sisters of the same family, living without envy, and rejoicing in the number and prosperity of each other's lovers.

Benjamin Poor. *The Farmer and Horticulturist of La Grange*, who, after assisting our ancestors to defend the Nursery of Freedom, sowed seeds of the same kind in France, which he now lives to see bearing fruit abundantly.

[We regret that want of room obliges us to omit further details of the proceedings on this interesting occasion.]

MERRIMACK CATTLE SHOW.

The Merrimack N. H. County Agricultural Society are making preparations for an extensive Cattle Show and Fair and Exhibition of Domestic manufactures and Agricultural Products, at Cambridge, N. H. on the 13th and 14th days of October. Able Committees are appointed for the examination of the various articles. The agricultural Address will be delivered by the Hon. Phillip Arrigain; after which the Hon. John Vose, will deliver an address on the subject of Temperance.

MONTREAL CATTLE SHOW.

The Montreal (Canada) Agricultural Society took place at St Laurent, on the 9th inst.—Liberal premiums were awarded on Draft Horses, Neat Cattle of improved Canadian breed, as well as of other improved breeds, Sheep, Swine, Cheese, Butter, and Domestic Manufactured articles. The Show of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine was stated to be more numerous than at any former County Cattle Show, from the first institution of the Society; and the manifest improvement in all descriptions of Stock prove how extremely beneficial the exertions of the Society have been to the country; and from the number of Canadian Farmers present, it is quite evident that a great interest is excited amongst them in the improvement of Stock, and success of the institution.

How to destroy Rats.—A friend in Salem, Mass. informs us that rats are easily destroyed by sprinkling a little of the powder of Spanish flies on some buttered bread, or other food of which rats are fond, and it will soon destroy them.

Remarkable Calf.—Mr William Furness of Medford, Mass. owns a Heifer calf, which was calved the 17th of March last, and weighed on the 20th inst. 465 lbs.

NOTICE

To Dairy Farmers throughout the United States.

A first premium of one hundred dollars,

A second premium of fifty dollars

Will be paid by *The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture*, for the best BUTTER, from any State in the Union, exhibited at Boston on the second day of December, 1830.

A sum raised by private subscription has been placed in the hands of the Trustees of said Society by a number of the most respectable citizens of Boston, to pay the above premiums.

The object proposed, by procuring, if practicable, an exhibition at Boston of the best Butter made in any of the States, is to promote improvement, *near home*, in the process of making and preserving an article of very general consumption.

The country at large will also benefit by so extensive a competition for the prizes.

The quantity offered by any one person for premium, to be not less than *three hundred weight*—put up in new tubs or firkins, with the competitor's name and place of residence marked thereon. Any remarkable attention to nicety in the manner of putting up the Butter will not escape the notice of the examining committee.

As a further encouragement to become competitors, all persons who send Butter will have an opportunity, on the day after the Exhibition, to sell it at public auction without expense. The most liberal prices may be expected for a large quantity of good Butter, put up for family use, as there is, probably, no market in the Union better than that at Boston.

All parcels intended for premium, agreeably to the above notice, must be sent on or before the first day of December, to the Agricultural Warehouse, care of Mr JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 52, North Market Street, Boston, and on Thursday the second day of December at 10 o'clock, A. M., a committee of competent judges, to be appointed by the Trustees, will attend to inspect the Butter, and to award the premiums, which will be paid on the afternoon of the same day at the same

place, by the Treasurer of the Society; and on the following day, all such parcels as have not been previously disposed of at private sale, may be sold at Auction by an auctioneer appointed by the Trustees, and seasonable public notice will be given of such sale.

N. B.—Persons intending to be competitors are particularly desired to notify such intention by letter, addressed to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., post paid, Boston, several days previous to the exhibition, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

RICHARD SULLIVAN,
PETER C. BROOKS,
JOHN HEARD, JR,
GORHAM PARSONS, } *Committee of Trustees.*

Boston, Sept. 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, September 18, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples.—From JOHN PRINCE, Esq. Ribstone Pippins, very fine, and deserving more extensive cultivation; from the same, Summer Pearmain, and Early Greenings. From Mr WELLS, York Russets and Wells' Pippin, an apple of high reputation. From Mr MANNING, large fruit supposed to be the Alexander, but as it fell unripe, it could not be identified.

Pears.—From Mr HEATH, of Brookline, medium Pear, name unknown. From Mr RICHARD WARD, of Roxbury, Bartlett Pears, very large and beautiful, from Graft of 1829. From Mr JOHN GREEN, of Pepperell, Seedling Pears. From J. PRINCE, Esq. Green Catharine, very superior; Andrews Pears, very large; Fulton, Johannot, Verte Longue, and Green Satin: the two last appeared to be the same. From Mr MANNING, a fine Pear, from the garden of Mr HOOPER, of Marblehead. The tree was received from Spain several years since, and called 'Golden Beurré,' a most beautiful fruit, and unlike any other known to the Committee, but different from the Beurré D'Or, of pomological authors.

Plums.—From JOHN DERBY, Esq. of Salem, Smith's October Plums, unripe; a valuable sort ripening late in October. From Mr MANNING, Plums from the garden of Mr SECOME, of Salem; can be preserved by drying, like the European Prune.

Peaches.—From Mr E. M. RICHARDS, two sorts, Natural Clingstones, Freestones, and Old Mixon Freestone Peaches. From Mrs Sigourney, Boston, Natural Freestones, of beautiful appearance. From Mr MANNING, Alberge Peaches, Cox No. 11, a good variety.

Nectarines.—From Mr MANNING, Vermach Nectarines, Golden Clingstones, very beautiful; see No. 5, Prince's Treatise.

Grapes.—Native Grapes from Rev. G. B. PERRY, of Bradford, Dr WILLIAMS, of Cambridge Port, and Mr AMOS PERRY, of Sherburne; the last were superior, and worthy of cultivation. From Mr FOSDICK, of Charlestown, Golden Chasselas Grapes, raised in the open ground.

Bristol County Cattle Show.—This exhibition for the benefit of agriculture, mechanics, and manufactures, will be on Wednesday, October 6, at Taunton. The attention which is given to these subjects in this County, and the improvements which have been made in the several branches to which this association have extended their patronage, give promise of an exhibition, that will do honor to the County,

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Arrangements for the Exhibition at Andover, (North Parish) on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1830.

All stock, intended for premiums or exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary on or before 9 o'clock, of the morning of the day of Exhibition.

All Animals must be placed in the pens under the direction of the marshals, at 9 o'clock and must not be removed therefrom until 2 o'clock.

All Manufactured Articles must be entered and deposited in the Hall in Mrs Parker's dwelling house, near Steven's Tavern, on or before 9 o'clock. Annexed to each article must be a written description of the same, with the name of the person offering it for premium.

The Committee will examine the stock at 10 o'clock, when the keepers must be present to give any information that may be required.

The ploughing match will commence at 11 o'clock, at Mr Steven's field. All entries for these premiums must be made on or before the Monday, next previous to the day of Exhibition.

Any persons claiming the premiums offered for best working oxen or plough, will give notice thereof to DANIEL PUTNAM, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on these subjects; and will prove their claims in such manner as the committee may direct.

Gentlemen who have fine animals, not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them; and suitable pens will be provided for their accommodation.

At half past 1 o'clock, the Society will dine together at Stevens' Hall. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained at the Bar.

At 3 o'clock, the Society will meet at the North Meeting House, where an Address will be delivered by J. H. DUNCAN, Esq. of Haverhill. After which the Reports of the several committees will be read, and officers chosen for the ensuing year.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Andover, Sept. 16, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An account of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, with an interesting letter from S. P. HILDETH, Marietta, Ohio, we are obliged to defer till next week, with some communications.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Members of the above Society are informed that Diplomas are ready for delivery on the payment of the Annual contribution of two dollars each, or, any member may compound for his future contribution, by the payment of fifteen dollars. CHEEVER NEWHALL, Treasurer.

Sept. 24, 1930.

No. 36 Broad Street.

Agricultural Notice.

The members of the Worcester Agricultural Society are hereby notified, that a semi-annual meeting of said Society, will be held at Thomas' Hall, in Worcester, on Thursday, the 7th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, before noon, for the admission of members and the transaction of other business, at which place they are requested punctually to attend.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Worcester, Sept. 18, 1830.

To the Public.

The Proprietors of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries have increased the Establishment in all its departments and have an immense stock of Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, comprising all the most interesting and valuable productions of the Globe, and being fully sensible that the establishment of Nurseries in every part of our country would be a great national advantage, they now offer all the facilities in their power to advance that object.

They will furnish all articles required in quantities for Nurseries, at a liberal discount from the usual prices, and where secure, a credit will be allowed to accord with the convenience of the purchaser.

All orders will receive the greatest attention and despatch.

Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y.

Sept. 14, 1830.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A good assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, in fine order—a more particular enumeration next week.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP;
ORCHARD GRASS;
TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;
FOWL MEADOW GRASS;
LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;
RED CLOVER;
WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also
WINTER WHEAT, from Genesee,
BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEASE,

and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. Aug. 13.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Bees for Sale.

Persons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's Patent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of Charlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with Beard's Patent Hives, gratis, for their own family use only. The prices of swarms vary, according to their weight and quality. November and December is considered the best time for removing the Bees; they can be engaged, however, at any time previous. All orders, either for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, will be faithfully executed.

if

Sept. 10.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pont—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830.) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter Radish—all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 10.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 acres—on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereon—a thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. ept1 Aug. 27.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	-	barrel	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	-	bushel		90
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	-	"	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6	7
Skimmed milk,	-	"	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel	5 75	5 87
Genesee,	-	"	5 37	5 62
Rye, best,	-	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	-	bushel	58	68
Rye,	-	"	65	67
Barley,	-	"	60	65
Oats,	-	"	32	35
HAY,	-	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	11 50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	-	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	-	ton.	3 50	3 50
PORK, clear,	-	barrel	19 00	20 00
Navy, mess,	-	"	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel		2 00
Orchard Grass,	-	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	-	"		4 00
Red Top (northern),	-	"	62	75
Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	
White Honeysuckle Clover,	-	"		38
Red Clover, (northern)	-	"	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	"	50	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	-	"	30	35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	-	"	60	65
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	47	47
Merino, half blood,	-	"	45	55
Merino, quarter,	-	"	37	50
Native, washed,	-	"	45	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	"	52	50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	-	"	42	55
Pulled, " spinning, first sort	-	"		42

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	8	10
whole hogs,	-	"	5	6
VEAL,	-	"	4	8
MUTTON,	-	"	4	12
POULTRY,	-	"	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	"	11	10
Lump, best,	-	"	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	11	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	-	bushel.		35
Indian, retail,	-	"		75
POTATOS, new,	-	"	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality,] new	-	barrel.	1 00	1 50

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Sept. 21.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 714 Beef Cattle, 667 Stores, 2840 Sheep, and 1152 Swine. Nearly all the Beef Cattle and Sheep were sold, and about half the Stores and Swine. Market quite spirited.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—An advance of 17 a 25c from last week—we quote \$3.50 a \$4.50, (one pair were taken at \$1.75) although a much larger number than usual were taken at 4.50, also at 4.25, and 4; the barrellers have taken hold, though rather light.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales quick, and prices advanced; we noticed two large cosset wethers taken for about \$7.00 each; three were taken for about \$4 and nine at \$3; one lot of 80 old Sheep, at 2.55, one lot of 50 at \$2, one lot of 80 at 1.80, one lot of 40 at 1.75, several lots at 1.50 a 1.58, several at 1.33 a 1.38, and one lot at 1.17, and one at 1.12½.

Swine.—One lot of 50 old hogs were taken at 4c; one lot of 20 Shoats at 4½c. one of 25 at 4½c. one of 40 at 4c. one of 20 at 3c.

MISCELLANIES.

SONG.

Whither, ah! whither is my lost love straying—
Upon what pleasant land beyond the sea?
Oh! ye winds now playing,
Like airy spirits round my temples, free,
Fly and tell him this from me.

Tell him, sweet winds, that, in my woman's bosom,
My young love still retains its perfect power,
Or like the summer blossom,
Still changing from the bud to the full-grown flower,
Grows with every passing hour.

Say, and say gently, that since we two have parted,
How little joy—much sorrow I have known,
Only not broken hearted,
Because I muse upon bright moments gone,
And think and dream of him alone.

WAR.

Where'er contending nations fight
For private pique or public right;
Armies are rais'd, the fleets are mann'd,
They combat both by sea and land.
Then, after many battles pass'd,
Both tired of blows, make peace at last;
What is it, after all, the people get?
Why—widows, orphans, taxes, wooden legs and debt.

EPITAPH

On Thomas Kemp, hanged for Sheep Stealing.

Here lies the body of Thomas Kemp,
Who lived by wool, but died by hemp;
There's nothing would suffice this glutton,
But, with the fleece, to steal the mutton;
Had he but work'd, and lived uprighter,
He'd ne'er been hung for a sheep-biter.

Description of a Cow.—At the sale of a farming stock in Gloucestershire, in England, the auctioneer gave the following extempore description of a cow:

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes,
Short in her legs, thin in her thighs,
Big in her ribs, wide in her pins,
Full in her bosom, small in her shins,
Long in her face, fine in her tail,
And never deficient in filling her pail.

The following toast was given by Judge Fiske, at the late celebration of the anniversary of the Charleston Forensic Club:

The Lawyer's Declaration—

*Fee simple and a simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees, FEE-male.*

This reminds us of an elegant and complimentary tetrastric attributed to the Doctor's illustrious poetical namesake, the late R. B. Sheridan, who having on one occasion, staid—not *away*, but too long *with* his fair one, exclaimed at parting—

Too long I've staid—forgive the crime,
Like moments flew the hours;
How lightly falls the foot of time,
Where'er he treads on flowers.

When Dr Sheridan called one morning on Miss M'Fadan, to take his leave of her for a few days, the young lady asked, in a tone that well expressed more than the words accompanied it, how long he intended to stay away? To which he immediately replied—

You ask how long I'll stay from thee:
Suppress those rising fears;
If you should reckon time like me,
Perhaps ten thousand years.

Bad Singing.—There was something of novelty, it is true, but not less of reason, in the proceedings of a late esteemed minister of New England, who at the close of a very badly sung psalm, read another to the choir, saying, 'you must try again, for it is impossible to preach after such singing.'

DR HAMILTON.

Doctor Robert Hamilton, a most profound, clear-headed, and amiable man, frequently became so absorbed in his own reflections as to lose the perception of external things, and almost that of his own identity and existence. In public the man was a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance; went to his classes in the College on the dark mornings, with one of her white stockings on one leg, and one of his own black ones on the other; often spent the whole time of the meeting in moving from the table the hats of the students, which they as constantly returned; sometimes invited them to call on him and then fined them for calling to insult him. He would run against a cow in the road, turn round, beg her pardon, 'Madam,' and hope she was not hurt. At other times he would run against posts and chide them for not getting out of the way; and yet his conversation, at the same time, if anybody happened to be with him, was perfect logic and perfect music. A volume might be filled with anecdotes of this amiable and excellent man, all tending to prove how wide the distinction is between first-rate thought, and that merely animal use of the organs of sense which prevents ungifted mortals from walking into wells.—The fish market in Aberdeen is near the Dee, and has a stream passing through it that falls into that river. The fish-women expose their wares in large baskets. The doctor one day marched into the place, where he was attracted by a curiously carved stone in a stack of chimneys. He advanced towards it till he was interrupted by one of the benches, from which, however, he tumbled a basket into the stream, and the fish which it contained were speedily borne towards their native element. The visage of the lady was instantly in lightning and her voice in thunder, but the object of her wrath was deaf to the loudest sounds, and blind to the most alarming colours. She stamped, gesticulated, and scolded; brought a crowd that filled the place; but the philosopher turned not from his eager gaze, and his inward meditations on the stone. While the woman's breath held good, she did not seem to heed his indifference, but when that began to fail, and the violence of her acts moved not one muscle of the object, her rage felt no bounds; she seized him by the breast, and yelling in an effort of despair, 'Speak to me or I'll burst,' sank down in a state of complete exhaustion, and before she had recovered, the Doctor's reverie was over and he had taken his departure.

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.

Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was regarded by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproof, and begged the favor of his friend's company at supper, on an evening which he named; at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially,—his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given. Supper was at last announced, and the guests invited to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher filled with water. All were helped, none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty was unconquerable, he rose and addressed them, 'My friends, any one who can subsist upon saw-dust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage.'—*Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.*

A sailor who had been round the world with Capt. Cook, returned in safety to his native village. Of course, it was supposed that he must know more than anybody else; the whole village gathered round him to ask questions. He seemed to have little to say for himself, 'till some one asked him, if the world was round? Then with a tone of authority, he exclaimed, 'As to that, I'll tell you what it is; they say the world is round—but I've been all round it, and I'll be — if it ain't as flat as this table!'

At the time Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the Court of Death in this city, he sent the late Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed, 'Admit the bearer to the Court of Death;' the old gentleman never having heard of the picture, was utterly

confounded—'I expected to go before long,' said he,—'but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons.'

The Camel.—It is intended to introduce this useful animal into the South of France. Should it be found possible to naturalize, the advantages would no doubt be great. Its patience, hardy nature, and power of enduring fatigue, are proverbial.

Silk in Sweden.—A company for the production of silk in Sweden has been established at Stockholm. The prince-royal has made them a grant of land sufficient for transplanting 2,400 mulberry trees, of from two to four years old, which are placed at the disposal of the society.

110 pigeons were lately taken from Antwerp to London, and released, to see if they would find their way back.—The swiftest pigeon flew to Antwerp in 5½ hours; distance 186 miles.

There has been a severe drought in the Southern and Western sections of the United States, while we at the East have been deluged with rain. The Southern papers speak with rapture of a copious rain, but say they want more.

What is Life?—There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnot's Elements of Physics.

The function, by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details, but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question—What is LIFE? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called seeds and ova, which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence: but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious LIFE! that something, under the influence of which each little germ in due time swells out, to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and proportions. One such substance thus becomes a beauteous rose bush; another a noble oak; a third an eagle, a fourth an elephant—yea, in the same way, out of the rude materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants, and bits of animal flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness with strength, or of the gentler woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it—or the lips which pour forth sweetest eloquence—of the larynx, which by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music: and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the skull, whose delicate and curious texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of creation.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HOW JESSE BUEL.
Framingham, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1830.

NO. 11.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR FESSENDEN—Among the miseries of the Farmer and the Gardener there are none so provoking, none so injurious to the peace, and the temper, as bad seeds and misnamed fruit trees. Among the causes of the latter, the most prominent is the self-confidence in personal skill, and judgment of fruits by their bark and buds. Let those who feel this confidence, take warning by the following examples of recent occurrence.

Is it true, as I have understood from high authority, that pear scions of Mr Knight's last transmission have been mistaken, even at that most accurate establishment, the Linnean Garden at Flushing, for apple scions, and inserted as such during the last year? If this is not so, I shall be glad to be undeceived.

It is true that an old, experienced, well educated gardener inserted apple scions on a pear stock of 15 years old, and the error was never detected till a pear shoot started below. It is true, that an accurate, cautious, and thoroughly experienced cultivator, after due examination, took an unmarked pear scion for an apple and inserted it as such. These three facts have come to my notice. If then very careful and observing men have mistaken two distinct species for each other, how can we feel any confidence in those who would hazard the sending varieties of the same fruit on the very fluctuating criteria of bark and buds? We hope there are no such bold men now, and that the race ceased with the pomologist, who, with his list in his pocket, scorned to consult it.

AGRICOLA.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ST MICHAEL PEARS.

MR FESSENDEN—In the 6th No. page 41, of the present volume of your useful paper, I observe a paragraph over the signature of a 'Subscriber,' lamenting 'the unfruitfulness and the decay of the St Michael Pear Trees, of which he has a considerable number of different ages, and almost of every size on his farm; and inquiring what may be the probable cause of their unproductiveness.' It is difficult even to conjecture what is the cause, without a more definite knowledge of their aspect and situation; whether growing in green sward, or under tith, whether they have ever been bearers, or have recently become so. I exceedingly regret to hear frequently mentioned, and also to see in your paper, that this delicious fruit has of late become, in the vicinity of Boston, an uncertain bearer; and that the fruit, when any is produced, is much deteriorated. I regret it the more from the fear that the promulgation of these facts (which may arise from local causes) may lead to, or induce the neglect of the cultivation of this excellent variety, which in this section is of recent acquisition. It is not more than 20 or 25 years since I have witnessed their cultivation here, and of course the trees are all young, or in their prime and vigor, and I have never known one instance of one being otherwise than an abundant bearer, and that with little variation every year.

From these and other facts your Subscriber can

make his own deductions. The trees are growing on a light sandy soil, and annually cultivated as a kitchen garden. From the precocity of bearing in this variety, and their abundant bearing, the inference may be fairly drawn, that they are not of long duration, and others ought to be coming on in succession.

I send you herewith, a small sample, that you may judge, if the fruit has so deteriorated, what it may have been in the 'green tree.' The sample sent is selected; the whole produce are not equally large.

Yours, very respectfully,

ST MICHAEL.

Plymouth, Sept. 27, 1830.

THE LUPIN.

MR FESSENDEN—Inclosed is the seed of the Lupin Bean, used as a manure for the soil in Madeira and the Western Islands. I believe it is not unlike a flower, which is often seen in gardens and flower pots in this country. The seed I forward to you was received lately from the Western Islands by Mr Smith, of Singing, N. Y.

It is said by the gentleman from whom they were received, that this bean is extensively used there as a dressing for land, and is much valued. It is sowed in October, and in April, when in the white flower, it is ploughed in. Perhaps in this climate it would not do so well as where the winters are milder.

I do not know that you will be at all interested in this plant, but I take the liberty to inclose the seed, and give you a statement of facts.

They were kindly given to me by the above named gentleman, and should any more particular information be desired by yourself or any of your readers, a letter directed to James Smith, Singing, N. Y. will be cheerfully acknowledged. Mr Smith is interested in the subject of agricultural improvement, and would be happy to spread through the country in which he resides, or through New England, any useful information which he may possess.

G. D. A.

Remarks by the Editor—Lupin is a genus of plants comprising a great many species, most of which are cultivated in gardens, on account of their beautiful flowers.

In November, 1821, S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. addressed a letter to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, then Editor of the American Farmer, from which the following is extracted.

'Among the various plants applied as green dressings for the restoration of worn out soils, the WHITE LUPIN stands pre-eminent in those climates that will permit their growth between the periods of seed time and harvest. That a trial may be had with them, I have forwarded half a bushel of the seed, which I trust you will cheerfully distribute for the benefit of our Southern brethren. They were sent to me from Fayal; and the following account which I have collected of the effects of their culture, will, at least serve to convince us that the Earth 'ever subservient to the wants of man,' when exhausted by his insatiable demands, requires from him but a little mechanical aid, to enable her still to spread his walks with flowers and his table with plenty. The island of Fayal, though in the same parallel

of latitude with Maryland, is subject to a temperature seldom above 80 or below 50 degrees of Fahrenheit. The soil is thin, and incumbent on scoria and other undecomposed volcanic substances; but naturally exceedingly fertile. For a long period of time, every part accessible to the plough has been in tillage; and, with the exception of selected patches, shifted for flax, under alternate crops of wheat and Indian corn, (the latter being the chief food of the laboring classes.) Such a system of severe cropping, the sources for manure very limited, and without the advantage of improved implements or modes of culture, caused a visible deterioration of the soil; the crops lessened from year to year; partial importations were resorted to; and the well born of the island became seriously apprehensive of the most distressing consequences.

'Providentially some 15 or 20 years since the White Lupin was introduced from Italy, and though it came by accident to a people strongly bigoted to old practices of husbandry, the cultivation soon became general.

'The wheat and corn are harvested in August, the land is soon after ploughed, and Lupins sown on the surface, or but slightly covered, at the rate of two bushels per acre. In February they flower, and are then turned in with the wheat, corn or flax in their several rotations. By this management a progressive improvement of the soil has become apparent; there are no longer apprehensions of famine; a very redundant population subsists; and besides supplying 10,000 in the neighboring island of Pico, where scarce anything but the rine is cultivated, a surplus is often sent to other islands, and in some instances to Lisbon.

'Lupins are ranked by gardeners among the hardy annuals, but I am not able to say what degree of frost they will bear. From a single experiment I am led to believe that, owing to the drought to which our climate is subject, not much advantage will be derived by sowing them on summer fallows as a dressing for winter crops. Their application to spring crops in those sections of our country where they can be grown in season for that purpose, will probably become the first object of experiments.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Directions for the gathering and preserving herbs, for medicinal and culinary purposes.—Herbs are, generally, in their greatest perfection when the foliage is fully expanded and they begin to flower. At this time, in a fair, dry day, they should be collected and carefully dried in the shade. When perfectly dry they should be pressed into the shape of a common brick by means of a curb for that purpose. They should be, immediately after taken from the press, papered, labelled and put into a box, and kept in a dry place for use.

The common practice is—The good woman of the house collects such a number of herbs as she thinks may be necessary and useful for her family, without much reference to the state of the plants or the season of the year. When collected they are tied with a string and hung up, or laid on a

shelf in the garret, there to remain with other combustibles, in the air, until wanted.

In the dead of the night, perhaps, an herb is wanted—a person is sent with a light to bring it in a hurry, and after tumbling over and over, a number of different kinds, it is at length found, having been exposed so long to the action of the air, as to have lost its flavor. If in this manner, turning over in a hurry, a heap of dry combustible matters with one hand, and holding the light carelessly with the other, if the house is not set on fire, it is a lucky circumstance. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

R. G.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was held at their Hall, on Saturday the 18th inst. when the following Officers were elected.

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *Roxbury.*

VICE PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., *Dorchester.*

JOHN C. GRAY, *Boston.*

ENOCH BARTLETT, *Roxbury.*

ELIAS PHINNEY, *Lexington.*

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Boston.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D., *Boston.*

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Boston.*

COUNSELLORS.

Augustus Aspinwall, <i>Brookline.</i>	John Lemist, <i>Roxbury.</i>
Thomas Brewer, <i>Roxbury.</i>	S. A. Shurtliff, <i>Boston.</i>
Henry A. Bredt, <i>Lynn.</i>	Benjamin Rodman, <i>New Bedford.</i>
B. W. Crowninshield, <i>Salem.</i>	John B. Russell, <i>Boston.</i>
J. G. Cogswell, <i>Northampton.</i>	Charles Senior, <i>Roxbury.</i>
Nathaniel Davenport, <i>Milton.</i>	William H. Sumner, <i>Dorchester.</i>
E. H. Derby, <i>Salem.</i>	Charles Tappan, <i>Boston.</i>
Samuel Downer, <i>Dorchester.</i>	Jacob Tidd, <i>Roxbury.</i>
Oliver Fiske, <i>Worcester.</i>	M. A. Ward, M. D., <i>Salem.</i>
B. V. French, <i>Boston.</i>	Jona. Winslow, <i>Brighton.</i>
J. M. Gougeon, <i>Boston.</i>	William Worthington, <i>Dorchester.</i>
T. W. Harris, M. D., <i>Milton.</i>	Elijah Vose, <i>Dorchester.</i>
Samuel Jaques, Jr., <i>Charlestown.</i>	Aaron D. Williams, <i>Roxbury.</i>
Jos. G. Joy, <i>Boston.</i>	E. M. Richards, <i>Dedham.</i>
William Kenrick, <i>Newton.</i>	

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &c.

ELIAS PHINNEY, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL DOWNER,

OLIVER FISKE,

ROBERT MANNING,

CHARLES SENIOR,

ELIJAH VOSE,

WM. KENRICK,

E. M. RICHARDS.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

DANIEL CHANDLER, *Chairman.*

JACOB TIDD,

AARON D. WILLIAMS,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,

NATHANIEL SEEVER,

LEONARD STONE.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREEN-HOUSES.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Chairman.*

JOATHAN WINSHIP,

JOSEPH G. JOY,

DAVID HAGGERSTON,
GEORGE W. PRATT.

ON THE LIBRARY.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman.*

JOHN C. GRAY,

JACOB BIGELOW,

T. W. HARRIS,

E. H. DERRY,

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON THE SYNONYMS OF FRUITS.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL G. PERKINS,

SAMUEL DOWNER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL DOWNER, *Chairman.*

GEORGE W. BRIMMER,

CHARLES TAPPAN,

J. B. RUSSELL,

ELIJAH VOSE.

The following Gentlemen were admitted as Members of the Society.

RICHARD FLETCHER, *Boston.*

JOSEPH B. JOY, "

SAMUEL H. BRADFORD, "

ROBERT T. PAINE, "

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Salem.*

RUSSELL FREEMAN, *New Bedford.*

JOHN MACKAY, *Boston.*

EDWARD ELDRIDGE, "

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Cambridgeport.*

S. P. HILDRETH, of Marietta, Ohio, was elected an honorary member.

VOTED, That the alterations which have from time to time been made in the Constitution and By-Laws, with a correct list of all the members and standing Committees of the Society, be appended to the Anniversary Address.

The following letter from S. P. HILDRETH, Esq., addressed to the President, was read. It was accompanied with a drawing of a fine Seedling Pear, to which the Society was requested by the writer, to affix a name, and they accordingly gave it that of the BURLINGAME.

TO GENERAL DEARBORN—

DEAR SIR—From your known attachment and devotion to the culture of fine fruits, made known to me through the medium of the N. E. Farmer, I take the liberty of forwarding to you the drawing and description of a pear, which I think deserves to be preserved among the native fruits of our common country. The drawing was made by myself, but I practise the art so seldom that it lacks much of the nicety of a good artist, though you may rely on it as correct. The seed from which this pear originated was collected by the wife of Mr C. Burlingame, a daughter of the late Gen. Rufus Putnam, in New Jersey as early as the year 1790, and saved among other seeds from fruits eaten on their journey from Massachusetts to Marietta. These seeds were planted the following winter in a nursery and transplanted in due time into an orchard on the Ohio bottom a mile below Marietta. This tree happened to be planted on the base of a poor clayey hill, at the extremity of a row; its growth was tardy and it was not known to be a pear tree until it produced fruit in its 14th or 18th year—since then it has been a regular bearer and free from the blight, so ruinous to all other pear trees in this part of Ohio. The following is a description of the fruit &c. (The drawing is accurate as to size of fruit and leaf.)

Tree pyramidal, with a broad base—Wood strong, light brown inclined to green, sprinkled with numerous light colored, fine dots—Leaves large on the young wood; oval, pointed and nearly

flat, with a finely serrated margin—Petioles, long and strong—leaves numerous about the fruit buds, from two to six on each bud, but smaller than on the young wood. Fruit medium size; skin when ripe, yellow, with fine green dots and on the tawny side of a rich crimson—surface smooth, with slight longitudinal depressions—Flesh melting, white, very juicy, sugary and delicious; in eating from the middle of July to the last of August, best when ripening on the tree, but very good if gathered when hard and ripened in the house; a great and constant bearer.

This pear is probably of the Bergamot family, impregnated with the golden Beurré or Crassanne. I can find no pear in Cox's work which answers to this.—If you know a more proper name than the one given by me please suggest it.

Fruits of most kinds, suitable to this climate were early and extensively cultivated. The tree, grew most luxuriantly, and bore fruit when very young. I have seen pears of the variety called 'pound pear,' weigh 36 or 38 ounces—but most of the trees are either dead or in a perishing condition. The last spring, or early part of summer has been rather the most ruinous to pear trees of any since 1822—many of them died; but latterly the young trees had been quite healthy, I view it as a disease of plethora. The tree becomes from its luxuriant growth too full of sap, and a sudden check to its circulation by cold, or a depression of 30 or 40 degrees of temperature, in the latter part of May or June, when the juices circulate more rapidly, is certain to be followed by what is called 'blight.' Trees planted in a poor, hard, clayey or gravelly soil, I have noticed are much more healthy, than those in a rich soil, and especially if highly manured. Doubtless some trees perish by the ravages of the 'Scolytus Pyri'; but for one by this insect, ten die by blight or plethora, in this vicinity. I have examined many trees for this purpose, but could never find one whose disease could be attributed to this insect.

Plums and Nectarines, are tormented by the puncturing instruments of the little curculio, and in my orchard have as yet set at defiance my plans for their preservation. I have tried paying under the trees extensively, but without benefit. My next trial will be with sulphur and soap suds thrown over the leaves and fruit, through the month of May. It is to be hoped your Horticultural Societies, will raise a sufficient bounty to encourage some one to give full attention to the matter till a remedy is found. I have the stones of a wild plum, whose fruit is the size of a moderate peach, brought from near Granville in this state. The tree is small, and a regular bearer. If they do well I can furnish you some of the scions, and also some from the Burlg Pear, if you wish for them. Being a cultivator and admirer of fine flowers, I am anxious to obtain a few seeds of the Clarkia Pulchella and Schizanthus pinnatus, sent to your Society, last spring, from Paris. If the plants have ripened their seeds, a few might be sent in a letter, by mail. We have several handsome wild flowers, cultivated in my garden from which I could furnish seeds—two or three varieties of Phlox, as many Perennial Delphinium, &c, which could be furnished in exchange for some of your exotics, without much trouble.

Wishing you continual health, and abundant satisfaction in your horticultural pursuits, I remain your friend.

S. P. HILDRETH.

Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1830.

The Society was then adjourned to Saturday, the 25th inst.

Of the general principles of rearing, managing and feeding domestic animals.

Immediately after the birth of every animal, even of such as are domesticated, the rudiments of its education, as well as its bodily nourishment, are necessarily given by the mother. For this purpose the latter should, during her pregnancy, have been daily protected against all extremes of temperature well provided with shade and shelter, and abundantly supplied with food and water. When the period of gestation arrives, she should, in general, also be separated from the rest of the flock or herd, and by whatever means the case may demand, kept comfortable and tranquil.

After the birth, the first interference on the part of man should be that of supplying the mother with food of a light and delicate quality, compared to that which she had been in the habit of using, and also of administering the same description of food to the offspring, so far as it may by its nature be able to use it. The gentlest treatment should accompany these operations; and the opportunity taken of familiarizing both parent and offspring with man, by gently caressing them, or at least, by familiar treatment on the part of the attendant.

As the animal increases in size and strength, they should have abundance of air, exercise, and food, according to their natures; and whatever is attempted by man in the way of taming or teaching should be conducted on mild and conciliating principles, rather than on those of harshness and compulsion. Caresses, or familiar treatment, should generally be accompanied by small supplies of food, at least at first, as an inducement to render the animal submissive to them; afterwards habit will, even in the inferior creation, render the familiarities of man agreeable to them for their own sake; but even then, to keep up these feelings, small portions of select food should frequently be employed as a reward. By contrasting this method with that of taming or teaching animals by fear or compulsion, the advantages of the former mode will be evident.

Interest is the grand mover of animals, as well as man. In taming by fear, all the interest which the animal has, is the avoiding an evil; in taming by caresses and food, it is the attainment of enjoyment. The most extraordinary results are recorded as having been obtained by the mild mode with almost every species of animal on which it has been tried; to this may be advantageously joined, in the more powerful animal, hunger and fatigue. The breeder Bakewell, surgeon Hund informs us, at an advanced period of life, not only conquered a vicious restive horse, but, without the assistance of either grooms or jockies, taught this horse to obey his verbal orders with as great attention as the most accomplished animal that was ever educated at Astley's school. Bakewell was accustomed to say, that his horse could do everything but speak. The method which he took to conquer this vicious animal was never told, even to his own domestics. He ordered his own saddle and bridle to be put on the horse, which at that time was thought to be ungovernable, when he was prepared for a journey of two or three hundred miles; and, that no one might be witness to the contest, he led the horse till he was beyond the reach of observation; how far he walked, or in what manner this great business was accom-

plished, was never known; but when he returned from his journey, the horse was as gentle as a lamb and would obey his master's verbal orders on all occasions. When what are called irrational animals are taught such strict obedience to the command of a superior order, it is generally supposed to be the effect of fear; but Bakewell never made use of whip or spur. When on horseback he had a strong walking stick in his hand, which he made the most use of when on foot; he always rode with a slack rein, which he frequently let lie upon the horse's neck, and so great was his objections to spurs, that he never wore them. It was his opinion that all such animals might be conquered by gentle means; and such was his knowledge of animal nature, that he seldom failed in his opinion, whether his attention was directed to the body or the mind.—*Agri. Mem. page 127.*

TO DRY PEACHES.

The following mode of drying peaches is adopted by Thomas Belankee, of Egg Harbor, New Jersey.

He has a small house with a stove in it, and drawers in the sides of the house, lathed at their bottoms. Each drawer will hold nearly half a bushel of peaches, which should be ripe, and not peeled, but cut in two and laid on the laths with their skins downwards so as to save the juice. On shoving the drawer in they are soon dried by the hot air of the stove, and laid up.—Peaches thus dried eat like raisins. With a paring machine, which may be had for a dollar or two, apples or pears may be pared, and sufficient quantity dried to keep a family in pies, and apple bread and milk, till apples come again. With a paring machine, one person can pare for five or six cutters.

LIQUID MANURE.

In Flanders, according to Loudon, 'Urine cisterns are formed in the fields to receive *purchased* liquid manure: but for that made in the farm yard, generally in the yard, or under the stable. In the latter case, the urine is conducted from each stall to a common grating, through which it descends into the vault; from thence it is taken up by a pump: in the best regulated farmeries there is a partition in the cistern, with a valve to admit the contents of the first space into the second, to be preserved there free from the more recent acquisition, *age adding considerable to its efficacy*. This species of manure is relied on beyond any other, upon all the light soils throughout Flanders, and even upon the strong lands (originally so rich as to preclude the necessity of manure) is now coming into great esteem, being considered applicable to most crops, and to all the varieties of soil.—*Encyclopedia of Agriculture.*

Remarks by the editor of the N. E. Farmer—With regard to 'age adding considerably to the efficacy' of this sort of manure, we perceive there exists a difference of opinion. Sir Humphrey Davy says 'During the putrefaction of urine the greatest part of the soluble animal matter that it contains is destroyed; it should consequently be used as fresh as possible; but if not mixed with solid matter, it should be diluted with water, as when pure it contains too large a quantity of animal matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for absorption by the roots of plants. Putrid urine,' however, continues Sir Humphrey, 'abounds in ammonical salts; and though less active than fresh urine, is a very powerful manure.'

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall—his bull is from two to five years old, and he works him. He seldom lets his work drive him. Has a cooking stove with plenty of pipe to it. The wood lots he possesses are fenced. His sled is housed in summer, and his cart, ploughs and wheelbarrow, winter and summer, when not in use; has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses—Does not feed his hogs with whole grain—Lights may be seen in his house often before break of day in winter—His hog pen is boarded inside and out—has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall—All his manure is carried out from his buildings and barn yard twice in the year, and chip dung once a year—His cattle are almost all tied up in the winter—He begins to find out that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable—Raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock as he does for his family—Has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house—Has more lamps in his house than candlesticks—Has a house on purpose to keep his ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up—He has a large barn and a small house—seldom has more pigs than cows—adjoining his hog pen he has a hole to put weeds and sods, and makes three loads of best manure from every old hog and two from every pig. A good farmer in this country begins to find out that steaming vegetables can be done at one third the expense of boiling—and that Mangel Wurtzel, Miller, Altringham Carrot, and Ruta Baga are things worth thinking of—he fences before he ploughs and manures before he sows—He deals more for cash than on credit.

CATTLE STALLS.

The common cattle stalls of our country are so ill contrived and so straightened in their dimensions, that the cattle are constrained to lie down, in part, in their own dung. This dries and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not relieved till they shed their hair in the spring. They are thus rendered *uncomfortable*. To be uncomfortable is to suffer some degree of pain; and no one will suppose that animals in pain can thrive, or preserve their *plight*, with the same food, equally with others perfectly at ease. Even hogs, though prone to wallow in the mire, in warm weather, are always pleased with a dry bed, and thrive best when kept clean.—*Col. Pickering.*

Vegetable Extract. In the north of France an excellent extract of the herbs used in Soups and broths is made by boiling them very slowly with a sufficient quantity of salt, and afterwards evaporating the fluid. A little of this extract, dissolved with gum in water arabic in hot water, is said to make capital Soup.

The Selectmen in Amesbury and Salisbury, have determined not to recommend any one to retail spirits in those towns. The Selectmen of Newbury, have been forbidden, by a vote of the people, to grant any licenses.

A boy named Perez Wade has been sentenced in Plymouth to 6 months imprisonment for stealing fruit; it was a second offence.

Commerce of Boston.—From the 12th to the 20th of September, 64 vessels were entered at the Custom House in this city, from foreign ports, and will probably pay duties to the amount of \$400,000.

From the New York Farmer.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODUCING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO AUTUMN.

By Michael Floy, Vice President of the N. Y. Horticultural Society.

Continued from page 75.

I shall now select a list of hardy flowering shrubs, calculated for shrubberies, clumps, and ornamental planting. The collection will furnish a flowering succession from the early spring, until late in the fall. They are all to be obtained at the nurseries here, and at prices as stated above.

Amorpha fruticosa—Indigo shrub, with handsome bunches of purple flowers in great quantities. *Amygdalus nana*, Dwarf double flowering Almond, a very beautiful dwarf shrub, about 3 feet high. *Aralia spinosa* or Angelica tree, about 10 feet high, flowers in very large bunches, and continues a long season. *Cytisus Laburnum*, or Golden chain, a most elegant shrub, with long racemes or bunches of yellow flowers, in the greatest profusion—there are two kinds, the English, and the Scotch Laburnum. The Scotch is the largest, forming a pretty large shrub; the English kind is greener, more compact, and by some, thought to be the handsomest—they ought to be in every garden. *Calycanthus floridus*, Alspice or sweet scented shrub, a native of the Southern States; the flowers are of a very dark chocolate color, and the fragrance very much resembles ripe strawberries, easily kept where once introduced—the shrub generally grows about 5 feet high in gardens. *Ceanothus americanus*, Red root, or Jersey Tea tree, worth having a plant or two in the collection, as it flowers in profusion.—*Cercis silvestris*, or Judas tree. The flowers appear very early, before the leaves come out, and make a fine appearance—as it grows rather tall, it is calculated for the back row of the shrubbery. *Coletea arborescens*, or Bladder Senna, having bunches of yellow flowers, which are succeeded by seeds in a kind of bladder, calculated for the back or centre row of shrubberies.

Crotagus oxyacantha, the Hawthorn. It makes a pretty appearance planted out singly in the back or centre row, the flowers are very fragrant, it is sometimes called the Pride of May; the double white, double scarlet, and single scarlet Hawthorn, are extremely beautiful, and ought to be in every plantation. Hawthorn hedges are much used in England, where they look very handsome when kept clipped, but they do not answer so well in this country, the heat of our summers causing the leaves to fall off early, often in July; on that account they are not much used—we have several things which are better calculated for that purpose.

Cydonia japonica, or *Pyrus japonica*, a very beautiful scarlet flowering shrub, from Japan, has not been in cultivation here for many years. It is found to be very hardy, resisting our most severe frosts; it is evergreen, flowers very early, and continues a long time. A second flowering takes place in the latter part of the summer. It is every way a desirable shrub. *Daphne Mazerium*, one of our most early flowering shrubs, often flowering in February, and very sweet scented. It is rather tender in some situations, but will stand our ordinary winters very well in a sheltered situation.

Dirca palustris, or Leather wood, a pretty little shrub, growing very regular in shape, and has the appearance of a large tree in miniature; it is a native of our northern states, the flowers appear

very early, are yellow, and come out before the leaves.

Gymnocladus canadensis, or Kentucky Coffee tree. The berries have a resemblance to coffee, and are said to be used for this purpose; however it is a beautiful tree, with handsome feathered leaves, and makes a fine contrast with others. It should be planted in the back or centre of the plantation, and is very hardy.

Halesia diptera and *Halesia tetraptera*, two winged and four winged Silver bell, or snow drop tree. They are both natives of the Southern States, but perfectly hardy here; our most severe winters do not hurt them. The former kind flowers a month later than the latter kind, which flowers early in May. They are both elegant shrubs.

Hibiscus syriacus, *fl. pleno*. The double flowering althea frutex, of which there are several varieties, the double white, double red, and white, and striped, are the most showy; they commence their flowering late in July, and continue till fall, coming in at a very acceptable time. The single kinds, of which there are many varieties, are scarce worth cultivating, the double ones being raised quite as well, and are equally hardy. These are indispensable in every plantation.

Hypericum frutescens. Shrubby Hypericum; there are several species of this small beautiful shrub, all natives of the Southern States, but perfectly hardy here. They all flower in the greatest profusion, and continue for a long season. They should be planted in the front row.

Kerria japonica, or *Corechorus japonica*—yellow Japan Globe flower; although a native of Japan, like many other Japan flowers, it is perfectly hardy here. It flowers in the greatest profusion at all times, except in the very dead of winter, and will grow almost in any soil or situation.

Kalreuteria paniculata,—Japan bladder tree, or Kalreuterius. This is another hardy shrub from Japan. It has long racemes of flowers, succeeded by bladder like fruit, and is worthy of cultivation in every good collection.

Ligustrum vulgare, *virens*. Large European Privet, a very handsome evergreen shrub, flowering in great profusion, and succeeded by bunches of black round berries. It bears clipping well, and is therefore well calculated for hedges, or to enclose ornamental plantations. It grows quick, and is well adapted to our climate, and when planted in a hedge row, and kept clipped, it makes a beautiful hedge, and ought to be in more general use.

Philadelphus coronaris, or common syringa, is very ornamental, producing its sweet scented flowers early, and in abundance, and also sweet scented *Philadelphus inodorous*, and *P. grandiflorus*, Garland syringa, both natives of the Southern states, but quite hardy here. The flowers are large, and they keep their flowering for several months in wreaths or garlands—it is well calculated for the centre row, and also to hide unsightly objects. It has a beautiful effect when mixed with monthly honey-suckle, &c.

Persica or *Amygdalus Persica*, *fl. rosea pleno*—The double flowering Peach is very beautiful in shrubberies. It sometimes bears fruit, but it is cultivated entirely for its beautiful blossoms. A few trees also of the Chinese double flowering apple, *Pyrus spectabilis*, has also a beautiful effect for the same purpose.

Rhus cotinus, Venetian sumach, Aaron's beard, sometimes called fringe tree, is a fine shrub, calcu-

lated for the centre of the clump or shrubbery. Its large branches of fringe remaining all summer, give it a curious and striking effect.

Ribes Missouriensis, or Missouri currant; there are two species of this very ornamental shrub from Missouri, introduced by Lewis and Clarke; they are quite hardy, and flower in great profusion.

Robinia glutinosa, and *Robinia hispida*, the former a pretty large shrub, with large bunches of flowers in great abundance, the other a smaller shrub—they are both of them worthy of a place in all large collections.

Sorbus aucuparia, Mountain ash, or Roan tree—This is a very beautiful shrub of the larger size, the leaves are ornamental, the flowers and fruit which are produced in large bunches, are beautiful; the fruit remains till late in the autumn—it is a native of Europe. The Scotch mountaineers attribute to it, virtues to prevent witchcraft.

Sorbus canadensis. This is a native of our northern frontiers and mountains; it does not grow as large as the former, the berries are smaller and red, the former larger and of an orange color, but otherwise much resemble it.

Spartium scoparium and *Genista*, two or three species of Broom, with bunches of yellow flowers in very great profusion; the *Genista* or Spanish broom has white flowers, is also very pretty, but not quite so hardy as the former.

Symphoria racemosa, or snow berry, sometimes called snow apple, a pretty little shrub; the bunches of wax-like white berries which it produces during the whole summer, gives it a beautiful appearance.

Syringa vulgaris, or common Lilac is well known to all, and needs no comment. The white variety not quite so common—they are only fit for outside plantings, as they sucker very freely and soon make themselves common.

Syringa persica, or Persian lilac, is a delicate low shrub, the flowers very abundant, and the leaves small and delicate. There are two varieties of the Persian lilac; the white flowering, and the blue or purple flowering.

The Chinese cut leaved lilac is very curious; the leaves are finely cut like parsley; the flowers growing in longer racemes than the former. *Siberian*, or large Persian lilac. The bunches of flowers are very large, and continue in season a long time after the common lilac.

Rosa, or Roses. A pretty numerous variety of them; some reckon five or six hundred kinds. They are accounted the most beautiful of Flora's productions. Perhaps a very handsome collection might be made of about 50 of the best sorts, which, by taking said quantity, I suppose might be obtained at about 50 cents each under name; and generally a fine collection un-named at half that amount. No good garden or shrubbery can be without them.

Tamarix Gallica or French tamarix, and the *Tamarix Germanica*, German tamarix, are two pretty shrubs, the leaves and branches are small and slender, producing quantities of beautiful flowers, and form a very striking contrast to the other part of the shrubbery.

To be continued.

Early Frost—On the night of the 18th inst, a severe frost put a stop to many kinds of vegetation, and caused much damage to many industrious cultivators; particularly those who supply our markets with vegetables. The Northampton

Gazette of the 22d inst. observes that 'the late severe frosts have been destructive to garden vegetables, and to many fields of Indian corn and broom corn. Ice of considerable thickness was observed in many places on Saturday morning.' The Courier printed at the same place says, 'Broom Corn, Indian Corn, and Peach Trees, have been injured in this country, it is estimated to the amount of 10 or \$15,000.'

Messrs Daskam and Wood, Geneva, N. Y. have obtained a patent for the 'Franklin Cracker Machine,' which rolls, presses, cuts, stamps and finishes ready for the oven, at one operation, crackers, pilot bread, &c. By it, two persons can do as much in one day as ten by the usual mode.

Elder leaves, put around the roots of peach trees, is recommended as a perfect antidote for the injury arising from worms.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Signs.—An old gentleman presented us with a handful of ripe Strawberries of the second growth on Thursday last, and informed us that they were quite plenty in his neighborhood. He also informed us that he had seen onions, beets, carrots, and cabbages, which were sown last spring, running up to seed, and had no doubt but it was 'a sign of something.'—Doubtless it is a sign, but we presume a stopper was put on it last Friday night, for on Saturday morning all the vegetables in this neighborhood were completely stiffened by a 'killing frost.'

The usual variety of mammoth pumpkins, cabbages, squashes, &c, have been noticed by our contemporaries this season, but we know of none more marvellous than a remarkable growth of beans, the product of our own garden. They were planted about the first of June; the vines ran to the usual length, and the pods, which are very numerous, are from two to two and a half feet in length, containing from 20 to 30 good-sized beans in each. For string beans this kind is unequalled, and no other preparation is necessary than to pick and cut them to a proper length. Some of these beans may be seen at our office;—we consider them a 'sign' that gardeners who procure the same kind of seed can raise more and better beans than in any other way now known.—*Williamstown Advocate*.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

The English carry agriculture to great perfection. Every spot of ground capable of cultivation is improved. Wherever I have been, the fields are generally small, enclosed by hedges, and made perfectly smooth, by means of cast iron rollers. Numerous trees are left to grow around the hedges, and scattered over the fields. These are so nicely trimmed, as to add greatly to the beauty of the country. Not a weed is suffered to grow. The crops all look well, and are much more productive than ours. The cattle and sheep feed on grass up to their knees, and look, as we should say, fit to kill.—The slight enclosures that keep them in their pastures, would be but a poor protection against our lean, half fed, unruly animals. Here the cattle have no need to break fences. They have food sufficient within their own domains. I came here under the impression that the country was bare of trees. On the contrary, I find it better stocked in this respect than the thick settlements of our own country. We wantonly destroy trees as if they were of no value: here they are planted and

nursed with as much care, as though they bore choice fruit.—*Extract from a Letter from England*.

France and England.—The editors of the Bulletin des Sciences state, that the agriculture of England is much superior to that of France; and that the former country with an unfavorable climate, and upon a soil not half so extensive as France, possesses 6 millions of sheep and 150,000 horned cattle, more than France. In England the soil belongs exclusively to 30,000 proprietors; in France there are four millions of proprietors.—Some appear to consider the small number of proprietors in England as the principal cause of the agricultural prosperity of that country, but the editors of the Bulletin think the cause may be found in the liberty and industry of the body of the nation, and in the favor and protection bestowed on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by the privileged class. Ignorance and prejudice are formidable obstacles to agricultural improvement in France, especially in the southern departments.

Indian Corn and Flax.—M. Hadner of Saxony, attributes the exhaustion of the soil by Indian corn to the roots after the crop is gathered. He therefore plucks up the roots with the plant, and remarks that his cornfield is favorably distinguished from those which surround it. The same gentleman once sowed some flax seed that was 12 years old, and to his astonishment it produced the most beautiful flax he ever saw.

Sheep.—The number of sheep in England is estimated at 45 millions, in France 36 millions, in Spain only 14 millions.—*Bull. des Sciences*.

In Cincinnati, a great number of cows graze on a common where they eat some plant which poisons them. Last year several died, and two persons lost their lives by skinning them. This year, about 50 valuable cows have died, and four persons who skinned some of them.

DUTCH DAIRIES.

For the sake of cleanliness, the tails of the cows are tied to the roof of the cow house with a cord during the time of milking. The cow houses both in Flanders and Holland are kept remarkable clean and warm; so much so that a gentleman 'spoke' to Redcliff 'of having drank coffee with a cow keeper in the general stable in winter, without the annoyance of cold, dirt, or any offensive smell.'—The Dutch are particularly averse in unfolding the secrets of their dairy management, and notwithstanding the pointed queries of Sir John Sinclair on the subject, no satisfactory idea was given him of their mode of manufacturing butter or cheese.—*London*.

COW KEEPING.

In Holland the food for one cow in winter for twentyfour hours, is straw, eighteen pounds; turnips, sixty pounds. Some farmers boil the turnips for them; others give them raw, chopping them with the spade; one or other operation is necessary to obviate the risk of the animal being choked, where the turnips, which is usually the case in Flanders, are of too small a size. In lieu of turnips, potatoes, carrots, and grains, are occasionally given; bean straw likewise, and uniformly a white drink, prepared both for cows and horses, and consisting of water in which some oilcake has

been dissolved, and whitened with rye meal, oat meal, or the flower of buckwheat.

Scratches in Horses.—This disorder or difficulty is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of it. The remedy is simple, safe, and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I never have known more than two or three applications necessary, to effect a common cure.—*Turf Reg.*

Product of the Newport Almshouse Farm, 1829.—30 tons hay; 200 bushels corn; 675 do potatoes; 379 do onions; 2232 bunches do; 58 bushels barley; 75 do oats.

The product of the farm exceeds that of any other year, and is yearly improving in walls, buildings, &c. About two acres for an orchard have been walled in, in which trees will be set this season. There is at present, 55 acres cultivated; 57½ in meadow.

Several persons have this week been convicted for robbing an orchard in Bridge street, in Salem and have been fined ten dollars for their offence.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1830.

TO KEEP APPLES FOR WINTER'S USE.

Put them in casks or bins, in layers well covered with dry sand, each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost, it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting.—Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh till midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

BREEDING ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

Dr Cooper, Editor of the last edition of Dr Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia, observes, that 'The whole art of breeding animals and vegetables for particular purposes may be included in this direction: Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish to propagate in the greatest perfection.'

ELDER BERRY SYRUP.

Take of the juice of elder berry one quart; boil to one pint; strain and add two pounds of double refined sugar; again place it over the fire; so soon as it shall have boiled remove it from the fire; and when cold bottle it for use, taking care to have it well corked. Should a less quantity of sugar be used there will be danger of its becoming mouldy. As a gentle purgative this syrup is an excellent medicine of very pleasant taste; and is particularly serviceable to children, who are not inclined to take medicine. The dose for an adult is a wineglass full.

Hints with regard to fattening swine.—If your object is merely profit in fattening your hogs, you must take time for the process, and make them thoroughly fat. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers, vol.

vi. p. 382 says 'I invariably found that quantities of food consumed by fattening hogs increased every week till the animals became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little; and almost all they ate turned to fat: and that can only be done by giving time.'

The experienced farmer need not be told that fattening hogs should have now and then a dose of brimstone or antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health and increase their appetite. But there may be some, who never knew, or have forgotten that rotten wood, thrown to them occasionally, will be eagerly devoured, and serve as an absorbent of those acrid juices, which might otherwise occasion a disorder. It is likewise said that to throw them now and then a few pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

On preserving tender Plants in Winter by means of the Temperature of Spring Water. By Mr A. GORRIE, F. R. S.

Sir—There is a curious coincidence between the annual mean temperature in the open air, and the annual mean temperature of water in a deep spring well at the same place. In a spring well of that description at Annat Gardens, I find the temperature of the water to indicate from 46° to 47° in the winter months, unaffected in the least by atmosphere temperature, however low that may be. As spring wells are frequently to be met with, and are always desirable appendages to a farmstead or cottage, it occurred to me that many plants, useful to the cottager, or amusing to the farmer's wife or daughters might, be easily preserved in the winter months, in the coldest regions of Scotland, by that class of people whose finances would not enable them to erect more costly structures for the purpose. To ascertain how far this theory was correct, I placed a small frame over the well on a floor of deal two inches wide by one inch thick, and one half an inch between each spar, to admit of the heat rising in the frame from the water. Knowing that glass could not be purchased by that class, whose advantage I had in view, I covered the sash with cotton wrapper at 4d. per yard, and in the same frame I placed pots of cauliflower, lettuce, pelargoniums of different sorts, Chrysanthemum indicum, Primula sinensis, &c. The circumambient air is generally, as might be supposed nearly saturated with moisture; and, consequently, fresh air to be admitted as frequently as possible. The vegetables and plants continue fresh, and the Pelargonium odoratissimum has been all along in flower; and I am fully convinced that, where such spring can be rendered available by means of a cut two feet deep, two foot wide, with two or three inches offsets at each side of the rill, to support the ends of boxes, nine inches wide and four or five inches deep, placed within two inches of each other over the rill, into which boxes lettuce and cauliflower plants, chicory, &c, might be planted, the whole to be covered over with hoops and loose matting to prevent the descent of what meteorologists call frigorific pulsation, a winter conservatory might be easily constructed on one spring for the use of a whole village. As the rill brings a continual flow of water at the temperature of 46° or 47°, the earth in the box will always be kept considerably above the freezing point in the coldest nights. It may also be useful for nursery men and others for preserving cauliflower plants, which

in this country are always scarce and high priced in the spring months. A glass cover, when it can be obtained, will be of infinite advantage, and will admit of a great variety of tender plants for preservation. I am, Sir, &c., A. GORRIE.

Annat Gardens, Feb 4, 1830.

SALE OF STOCK.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the advertisement, in this week's paper, of the sale of Mr Hall's stock in New York. Besides one of the finest collections of Horned Cattle, some valuable Horses will be offered, among them the celebrated brood mare, Lady Lightfoot, well known in the racing calendar, several of her colts, the imported mare Alarm, and colt by Eclipse, and several stud horses, of the Eclipse, Henry and Bussorah stock.

The British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have commenced the publication, in their series of tracts, of accounts of Select Farms in various parts of England, and on the Continent. The substance of these, as far as they will be of any use to American Farmers, will appear in the New England Farmer.

A few copies of the catalogue of Buel and Wilson's Albany Nursery, can be had gratis at the New England Farmer office.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, September 25, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples.—From Mr WARREN, of Weston, Warren Spice Apples, a Seedling. G. W. PRATT, South Bridgewater, Red Sweet Seedling Apples. N. DAVENPORT, Milton, two sorts of Sweet Apples. Mr E. WIGHT, of Dedham, Monstrous Pippin, Gloria Mundi, of Cox, No. 27. S. DOWNER, Fall Pippin Apples. R. Manning, Menagere, (very large) Parmentier's Catalogue, and Prince's Treatise, No. 129. Mr EDWARDS, Springfield, Pomme Royale, very large. The committee did not recognize the name.

Pears.—From Mr BENJAMIN GIBBS, Boston, Basket of Broca's Bergamot. The best specimens of this fruit seen by the committee. Mr R. F. PHIPPS, Charlestown, Andrews Pears. S. DOWNER, Capiamont (large and beautiful) Iron Pear, Passe Colmar, (unripe) and Beurre Knox. Mr N. TUTTS, Charlestown, Broca's Bergamot, and Andrews Pears. Dr SHURTLEFF, Broca's Bergamot, Beurre Gris, Seckel, and Beurre d'Hyver. E. WIGHT, Dedham, Pound Pears. Largest weighed 27 ounces. R. Manning, Endicott Pears. Beurre Rouge, from James Bloodgood's Catalogue. This name cannot be correct. Also a fine Pear (name unknown) from the garden of THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq. Salem; supposed to have been introduced from Europe many years since. WM. R. PRINCE, Esq. Flushing, Rushmore's Bon Cretien, also Colmar Souvraire, one of Van Mons' new Pears. The Committee were highly gratified with this mark of attention from Mr Prince, and hope for a continuation.

Plums.—From Messrs WINSHIPS, Brighton, Semiana Plums.

Peaches.—From Mr OTIS PETTEE, Newton, Red and White Rare Ripes, Lemon Clingstones, Old Newington Clingstones, Kennedy's Carolina, (Cox, No. 24) Kenrick's Heath, Prince's Treatise, No. 68. Mr E. BREED, Charlestown, several varieties of beautiful Peaches raised under glass.

Mr E. Vose, Morris' White Rare Ripes, and one sort unnamed. E. M. RICHARDS, Dedham, Natural Freestones. Mr WHEELWRIGHT, Boston, beautiful Peaches, unnamed. R. MANNING, Matta or Belle d'Paris, Perkins' large White, Sargents' Rare Ripes, (said to be same as the Pearl Street) Old Mixon Clingstones, Orange Freestone, and Washington Clingstones; the two last from Catalogue of C. R. Smith, Burlington, N. J.

Grapes.—From S. DOWNER, Isabella Grapes. From COLEMAN SELLARS, Esq. Philadelphia, Cluster of Black Grapes, (original Vine raised from Seed) very fine, hardy, and deserve to be extensively cultivated. R. Manning, Jordan's Blue, from Catalogue of C. R. Smith. Messrs Winships, Brighton, Black Cape, Black Hamburg, White Chasselas, and White Sweetwater Grapes, raised in the open ground. These gentlemen have paid great attention to the raising of the choice foreign varieties in the open ground, and the Black Cape and Black Hamburg, were beautiful specimens of the success which has attended their exertions. R. MANNING.

FLOWERS.

From WM. PRATT, Esq. Watertown, fine varieties of Double Dahlias, Hibiscus mahoe, Hibiscus palustris, Lantana camara, Canna coccinea, Salvia splendens. Mr Pettee, Newton, Tradescantia virginica. DAVID HAGGEASTON, Charlestown Vineyard, fine Double Dahlias, Centaurea Americana, Salvia splendens, Double Dahlias China Asters.

The number of vessels which passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal during the week ending 3d ult. was 116. Fourteen of the vessels from the Chesapeake were loaded with wheat for Brandywine and Philadelphia.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW, EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, AND PLOUGHING MATCH, AT CONCORD, OCTOBER 7, 1830.

The Committee of arrangements for the approaching Cattle Show give notice that:

Proper pens will be made for the exhibition of all Animals offered for premium, and assistance furnished in confining and arranging them. All entries of animals for the pens are to be made with Mr PHINEAS HOW, by 9 o'clock. A. M. on the day of the Exhibition.

Such Manufactures and Fabrics, Improvements in Machinery, all Implements of Husbandry offered for premium, must be entered at the Court-house by 10 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition, where directions and aid will be given. Persons in the immediate vicinity are requested to forward their articles, for exhibition at the Court-house, at as early an hour in the morning as possible.

The Trustees have appointed a Committee to award premiums on the best specimens of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Grapes, it being understood that such as are offered will be used at the Dinner of the Society.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, and those who wish to contend for the prizes, must leave their names with JOHN STACY, secretary of the Society, by 8 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

A procession of officers and members of the Society will be formed at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. at Shepherd's Hotel, and proceed to the Meetinghouse, where an Address will be delivered by ELIAS PHINEY, Esq.

After the ceremonies at the Meetinghouse, the several Committees will immediately proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The Trial of Strength and Discipline of Working Oren, will take place immediately after the services

in the meetinghouse. Entries of the same to be made by the Secretary by 9 o'clock.

A Dinner will be in readiness at 2 o'clock, at Shepherd's Hotel. Tickets to be had at the Bar.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. premiums will be publicly declared at the Court room, in the Courthouse; after which the choice of Officers will take place.

JOHN KEYES, CYRUS HUBBARD,
DANIEL SHATTUCK, CYRUS HOSMER,
SILAS P. TARBELL, ELIJAH WOOD,
ABRAHAM CONANT, GEORGE M. BARRETT,
NAHUM HARDY, NATHAN BARRETT,
Committee of Arrangements.

New England Farmers' Almanac, for 1831.

Just published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor of the astronomical part of the American Almanac.

Our object in this and in the former numbers of our little annual, has been, and continues to be, to give to the busy part of mankind the greatest quantity of useful information in the least convenient number of words. We do not wish our readers, like the gold hunters of North Carolina, should be obliged to sit and examine huge masses of useless matter, for the sake of selecting now and then a grain worth preserving.

Together with the calculations customary in diaries of the kind, we have under the head, 'Farmers' Calendar,' given some brief intimations of what may be denominated the usual current occupations of the correct cultivator. In this we merely assume the humble part of prompter, reminding those, who may have occasion to glance at our columns, when and how certain operations are generally best performed. It is better for an agriculturist to consult an Almanac for hints relative to some of the most important rural labors, than to undertake to obtain any information from erratic guesses about the weather; which are no better guides to a Farmer than would be a jack with a lantern to a traveller. But we ask our readers to be always aware that circumstances vary cases, and that when we take the liberty to advise, we have not the assurance to dictate. Our hints are necessarily concise, because our limits are narrow, and we hope to be useful rather by furnishing materials for thought, than absolute and invariable rules for action. 'Calendars,' according to a celebrated agricultural writer, 'should only be considered as remembrancers, never as directories.'

This Almanac contains the usual miscellaneous and agricultural articles—a list of the civil officers of the United States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies—a chronicle of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830—a complete Calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England—the Sun's declination, &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among the agricultural articles, are a description of Mr Phinney's Improved roller, with a drawing; and a drawing and description of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chandler's Farm in Lexington.

Price \$6.00 per groce—62½ cts. per dozen. Oct. 1.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A good collection of Lily Roots, viz.—the Tiger, (spotted) Martagon, (spotted) Orange, and White Lilies. These make a fine appearance in the borders of gardens. They are hardy and durable. These plants have bulbous roots, and should be planted in rich soil, four inches deep, measuring from the top of the bulb. The small roots below the bulb, are perennial. Martagon Lilies grow from five to seven feet high, and produce from fifteen to twenty-five very delicate flowers on a stalk. The White Lily grows to the height of three to four feet, and produces large, white, fragrant flowers. The whole are easily cultivated, and are well calculated to beautify a border.

Autumn is the proper season for transplanting all the above.

Price 12½ cents each—\$1 per dozen.

Also, a fine collection of Tulip Roots, of all colors; splendid variegated, red, yellow, rose, striped, red and white like a carnation, double, single, early and late of all prices, from \$10 for twenty-five roots of the very finest kinds, to \$6 per hundred, mixed. Good roots with their colors marked, 12½ cents each—\$1 per dozen.

October 1.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Black Haniburg, Napoleon,
Black Cape, White Chasselas,
White Muscadine, Golden Chasselas,
Golden Muscat, Red Chasselas,
Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape) Black Constantia,
Caroline. Bland,
Ferrol.

S varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga.
400 two years old ISABELLAS.

1400 one " " "
200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK.

To Farmers, Graziers, &c.

The Subscriber will offer for sale at public Auction, at his residence at Harlem, in the 12th Ward of the city of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1830—his valuable stock of Blood Horses, Brood Mares and Colts, short horned Durham Cattle, Bakewell Sheep, &c, comprising the most extensive selection of thorough bred animals in the United States, and well worthy the attention of those who desire to improve the breed in this country.

For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to the subscriber, at No. 4, Wall-street Court, or at Harlem.

CHARLES HENRY HALL.

New York, Sept. 25, 1830. 2w

Brighton Cattle Show, October 20.

All persons are desired to take notice, that in consequence of the change by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, of the day of the Brighton Cattle Show, from Wednesday the 13th, to Wednesday the 20th of October next, all the offers of Premiums, and all the Rules and Regulations, must be understood as for Wednesday the 20th, instead of Wednesday the 13th. Per order of the Trustees. Oct. 2.

To the Public.



The Proprietors of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries have increased the Establishment in all its departments and have an immense stock of Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, comprising all the most interesting and valuable productions of the Globe, and being fully sensible that the establishment of Nurseries in every part of our country would be a great national advantage, they now offer all the facilities in their power to advance that object.

They will furnish all articles required in quantities for Nurseries, at a liberal discount from the usual prices, and where secure, a credit will be allowed to accord with the convenience of the purchaser.

All orders will receive the greatest attention and despatch.

Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y. } WM. PRINCE & SONS.
Sept. 14, 1830.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Members of the above Society are informed that Diplomas are ready for delivery on the payment of the Annual contribution of two dollars each, or, any member may compound for his future contribution, by the payment of fifteen dollars. CHEEVER NEWHALL, Treasurer.
Sept. 24, 1830. No. 36 Broad Street.

Bees for Sale.

Persons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's Patent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of Charlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with Beard's Patent Hives, gratis, for their own family use only. The prices of swarms vary, according to their weight and quality. November and December is considered the best time for removing the Bees; they can be engaged, however, at any time previous. All orders, either for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, will be faithfully executed.

Sept. 10.

Agricultural Notice.

The members of the Worcester Agricultural Society are hereby notified, that a semi-annual meeting of said Society, will be held at Thomas' Hall, in Worcester, on Thursday, the 7th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, before noon, for the admission of members and the transaction of other business, at which place they are requested punctually to attend.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.
Worcester, Sept. 18, 1830.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.		90
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	9 00	9 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
Skimmed milk,	"	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 75	5 87
Genesee,	"	5 37	5 75
Rye, best,	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	65	68
Rye,	"	65	70
Barley,	"	60	62
Oats,	"	32	35
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	11 50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	12 00	14 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 50	3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel.	19 00	20 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Red Top (northern),	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	9	33
Red Clover, (northern)	"		10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	58	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	30	35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	60	65
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	47	47
Merino, half blood,	"	45	55
Merino, quarter	"	37	40
Native, washed,	"	45	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	52	60
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	50	55
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"		42

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	4	8
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	11	10
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	11	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		85
Indian, retail,	"		75
POTATOS, new,	"	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality,] new	barrel.	1 00	1 50

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Sept. 27.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 896 Beef Cattle, 1115 Stores, 2064 Sheep, and 957 Swine. About one third the Stores and one third the Swine remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—About the same as last Monday, from \$3.25 to \$4.50; a few choice extra Cattle were taken for something more than \$4.50.

Stores.—Sales rather higher, though purchasers appear to hang back.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales quick; as many more would have been sold readily; we noticed one lot of 90 taken at \$1.50, one of 100 at 1.75, and several lots at \$2.

Swine.—Trade not very brisk; we noticed only three or four lots sold, at from 3½ to 4c.

N. B. We shall not be able probably through the following season, to particularize Beef Cattle from the Stores. We shall also report Sheep instead of Sheep and Lambs, and shall have three heads only, viz: Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.

MISCELLANIES.

As the season is approaching when militia trainings will be frequent, we call the attention of our readers to the following judicious and pertinent remarks. The subject demands attentive consideration.

THOUGHTS ON THE MILITIA.

1. It is not strange that provision was made for arming and training the great body of citizens, on the first organization of the national and state governments. The number of people was then small; the remembrance of the honors and dangers of war was vivid; our young nation was like a lamb among ravening wolves; and we knew no other method of being 'prepared for war in time of peace,' having discarded 'standing armies.'

2. Our situation is extremely different now. There is little danger of war; if it should occur, not one tenth of the able-bodied citizens would be needed for service; the martial spirit, from various causes, has almost entirely subsided, and the character of our population is eminently pacific.

3. Sufficient reliance may be placed on the valor and patriotism of the people, *when danger comes*; and three weeks' drilling would prepare them, when pursued daily, with a prospect of using the knowledge when acquired.

4. The knowledge of military tactics obtained by our militia, is not worth one dollar as a preparation for actual war; except what is gained by a few select companies. So testify revolutionary soldiers and all competent judges, with one voice.

5. The direct expense of the present militia system is *enormous*; and if it is not *necessary* to the public welfare, it must be deemed *oppressive*.

6. The system is so *injurious to the morals* of the people, that its continuance can be justified only by a most evident and high necessity.

7. Successive Legislatures have had the 'amendment of the militia laws' a standing topic for forty years, at a great expense of the public time and money; and the only point yet settled is, that the whole system is radically defective.

8. By the constitution of the Union, however, we must have a militia, organized and armed, and annually inspected.

9. If the present Legislature should abolish all trainings, except one in a year for the inspection of arms, they would proclaim a jubilee to their constituents, and secure the grateful remembrance of posterity.

10. If the Legislature should abolish trainings, and provide for the military instruction of a few officers, the State would soon be better prepared for war than it now is.

11. If the present expenses were saved by such an alteration, and the same sum devoted to internal improvement, the State might construct a Rail Road to Providence in one year, or to Albany in five years, and not incur a debt of one cent. Millions for Public Improvement; not a cent for useless Drudgery.—*Boston Recorder*.

Extract from the Report of the New-Hampshire Temperance Society.

The extent of the temperance reformation may be seen at our stores and taverns. Formerly in every village the store and the tavern was the resort of the idle and dissipated. Here they spent a great proportion of their time and money: but few stores in the state now mix liquors, or sell them in glasses and gills. To an attentive observer, the change in the character of our stores has been such as to excite admiration. Not being able

to procure their drams the idle and dissipated have left them; and although some of them may have resorted to the tavern instead, yet this effect is not so great as might have been expected. Public sentiment has so much changed, that it is not common to see even drunkards around taverns. Taverners are ashamed of them, and do not in many places encourage their attendance. The consequence is, that public drinking, even of those who continue to drink, is much less than formerly. Many traders in this State, and some few taverners, do not keep the article of spirits for sale—induced to abandon the traffic from a conviction of its pernicious and immoral effects. Your committee wish the number of such was greater, or that they knew the true number of such traders and taverners, that they might give their names to the world, as patriots and philanthropists, whose conduct does honor to themselves and their country, and affords such conclusive evidence of the beneficial influence of temperance societies.

Your committee have ascertained that the number of temperate persons in this State, who have become reformed men since the institution of temperance societies is about one hundred. This is to the philanthropists one of the most pleasing effect of the doctrine of total abstinence from spirituous liquors. Who will refuse to rejoice that one hundred persons in this State, who were not only useless to themselves but pests to society, are reclaimed, and restored to usefulness and responsibility? After this, let us not hear from a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, that 'the only way to cure a drunkard is to cut off his head.' The temperance enterprise has indeed effected a reformation not only from the moderate but from the immoderate use of spirits. One thousand and five hundred persons in the United States are ascertained to have experienced this reform, and bear testimony that abstinence is better medicine than decapitation.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural societies are increasing in this state, and are exciting a spirit of improvement among our farmers which must be productive of the happiest result. We hope to be able, shortly, to publish accounts of the organization and proceedings of several, in the neighboring counties. In the Western Reserve we notice the formation of a number of new societies, and we hope that all the western states will follow the example of Ohio, in making these establishments in all their counties which are sufficiently populous to enable them to act with vigor. The resources of the west are developing with a rapidity unequalled in any country, and we trust that her weight will hereafter be felt in our national councils, and that the general prosperity will be promoted by the exercise of that influence to which we are fairly entitled, and which a just estimate of the true policy of the nation by our representatives, will give us.

In compliance with the request of several of our subscribers we republish the constitution of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society in our present number.—*Western Tiller*.

New Coach.—A new coach, loyally named after our excellent Queen, has begun to run, of which the announcement is very whimsical; being as follows:—The Queen Adelaide! starts from the King's Arms, at Bushy, every morning at eight o'clock.—*London paper*.

Petersburg Rail Road.—Donald McKenzie is chosen President of the Corporation, and has been instructed to visit the Rail Roads in the United States, and to consult engineers, &c.

Among the valuable spoils taken at Algiers, there are vases of rock crystal, oriental agate, jasper, and jale, of the largest size, the mounting of Florentine enamel and Venetian gold, seemingly of the 16th century. There is also a great deal of Spanish and Moorish armor, said to be of exquisite workmanship.

College in New South Wales.—A college has been founded at Sydney, in New South Wales. The first stone was laid on the 29th of January last.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Boston Manufacturer says that, all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have expressed a decided belief that the law authorizing imprisonment for debt is unconstitutional.—Daniel Webster has offered his services gratuitously, to plead against its constitutionality, whenever any respectable body of citizens shall request them.

On the 20th inst. Charles Carrol of Carrollton completed his 94th year.

A Mr Holmes, of Lancaster, N. H. attempted to cross the Connecticut River in a state of intoxication, and was upset and drowned.

C. Ivin Edson, the Living Skeleton, has engaged himself for a two years' exhibition in Europe for \$40,000, conditioned that for every pound of flesh he gains \$500 is to be deducted.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 acres—on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereon—a thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. ept1 Aug. 27.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pont—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830.) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter Radish—all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 10.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1830.

NO. 13.

AGRICULTURE.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature of this State, intend to offer in premiums, not only the sum granted by the Government for that purpose, but also the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They therefore announce to the public their intention to have a cattle show and exhibition of manufactures, &c, at Brighton, on Wednesday, the 20th of October, 1830. The whole business to be transacted in one day. The following premiums are offered:—

For Stock.

For the best Bull, above one year old, \$30. For the next best do, \$20. For the next best do, \$10.

For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old, \$15. For the next best do, \$10. For the next best do, \$5.

For the best Cow, not less than three years old, \$30. For the next best do, \$20. For the next best do, \$15.

For the best Heifer [having had a calf] \$15. For the next best do, \$10.

The Bulls, Cows, and Milch Heifers for which premiums are awarded, to be kept, at least, one year thereafter within the State.

For the next best Heifer [not having had a calf] \$12. For the next best do, \$10. For the next best, \$8. For the next best, \$6.

For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard to be had to, and a particular statement to be given of, the mode and expense of fattening \$25. For the next best do, \$20. For the next best, \$10.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, \$25. For the next best do, \$20. For the next best do, \$15. For the next best do, \$12. For the next best \$8.

No oxen to be admitted to trial as working oxen, under four years old.

For the best Caramanian or Camlet Wool Ram, \$40. For the best do, do, Ewe, 40.

For the best Dishley Ram, 30. For the best do, Ewe, \$30.

For the best South Down Ram, \$30. For the best do, Ewe, \$30.

The above premiums will be awarded on Sheep either imported or raised in the State; but the persons receiving the premiums are to enter into obligation to keep the same within the State for Breeding.

For the best fat Wethers of extraordinary quality, not less than six in number, \$20.

For the best Boar, not exceeding two years old, \$12. For the next best do, do, \$8. For the next best, \$5.

For the best Sow, \$12. For the next best do, do, \$8. For the next best, \$5.

To be kept one year thereafter for breeding, by the persons receiving the premiums.

For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight \$10. For the next best do, \$5.

None of the above animals, except Sheep, as above specified, will be entitled to premiums, unless they are wholly bred in the State of Massachusetts.

Any of the above Stock, when raised and still owned at the time of the exhibition by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded. Any animal which shall have obtained a premium as a Milch Heifer shall not afterwards be entered for premium as a Milch Cow.

For Grain and Vegetable Crops.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 100 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, [grain, peas, and beans excepted] for winter consumption, of the stock of his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm, the stock kept, having regard to the respective value of said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same throughout the winter, \$30.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 45 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 500 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than 400 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than 25 tons' weight, free from earth when weighed, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest

quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mustard Seed not less than 20 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall give proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax, and not less than 500 pounds on an acre, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity and best quality of Hemp on an acre, \$40.

To entitle himself to either of the premiums for Grain or Vegetable crops, the person claiming, must cultivate a tract of at least one acre, in one piece, with the plant or production for which he claims a premium, and must state in writing under oath of himself, and one other person, [accompanied by a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor,] the following particulars:—

1. The state of the land in the spring of 1830.
2. The product and general state of cultivation and quality of manure employed on it the year preceding.
3. The quantity of manure used the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, the sort,
5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop and the amount of the product, ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce, for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
6. In regard to Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre offered for premium, if shelled, must be measured between the 15th Nov. and 1st December. If not shelled, the whole must be weighed within the same dates—and the Trustees have determined to consider 75 pounds of Corn and Cob as equivalent to one bushel of shelled Corn.

And in relation to all vegetables, [except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips] at least 40 bushels must be weighed, and 56 pounds will be considered as equal to one bushel, free from dirt.

For Experiments and Discoveries.

For a mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the Locust Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual, \$100.

For a mode hitherto unknown, to extirpate the Borer that attacks the Apple Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual and cheaper than any mode now in use, \$50.

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of destroying the Bee Moth, or of preventing its ravages, \$20.

To the person who shall make the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and prove its utility and cheapness, giving a particular account of the process and its result, \$20.

To the person who shall use the Drill Plough or Machine and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre, \$20.

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding, and fattening neat cattle, is best, \$20.

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the utility and comparative value of the cobs of Indian Corn, when used

with or without the grain itself ground or broken, \$20.

Claims under the two last heads, together with the proper evidences, must be delivered, free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. [in Boston] Assistant Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the 1st day of December next. The Trustees will decide upon said claims at their meeting on the second Saturday of said month.

For Butter, Cheese, and Cider.

For the best Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than one hundred pounds, \$10. For the next best do, do, \$5. For the best Cheese, less than one year old, \$10. For the next best do, do, \$5.

For the best Butter, not less than fifty pounds, \$15. For the next best do, do, \$10. For the next best, do, do, \$7. For the next best, do, do, \$5.

For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, made between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, from not less than four Cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese, and the number of Cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than 20 pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used, \$20.

For the best specimens of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1829, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm, \$15. For the next best barrel, \$10.

The person obtaining the first premium shall be entitled to a further sum of \$5. as a compensation for the premium barrel of Cider, which will be retained and used at the Show Dinner, in order that he may have the credit of it.

[These premiums will be continued in future years. Persons claiming them must state, in writing, their process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.]

Besides the above premiums for Butter, the Trustees will award two, as follows, in the month of December next.

For the best lot of Butter, in tubs or firkins, (not less than three hundred pounds) \$100.

For the second best, \$50.

The butter offered for these two premiums must be deposited at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, Boston, care of Mr John B. Russell, on or before the 1st day of December, and a claim in writing be addressed to Benj. Guild, Esq. (in Boston) Assistant Recording Secretary, (post paid) on or before said day.

Farmers in other States are invited to compete for these two premiums. Competitors are offered the further inducement of a ready market, and high prices for good butter. An auctioneer will be employed by the Trustees to sell at public auction all the butter presented, without charge to the owners, unless the owners should prefer to dispose of it at private sale.

For Inventions.

To the person who shall invent the best machine for pulverizing and grinding plaster to the fineness of 25 bushels per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or a horse, to turn out two tons per day, and so portable that it can be moved from one farm to another without inconvenience, \$30.

To the person who shall produce at the Show any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall, in the opinion of the Trustees, deserve a reward, a premium not exceeding *twenty dollars*—according to the value of the article exhibited.

In all cases, proof must be given of the work done by the machine, before it is exhibited;—and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Persons who have taken out patents for their inventions are not thereby excluded from claiming any of the above premiums.

No claimant will be entitled to a premium, unless, in the opinion of the Committee, the machine or implement presented by him shall be superior to any designed for the same use, and which shall have heretofore gained a premium.

For raising Trees and Hedges.

To the person who, on or before the 1st December, 1832, shall have raised the largest plantation of the White Mulberry Tree, not less than 2000 plants, nor less than *three years old*, \$50.

To the person who shall exhibit within the same time, the greatest quantity of raw or unmanufactured silk, not less than *ten pounds*, of his own raising, \$20.

For the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, not less than three years old—and which trees shall be in the most thriving state on the 1st of September, 1830, \$100.

For the best plantation of White Ash, Larch, or Yellow Locust Trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees, not less than three years old, shall be in the most thriving state, on the 1st September, 1831, \$50.

For the best Live Hedge, made either of White or Cockspur Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1831, \$50.

For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1830, \$50.

To the person who shall have planted out on his farm since the spring of 1820, the best Apple Orchard, of not less than 100 trees, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees at the Show in 1830, satisfactory evidence of his having managed the same with care and skill, \$50.

For Domestic Manufactures.

For the best $\frac{1}{2}$ Woollen Blankets, not less than *ten pairs*, \$50.

For the best Worsted Camlet or Bombazett, not less than *sixty yards*, \$40.

For the best Linen Sheeting, not less than *fifty yards*, \$30.

For the best Linen Shirting, not less than *fifty yards*, \$30.

For the best Sewing Silk, not less than *ten pounds*, \$30.

All the above must be manufactured within the state of Massachusetts. And all manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen or known by the Committee, nor must the proprietors be present when they are examined—in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled to consideration or premium.

Gratuities will be given, as in former years, for specimens of useful and ornamental manufactures, of extraordinary quality, presented at the hall for exhibition.

For the best cultivated Farms.

For the best cultivated Farm, \$100.

For the next best cultivated Farm, \$75.

The farm to consist of not less than seventy acres, exclusive of woodland. The owner or tenant, to entitle himself to either of the premiums, must state in writing the nature and quality of the soil; the proportions suitable for tillage, mowing, and pasturing, respectively, and especially the quantity of irrigated meadow or low land which is never tilled or ploughed.

The number of acres planted the present year with corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

The number sowed with winter and spring grains, and other vegetables, specifying the several kinds, and the number of acres planted or sown with each.

The quantity and kind of manure used for each crop, and the times and manner of applying it.

The quantity and quality of each crop.

The number of acres mowed the present year, specifying the proportion of irrigated, meadow, or low land, and the proportion which had been ploughed or tilled, and the kind of grass and quantity of hay on each.

Manner of irrigating the lands, and dressing and manuring meadow or low land, and irrigated upland, if any, and laying down tilled land to grass.

The kinds of grass seed sown, the quantity of each, the time of year, and whether sown with oats, barley, or other grain, or alone.

The number of acres of pasture, the part, if any, that had previously been ploughed; when this part was laid down, and the kinds and quantities of grass seed sown per acre.

The number of apple trees on the farm; the proportion grafted; whether planted in orchards or partly by the fences against the road; the quantity of winter apples gathered and cider made; treatment of the trees, and manner of making cider.

The form and dimensions of barns, sheds, and barn-yards, and manner of collecting and making manure.

The number of oxen, cows, and young stock, horses, and sheep, kept on the farm through the year, and the quantity of butter and cheese made, distinguishing the new milk from the other cheese, and the breed of cows, whether foreign, mixed, or native.

The number of swine and quantity of pork made.

The labor employed in carrying on the farm, and the quantity of ardent spirits consumed.

As it is deemed important to ascertain the best rotation of crops, it is expected that the applicants for these premiums will state the kind of crop, if not able to state the quantity, raised on the several and respective pieces of tillage, mowing, and pasture land described in their statements, for two years next preceding the present one.

The whole statement to be sworn to by the applicant. The Trustees to be at liberty, in all cases, before they award the premium, to visit, by a committee, or such other persons as they shall appoint, the farms of the applicants, if they deem it expedient.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq. in Boston, (post paid) before the 20th day of October.

Ploughing Match.

On the 20th day of October, premiums will be given to the owners and Ploughmen of the three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and to the owners and ploughmen of three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged by a competent committee, to have performed the *best work* with the *least expense of labor*, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. Entries may be made of the names of competitors until the morning of the 20th. Preference will be given to those who enter first—but if, on calling the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two committees, of three each—one to be judges of the ploughing by double teams, the other of the ploughing by single teams;—the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows, [being the same for the double and single teams:—]

First Plough, \$15,
Ploughman, 3,
Driver, 4.
Second Plough, \$10,
Ploughman, 5,
Driver, 3.
Third Plough, \$6,
Ploughman, 3,
Driver, 2.

In each case, if there be no driver, both sums to be awarded to the ploughman.

Those who intend to contend for these prizes, must give notice in writing to the person who shall be appointed for that purpose in Brightoo, whose name will be seasonably published. The competitors will be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the committees. The ploughs to be ready to start at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Rules and Regulations.

Animals may be offered for a premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

All manufactures and implements, also Butter, Cheese, Cider, &c, must be brought to the Hall, and entered on Monday the 18th, to be examined on Tuesday the 19th.

All entries of animals for the pens, or as working cattle, must be made before Tuesday the 19th.

The Ploughing Matches will commence on Wednesday morning, at half past nine o'clock *precisely*.

Trial of Working Oxen at eleven o'clock *precisely*.

The public sales of Manufactures and Animals at twelve o'clock.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with the rule relative to entries, as well as the other rules prescribed.

Besides such animals as may have been offered for premiums, any others that are considered as possessing fine qualities will be admitted for sale. And for all animals or manufactures, that are intended to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before ten o'clock of the 20th. Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from

want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction;—yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

Time of Paying Premiums.—The Treasurer will attend at the Hall at 5 o'clock, P. M. on the day of the Show, and on the next day from 9, A. M. till 12, M. to pay all premiums awarded.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees,

R. SULLIVAN,
G. PARSONS,
E. H. DERBY,
J. HEARD, Jr. } *Committee.*

January, 1830.

From the Microcosm.

PAWTUXET FAIR

Continued from page 94.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The committee on Sheep and Swine, awarded the first premium for the best boar Pig, to Arthur Greene, \$6

To Abner Sprague, next best, 4
To Elisha Baker, for the next best, 2
To Russel Proctor for two fine Pigs, 6
To Arthur Greene, for the next best, 4
To Abner Sprague, for the next best, 2

They award for the best Ram, belonging to Charles Potter, \$8

The next best, to the same, 3
The next best, to the same, 3
To William Potter, for the six best Ewes, \$6
To Charles Potter, for the six next best, 4

THOMAS HOLDEN,

For the Committee.

WORKING CATTLE.

The Committee on working Cattle beg leave to report that after viewing a large number of fine looking oxen, they award the first premium to Olney Williams, Cranston, \$8

The second premium to H. Sarle, 6
The third do, for a pair of Oxen, owned by James F. Simmons, 4

The fourth do, to Seneca Stone, 2
On three year old Steers, the first premium, to John Foster, 6

The second premium to Olney Williams 4
The third premium to Philip Paine, 2

On 2 year old Steers, the second premium to Samuel Budlong, of Cranston, 4

For yearling Steers, not mentioned in the premium list, the committee recommend a premium of 1 dollar, to John H. Arnold, of Warwick.

STEPHEN WATERMAN, *Coventry,*
For the Committee.

HORSES.

The Committee on Horses, having attended to the duties of their appointment, report, that they have noticed with great pleasure for several years, an increased competition, in the exhibition of this noble animal; and on no year so great a competition as the present.

After a careful examination, your committee are of opinion that the premium of thirty dollars be awarded to the Highlander, owned by Ralph Watson \$30

Several other fine Horses were exhibited, and your committee would recommend that a premium of eight dollars be awarded for the horse Romeo, owned by Stephen B. Cornell, \$8

And a like premium of eight dollars for the horse Young Swamp Lion, owned by Daniel Farnum, \$8

There were several other fine horses on the ground, and your committee regret their inability to notice them in a more satisfactory manner.

The first premium on brood mares and colts, is awarded to Thomas G. Allen, of N. Kingston, \$10

The second premium of eight dollars to Abraham C. Atwood, of Johnston, \$8

It is recommended that a premium of two dollars be awarded to Charles Potter, of Portsmouth, for a fine mare and colt, presented by him, \$2

CHARLES ELDRIDGE,
For the Committee.

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall. He seldom lets his work drive him. Has a cooking stove with plenty of pipe to it. The wood lots he possesses are fenced. His sled is housed in summer, and his cart, ploughs and wheelbarrow, winter and summer, when not in use; has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses—Does not feed his hogs with whole grain—Lights may be seen in his house often before break of day in winter—His hog pen is boarded inside and out—has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall—All his manure is carried out from his buildings and barn yard twice in the year, and chip dung once a year—His cattle are almost all tied up in the winter—He begins to find out that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable—Raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock as he does for his family—Has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house—Has more lamps in his house than candlesticks—Has a house on purpose to keep his ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up—He has a large barn and a small house—seldom has more pigs than cows—adjoining his hog pen he has a hole to put weeds and sods, and makes three loads of best manure from every old hog and two from every pig. A good farmer in this country begins to find out that steaming vegetables can be done at one third the expense of boiling—and that Mangel Wurtzel, Millet, Carrot, and Ruta Baga root crops are things worth thinking of—he fences before he ploughs and manures before he sows—He deals more for cash than on credit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NAPOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—In your paper of Sept. 24th, the Hon. John Lowell states that he shall not continue the discussion which has existed 'under any circumstances.' Believing that such was really the intent of Mr L., and being willing at all times to pursue a conciliatory course, I had concluded to suppress nearly four columns of matter prepared about two weeks since. It is therefore to be regretted that the *first article*, in your *very next paper*, should be a *renewal* of the attack by Mr Lowell, under the *anonymous* title of '*Agricola*.' I forbear all comment, but the widely altered style of this last communication might have concealed from one unskilled as myself the real author of it, were it not that I have no recollection of having ever imparted to any one the circumstances to which it alludes save Mr L. himself. That circumstance (although I do not acknowledge the justice of the call.) I will now explain, and, for the sake of harmony, it is perhaps to be regretted that he has noticed a circumstance *so conclusive against himself*. In the summer of 1829, I paid a visit to Boston, and in one of my letters addressed to Long Island, I stated that I should soon send a quantity of scions of the Hubbardston Nonsuch, Red Baldwin, and other choice apples of that vicinity. In the mean time, Mr Lowell, with that liberality which so particularly distinguishes him, and to which no one pays more homage than myself, presented me with scions of several of his newest pears, the whole being carefully enveloped and *numerically labelled*. In the haste of the moment I transmitted the scions to Flushing without remark, myself stopping at Rhode Island, where I was spending the summer. The person to whose hands they were consigned, expecting to receive *only apple grafts*, and having no advice from me to guide him, still thought (although the scions had not a leaf on them) that THEIR APPEARANCE WAS THAT OF PEARS, and he consequently took the precaution to inoculate *half* of each parcel on *pears*, and *half* on *apples*, thus proving that the *bark alone* had even with him a most powerful influence, and was *the only means which led to a correct judgment*. Last spring, in writing to Mr Lowell, for a renewal of some scions, I stated, as an apology for trespassing on him again, the circumstance that part of the previous parcel had been budded on apples, and not entering into particular detail, he appears to have misunderstood the facts.

I could here quote a humorous case where Mr L. himself, told a gentleman that he could distinguish some apple and pear grafts which Mr L. had presented to him, *by the bark*, but I omit it for the present.

In my first communication in relation to the Napoleon pear, no idea was entertained of censuring Mr L., for I never doubted his *intentions* to preserve the utmost accuracy, and to mistakes we are all liable. My object was simply to explain the existence of an error, which may have been more or less widely disseminated. The existence of that error has been fully proved by the presentation to the Mass. Hort. Society, at their meeting of the 25th Sept. of the *fruit* from a tree obtained as the *Napoleon* which was pronounced by all to be *Passe Colmar*—and the distinguished Pomologist who presented it, (and whose superior

we may vainly look for in our country) declares, that although he has twice obtained scions called Napoleon, he has not yet a genuine tree in his possession.

Where other trees are similarly situated, the owners can easily correct the error by the foliage, wood, and growth, without waiting for either flowers or fruit, and my first object is therefore answered.

In conclusion, I have to state, that in no part of my communications, have I censured Mr Knight, or even referred to him, and I shall always endeavor to equal Mr Lowell in discussing all differences with good humor and free from prejudice and ill-will. Very Respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnaean Botanic Garden,
October 4, 1830.

BEES.

MR EDITOR—A singular circumstance has taken place in two swarms of bees, which I think will be interesting to those who have studied the economy of this interesting and useful insect.

You must know that I am quite a young bee master, having commenced last spring with two hives, from which I have had three middling and two small swarms: all, excepting the first, I hived myself without any difficulty. The two small swarms which are the occasion of this communication, swarmed on the 5th and 7th of June. The first lit upon a small peach tree in the corner of my garden. After they were hived they were placed about twelve feet from the ground on the beams of my wood shed adjoining my house, where the other three swarms had previously been placed. The bees remained in the hive for three or four days, until I was fearful they would starve. I examined all the books I had, to find a similar case without success. I thought at first they had lost their Queen, but I found if they had they would be in confusion, and would probably return to the place where they first lit in search of her, instead of which they remained quietly and peaceably in a clump in one corner of the hive. I then thought they disliked the situation of the hive and had it removed near the place where they had lit, and had the satisfaction to find that they commenced working immediately.

The other swarm was hived and the hive placed on top of this other hive with a view to unite the two swarms; the two hives were connected by a small hole in the top of the bottom hive; they also had each of them an external communication, so that the bees would go in and out of their respective hives without interfering with each other. I examined the upper hive several times in the course of three or four days, and found they had formed a piece of comb about 4 inches by 6 in a corner of their hive, and that they appeared peaceably disposed towards each other. I then closed the external entrance of the top hive so as to compel all the bees in it to descend through the bottom hive to get out. I watched them to see if this would occasion fighting or commotion in the hive, but everything appeared peaceable. After a day or two I examined the upper hive to see if they continued to work separately or had united, and found the comb in it the same as it was before I had closed the entrance. It was now a question whether the bees in the upper hive had deserted both hives, or one of the queens had been sacrificed, or if they had united and dwelt together in harmony.

Everything appeared however to go on prosperously until last Friday, when, as the hive was in a very exposed situation with but a slight and temporary covering, I directed my man to remove the hive in the evening and place it on the beam in the shed, where it had originally been placed. Not thinking the bees would desert their winter store, I gave myself no trouble about them. But on Sunday evening, about sunset, he told me the bees had left the hive and gone back to the old place. I immediately went there, and found about a good quart of bees hanging under the bench upon which the hive had stood. I examined the hive and found only a part of the bees had left it. I then placed the hive in which they had been hived with the piece of comb in it as they had left it on the bench where the other hive had stood, and on Monday morning found they had taken possession of it and had commenced working. The question now is, is this a new swarm at this late season, 24 Sept., or is it the original swarm, and have the two queens dwelt together in harmony in the same hive all summer. If they have, is it not a very singular circumstance that this queen's antipathy to the place should be so great as to cause her to forsake her winter store at this season of the year?

JACOB TIDD.

Roxbury, Oct. 4.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Much difference of opinion has existed as to the advantages of spring and fall planting of trees, &c. Spring being the season when our feelings are the most awakened to pleasurable sensations and when we take the most satisfaction in making our rural improvements, it has from that circumstance probably arisen that it is generally selected as the season for transplanting trees.

Experience however has proved that plantations formed in autumn, are far the most successful, and in all climates where the excessive cold or the delicacy of the trees are not insurmountable objection, the *fall planting* is to be preferred. It allows a sufficient period for the ground to become settled and compact about the roots, and the latter become prepared during the same space of time, to throw out the small fibrous roots whose vegetation commences at the first return of spring, uninterrupted by any retardment which a spring removal is calculated to produce. Their growth in such case seems unaffected by the transition, and the settled state of the earth which allows the young roots to extend themselves promptly, forms a powerful protection against the effects of drought, whereas when they are removed in the spring, the looseness of the earth for a considerable period, retards the advance of vegetation, and renders them liable to much injury, thereby causing many trees to entirely fail unless they are nourished by frequent waterings. Cherry trees, of which a large proportion perish in the spring, are generally transplanted with success in the Autumn, but notwithstanding my father has for more than thirty years stated these facts in public communications, still many omit to pursue the course advised, and great annual losses result to the public.

With regard however to those fruits that have been originally brought from warmer climates—such as the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which are natives of Persia, Armenia, &c.—it is necessary for us to consult the operations of climate also, and from a consideration of the attend-

ant circumstances, I have come to the following conclusion:—In localities south of New York, the fall season is preferable for transplanting *all trees*—north of New York, the fall is preferable only for the apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and all other trees of northern latitudes; whereas the spring is to be preferred for the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which, for the reasons before stated, might, during severe winters, suffer from the intensity of the frosts. Still I do not mean to assert, that trees of these kinds are *certain to be injured* by the winter, as in very many seasons they are not in the least affected, but they are exposed to vicissitudes which may or may not occur. Many gentlemen, however, of excellent judgment, make their plantations in the fall even of the more delicate fruit trees, which only serves to prove, that even in the most intelligent minds a diversity of opinion exists.

Very respectfully.

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Rhode Island, Oct. 5, 1830.

P. S. Capt. Jacob Smith, of this place, has this moment called in and presented me with an Orange quince weighing 17 ozs.—it is the largest I have ever seen, and is rather more plainly grooved from the head to the base than is usually the case. He accompanied it by a splendid cluster of the White Muscadine grape, of which he has a great crop; the mildew, fogs, and humid atmosphere of this Island yielding readily to the all powerful influence of sulphur and lime.

CULTURE OF THE PLUM.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I have remarked that erroneous impressions appear to exist in regard to the character of this tree, among persons not conversant with the subject.—Many people residing in the colder latitudes, suppose that it is equally delicate with the Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine, and because their climate is unsuitable for these, they likewise reject the culture of the Plum; but the fact is the latter not only possesses a much more hardy character, but is often found to produce fruit most abundantly in latitudes too far north, for the Peach to be cultivated successfully. In the vicinity of Albany, and in the most western and northern sections of the State of New York, the Plum trees produce abundantly, and in the neighborhood of Montreal, and other parts of Lower Canada their crops are also very great.—On the Islands of the St Lawrence, near Montreal, I have myself rambled through groves of Plum trees, the natural growth of the soil, and loaded with red and yellow fruit.—It is doubtless true that some varieties are more tender than others, and that a judicious selection should be made; but I conceive the number is very limited of such varieties as will not support the winter of the coldest latitudes of our country, and those which have originated among us may certainly be selected with little doubt of success. In no case however when removed to a cold climate, should the trees be budded on the peach stock, as the root might then perish, although the plum growth would otherwise have succeeded. And indeed the stocks invariably to be preferred are such as possess the most hardy character, and perhaps none is more suitable than the *yellow* variety of the *Prunus americana*. In England the Muscote and the Pear Plum are principally used for stocks. In France, the St Julien is preferred for that purpose; but although I have them all under culture,

I prefer the one first referred to. There is another point to be considered in forming plantations of plum trees, and which forms with some persons a great objection to their culture. This is, their being subject to injury from an insect that stings the branches and causes large protuberances to form on them, which if not removed, produce a canker that in time destroys the tree. This objection may however be readily remedied by a judicious selection of the kinds, for there is a considerable number of varieties, which are very little subject to the attacks of this insect, and some which are not at all so. Among those least subject to be attacked, may be enumerated the Yellow and Red Chickasaw, American Cherry, American Red and Yellow, Yellow Egg, Washington, Huling's Superb, Tomlinson's Charlotte, Imperial Violet, White gage, Smith's Orlean, Italian Prune, Elfrey, Violet Empress, Miller's Spanish, Lewistown egg, Coc's golden drop, the large Red, Violet, and White Dame Aubert, Imperial Milan, Imperial Ottoman, and a number of others. But even when trees are stung by these insects, if proper attention is paid at an early stage, and every branch carefully cut off in February or March below where any appearance of the canker extends, and these branches, in which at that period the eggs of the insects are deposited, are immediately burned, such attention will in a short period, totally eradicate them.

Very respectfully.

WM ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden, }
Oct. 7, 1830.

TRESPASSERS IN ORCHARDS.

The following is an abstract of the Statute 1818, Chap. 3d, for the prevention of trespasses in Orchards, and Gardens, &c.

Sec. 1. If any person enter upon any grass-land, orchard, or garden, without permission, with intent to cut, destroy, take, or carry away, any grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables, with intent to injure or defraud the owner: such person shall, on conviction, before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not less than two, nor more than ten dollars; and be also liable in damages to the party injured.

Sec. 2. If any person, having entered as aforesaid, shall take, without permission, and with intent to injure and defraud the owner, any grass, hay, fruit, vegetable, or shrub, cultivated for ornament or use; such person shall, on conviction, by indictment or information before any court of Common Pleas, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, for each offence, and be farther liable to the party injured, in damages, equal to three times the value of the grass, hay, fruit, vegetable, or shrub carried away.

Sec. 3. If any person, having entered, as aforesaid, shall, without permission of the owner, and with intent to injure him, break, bruise, cut, mutilate, injure, or destroy any fruit-tree, tree for ornament or shade, or shrub cultivated for ornament or use, such person, on conviction as in sec. 2. shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. If any person shall commit any of the above mentioned trespasses on the Lord's day, or in the night time (that is between sunset and sunrise) he shall be liable to pay double the above penalties. And all prosecutions for breaches of this act, shall be commenced within one year from the time the offence shall be committed, or

the penalties shall have accrued, and not afterwards.

LARGE FRUIT.

MR EDITOR—The papers mention that *six apples* of the Pomroyal species, gathered from a tree of Col. J. Goodman of Springfield, averaged more than a pound each, and one of them weighed *nineteen ounces*. I now send for your inspection *five apples* from my orchard, known as the Quince apple, which, when taken from the tree, weighed together *five pounds and three ounces*; the largest weighs *one pound and five ounces*; and measures *one foot and two and an half inches* in circumference. The fruit for cooking especially, is as fine as the apples are large. The tree is a good bearer. I will, with pleasure, give scions, in the proper season, to such gentlemen as may desire them.

L. LINCOLN.

Sept. 27, 1830.

Mass. Spy.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1830.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The 'Middlesex Society of Husbandmen,' held their annual exhibition at Concord, on Thursday, the 7th inst. The assemblage of spectators was numerous and respectable, and the different branches of the displays and proceedings of the day were appropriate and well conducted.

The Ploughing Match was well contested, and indicated much dexterity in the most important part of the art of husbandry. Five double teams and nine single teams were entered. Of the double teams, Abiel H. Wheeler, of Concord, obtained the first premium; Samuel Hoar, 2d of Lincoln, the 2d do; Maj. Ephraim Flint, of do, the third. Of the single teams, Silas Conant, of Concord, obtained the first premium; Nathan Brooks of Acton, the second, and James B. Brown, the third.

Seventeen yokes of cattle contested in the trial of strength. The first premium was awarded to Prescott Barrett, of Westford; second to Isaac Brooks, of Lincoln; third to Edward Wetherbee, of Acton; and fourth to Silas Conant, of Concord.

The premiums on farms were awarded to Abner Wheeler, of Framingham, first premium; Dea. Thomas Hubbard, of Concord, second do; Francis Richardson, of Billerica, 3d do.

An able and very useful Address was delivered by Elias Phinney, Esq. of Charlestown and Lexington. This was plain, practical, and replete with useful information relative to some of the most important topics of agriculture. It gave directions for subduing and cultivating peat and boggy lands; stated the kinds of crops, which theory and practice concurred in proving to be best adapted to such soils; shewed that the plough, although the most important and indispensable implement in agriculture, may, by its injudicious use, deteriorate, instead of improving the soil. The address, was scientific as well as practical, and, what added to its value, mostly founded on actual experiments, made under the superintendence, or within the observation of the Orator. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr Phinney, and a copy of his Address was requested for the press, which request, we are happy to learn, will be complied with.

After the Address, the Society again formed in

procession, escorted by the Brigade Band, marched to Shepherd's Coffee House, where an excellent dinner was partaken of by more than 200 persons. A number of regular and eccentric toasts exhilarated the mind, while the body was feasted, and excellent music served to complete the entertainment.

The Song, given on the last page of this day's paper, written expressly for the occasion, was sung with marked approbation, by Mr J. W. Newell, of Charlestown.

Berkshire Cattle Show.—The twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the Berkshire Agricultural Society was holden on the 6th and 7th inst. An address was delivered by Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. of Stockbridge.

Remarkable Calf.—William Furness, Esq. of Medford, Massachusetts, owns a Heifer Calf which was calved 17th of March last, and weighed on the 20th of September, 465 lbs. Its Sire, we understand, belongs to Nathan Adams, Esq. of the same place.

VERMONT PRODUCTIONS.

Mr RUSSELL—From the twelve seeds you gave me, of what is called the Valparaiso squash, I succeeded in raising nine plants, (the bugs having destroyed the other three,) which have produced a large quantity of squashes—some of the branches run to a very great length. I procured a carpenter to measure one of the Vines—the greatest extremity from east to west 92 feet; the whole branches from one plant 348 feet. We have cooked one of these squashes, which I think superior to any I have ever raised. The shell or rind is very hard, and when boiled, the inside is scraped from the shell with very little trouble.

I have also a Pumpkin Vine; the produce of the pumpkins from a single vine when weighed was 392 lbs.

If you wish, I will send you one of the squashes which weighs 46 lbs.

Yours, truly, WIGHT CHAPMAN.

Middlebury, Vt. Oct. 4, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, October 9, 1830.

FRUITS.

The display of fruits, today, was unusually great. Our Horticultural friends, on this, as well as upon former occasions, have manifested a zeal for the dissemination of a knowledge of their best varieties, which is highly commendable in them and gratifying to the lovers of good fruits. To those gentlemen living at a distance, particularly Col. Gibbs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr Stephen H. Smith, of Providence, R. I., and Mr E. Edwards, of Springfield, for the trouble they have taken, in forwarding fine specimens of fruits, the Committee feel greatly obliged.

Pears.—From Mr Toohey, no name. Napoleon and Passe Colmar, from Mr S. Downer. Very large and fine St Michaels, some of them weighing 9 oz., from Mr E. Edwards, of Springfield. A splendid specimen of St Michaels, for exhibition, from Dr Shurtleff, of Boston. Seckel Pears, from Mr Paine. Capsheaf, (supposed to be the Doyenné Gris) Wilkinson, and a very superior Seedling Pear, from Mr Stephen H. Smith, of Providence, R. I.; of the latter variety, the committee would be pleased to know more of its origin and history, from Mr Smith.

Peaches.—Congress Clingstone and Washington Free Stone Peaches, from Mr R. Manning, of Salem. Fine Seedling Peaches, from Mr Davenport, of Milton. Handsome Heath Clingstones, from Mr E. M. Richards, of Dedham. 12 very large and handsome Clingstone peaches, the three largest weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and measuring from 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches each in circumference, from Mr E. Edwards, of Springfield.

Grapes.—Fine specimens of Black Cluster, Black Hamburg, and Sweet Water, from Mr A. T. Penniman, of Boston. Very large Catawba, (the vine having been girdled) and Schuylkill Muscadell, from E. Phinney. Very handsome specimens of Black Hamburg, Barelona, Oval Malaga, Catawba, Schuylkill Muscadell, Isabella, White Muscat, Red Chasselas, and some other varieties, names not known, all of out door growth, from Mr Z. Cook, Jr, of Dorchester. Part of a cluster of large purple grapes, imported from Gibraltar, weighing, it was stated, when the cluster was entire, and when taken from the vine, 11 pounds, by Capt. Urann, of Dorchester. Chasselas grapes, raised in open ground, from Mr Cheever Newhall, of Dorchester. A basket of Grapes, of very fine flavor, names not known to the committee, from Col. Gibbs, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Fine Esperion, Black and White Corinth, Black Cape, Black Hamburg, and a foreign Grape, (vines from M. Loubat) all out door culture, from Mr D. Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard. Also, two very beautiful boxes of Pine Strawberries, from Mr Haggerston.

Apples.—A beautiful apple, name unknown, from Mr Pickering Dodge, Jr, of Salem. A Spice Apple, weighing 18 oz.—circumference 14 inches, from Mr Watts Turner, of Medford. President apples, from R. Manning, Salem. Pomme D'Api, or Lady Apple, and two fine apples name unknown, from Mr Thos. Whitmarsh, Governors Apples, from Benj. Weld, of Roxbury.

Specimens of 55 varieties of apples, were exhibited by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury. These were all from the grounds of Mr Prince, were all of excellent quality, and bear honorable testimony to his enterprise and horticultural skill, in the selection and propagation of the choicest fruits. The names are contained in a subjoined letter from Mr Prince to the Committee.

Per Order,

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Oct. 8, 1830.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS—

GENTLEMEN—I send you a sample of fiftyfive sorts of Apples, the produce of my own farm. Many kinds, (nearly twenty) have already passed by, this season, and I have also many sorts not yet in bearing. I trust they will give satisfaction.

I am very truly yours,

JOHN PRINCE.

Pomme D'Api, or Lady apple; Newtown Pippin; Ribstone Pippin; Bellflower, from a graft of May, 1830; Old Pearmain—produced full crops; Baldwin; R. I. Greening; Roxbury Russet; Buckman's Pearmain; Seaver's Sweeting, (uncertain); Esopus Spitzenberg; Golden Pippin; Sweeting, from Hamburg; Violet, from France; Royal; Blue Pearmain; Doctor, or Dewitt (says W. R. Prince); Red flesh; Carter—English; Pomme Neige, or Snow; Calville rouge and Calville blanc, from France; Nonpareil, from France; Old French Dwarf, very prolific; Seaverns, very fine—good till April; another, much resembles the last; St Crispin, natural in Weston; Marigold; Flat Pippin, from Maryland—superior; Hubbardston Nonsuch; Gardner's Sweeting; Cat-

head, or York Russet; Swaar—celebrated in Philadelphia; Golden Russet; Fenouillet, from France; Ducassade, from do; Wareham Russet—England; Garden, from Salem; Spice Pippin; Chataignier, from France; Court pendu gris, from do; Reinette du Canada, from do; Fall Greening; Pippin, fin France; Imperial Table Apple from Holland; Marean's; French Russet—and eight varieties of English, French and American Apples, to which the tallies are lost.

Among the fruits exhibited last week, was the following, a description of which was accidentally omitted. The Colmar Souvrain, one of Van Mons' new Seedlings, was brought to the Hall by Wm. R. Prince, 25th Sept., then not in eating, but since ripened; has been tasted and proves an excellent pear. In size, it will compare with the Brown Benrre, not so round and full, but tapering more towards the stem and eye—color, yellowish russet; the eye and stem set in a small cavity; flesh, melting, juicy, and fine flavored; not quite so high flavored as a superior Brown Benrre. It may be considered a good acquisition to our list of Fruits.

From the Centinel.

Bees.—The attention of the public has been of late often called to the culture of Bees. My own experience and what I believe to be important improvements in their management and in the construction of their hives, have been such as to enable me to make statements which have gained some regard from intelligent keepers of apiaries, which may deserve still more than they have received. I have practised the making of hives 14 inches square by 7 deep; the top perforated by three round holes an inch in diameter, which are to be placed over each other in order to remove the top hive without disturbing or destroying the bees.

The present year I had swarms from six hives. One came out on the 5th of June; I put it into a hive over which I placed another; and at the same time put an empty hive upon that from which the swarm had issued. On the 31st of July I took off my top hives: that from the before mentioned swarm contained *thirtyone* pounds of good honey, and that which had been put upon the old hive *twentytwo* pounds; making *fiftythree* pounds of pure honey, and my six hives yielded *one hundred and eighty-nine* pounds.

I added an empty hive to each, leaving a sufficient quantity of honey in them severally for the winter, and still, without impairing their winter supply. When these top hives are removed this fall, they will be found to contain much honey.

EBENEZER WITHINGTON.

Dorchester, August 14, 1830.

Grape Vines.—Efforts have been made at different times in this vicinity, to introduce the cultivation of the vine: nearly, if not all, have failed, or have been only partially successful. Two years ago, Mr Loubat, a gentleman from the south of France, commenced the undertaking on a much more extensive plan than had heretofore been done. For that purpose he purchased a farm on Long-Island, fronting on the harbor, and about five miles from Brooklyn, where he has laid down upwards of sixty thousand vines, in a vineyard of nearly fifty acres. The vines embrace every description known in France, and were all imported from that country. They were mostly

laid down two years ago last spring. The first year they took root well, and were not injured by the weather. In the spring following, they were dressed, and quite a number of plants produced grapes. The season of trial was considered to be the following winter; but the last spring the roots appeared to be in a healthy state—they were again trimmed, in the same manner that they are in France, and have flourished in a most luxuriant manner. A large portion of them are now in successful bearing—many of them have from ten to fifteen bunches on one stock, of the largest and most delicious flavor. Mr L. is now sending them to market, and will begin to realize this season, being only the third summer, some return for his large investment and great labor. Mr L. states that his vines have come forward more rapidly, and on the third year produce more fruit, than in France. He has, thus far, experienced no injury from the inclemency of the weather, although his vines have not been protected in the least. No damage or inconvenience has been experienced from insects, nor has there been any mildew. Mr L. says that the experiment has exceeded his most sanguine expectation, and has no doubt in one year more he will be able to furnish the tables of the citizens with a supply of all kinds known in France, at a very moderate price. Mr L. is exerting himself to extend his culture as extensively as possible.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret the necessity of deferring till next week, the remarks of 'A CULTIVATOR' with regard to the discussion respecting the Napoleon and Passe Colmar Pears, and many other articles.

ERRATUM.—In our last paper, in the 1st article of the first page, with the signature 'LOOKER ON,' column 2d, line 2d from the bottom, an error occurs, which destroys the sense of the passage. The word 'evidence' should have been *wildings*.

The signature of S. D. in the last Horticultural Report, was accidentally omitted.

Grape Vines.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Garden, the following Grape Vines.

Black Hamburg,	
Black Cape,	
ters,	
Frankendaldt,	Black
Esperione,	Fruit.
Isabella,	
Grizzly Muscat,	Muscat of Alexandria,
Red Frontinac,	White Frontinac,
Red Chasselas,	White Corinthian,
Purple Muscat,	White Chasselas,
Red Constantia,	Chasselas de Fontainebleau,
Golden Chasselas, &c,	Bar Sur Aube,
Parsley leaved, or	Cioutat,
Early Oval,	Thomery Vines.

These Vines are from one to four years old, with fine roots and fit for planting immediately. The black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, and the Corinthian, were sent to the subscriber by Sir Joseph Banks, from Kew Gardens, and are known to be genuine, the original plants having all borne fruit for many years. The fine Black Hamburgs from Mr Breed's Vinery, which were so much admired at the Horticultural dinner this season, were raised from the subscriber's vines. Orders left at the Garden or with the subscriber, will meet due attention. Plants may be seen at the Garden.

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

N. B. A few Pear Trees of the new species, both of this country and Europe, are also offered for sale; among which are the Angouleme, the Sieulle, and the Colmar Souvraire. Oct. 15.

Executor's Sale at Auction.

On the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 22d inst.—A Farm of 30 acres on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston, with a good two story house and farm thereon. A thriving young apple orchard and other fruit trees. For terms and other particulars apply to Wm. E. Fane, No. 5, Court-street, Boston. 2w Oct. 8.

'Pomological Manual.'

BY WILLIAM PRINCE.



To obviate the difficulties which those who are strangers to the qualities of the different fruits often realize in endeavoring to make their selections, is the object of this publication. A descriptive work by which every possessor of Fruit Trees can himself test their identity, carries with it a guarantee for the correctness of Nursery Establishments, at the same time that it nullifies the cavillings of the ignorant, who often complain without possessing sufficient intelligence to understand the respective distinctions.

'THE POMOLOGICAL MANUAL' will comprise descriptions in detail of the various Garden Fruits, viz. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Mulberries, Quinces, Filberts, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c. The number of varieties therein described will be very great, and will embrace all those comprised in the new edition of Duhamel, a work for which the first cost at Paris is over \$400; and also, the most important of those contained in the Pomological Magazine and other works of the highest note,—the object being to concentrate at a cheap rate all the pomological information necessary and requisite towards making a judicious selection from the great variety of Fruits, of such kinds as are best calculated to suit the wishes and purposes of cultivators.

This work will be published in two parts of about 200 octavo pages, each part of which will be complete in itself, and persons can subscribe for one or both as they think proper. The terms will be \$1 for each part, which can be remitted in advance. The first part will be ready for delivery in October.

Also was recently published, A Short Treatise on Horticulture, by Wm. Prince, price 75 cts.

A Treatise on the Vine, by Wm. Robert Prince, 350 pages, octavo, price \$1.50.

The most convenient and least expensive mode by which persons in the interior can receive these works, is by ascertaining from their local bookseller, the address of the house they deal with in New York, on transmitting which to the author, the books desired can be deposited with them to be forwarded.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Mr J. B. Russell will receive subscriptions for the Pomological Manual, and has the other works now for sale. October 15.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Holland, and a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1 00 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts, each \$1 00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 38 cts. each.

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 25 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts. each—per dozen. \$1 00

SPRING CROCUS—of all colours, 6 cts. each—50 cts. per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price. Oct. 15.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES IN NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including Wilmot's Superb, Gemine Keen's Seedling, do.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, do. do. Honeysuckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c. &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES by the 100 or 1000—for plantations.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the trees, &c, for themselves, and make their own selections.

Trees, &c, will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in mats with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. eptD Oct. 8.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Black Hamburg,	Napoleon,
Black Cape,	White Chasselas,
White Muscadine,	Golden Chasselas,
Golden Muscat,	Red Chasselas,
Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape)	Black Constantia,
Caroline.	Bland,
	Ferrol.

S varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga. 400 two years old ISABELLAS.

1400 one " " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

Pomace Shovels.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, a few very superior pomace shovels. Also a few of Willis' improved Apple and Quince peeling Machines.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 11.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 2265 Cattle, probably from 1800 to 1900 for beef: 5683 Sheep, and 1422 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—From \$3 to 4.50, about 25 a 30 cattle brought 4.50. We noticed one pair taken at 4.67; we also noticed four beautiful cattle fed by Samuel Sweetser, Esq. Athol, and driven to market by him, taken at 5.50; one pair purchased by Mr A. Ward, of Newton, the best pieces of which are engaged to Messrs. Sargeant and Murdock, for the table of the Agricultural Society, on 'Cattle Fair Day'; the other pair was purchased by Mr C. Bracket, and will probably be displayed upon his stall in Merchants Hall Market.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess 3.50 a 3.67, No. 1, 3 a 3.25. Sheep.—Sales quick, from \$1.50 a 2.42. We noticed lots taken at \$1.50, 1.62½, 1.75, 1.88, 2, 2.12½, 2.25, and 2.42.

Swine.—Brisk sales—we noticed one lot of 100 weighing each 250, taken at 4c; one entire lot of 75, part old and part Shoats, taken at 3½c; one lot 100 selected Shoats, Barrows, at 4½c; Sows at 4c; one lot of 60 Sows and Barrows, at 3½; retail price 4½ for Sows.

THE CONCORD CATTLE SHOW.

A S O N G

Written by the Editor of the New England Farmer, and sung by Mr J. W. NEWELL, of Charlestown, at the entertainment at the Concord, [Mass.] Agricultural Exhibition, &c, on the 8th inst.

SINCE Time in the Primer first sharpened his scythe,
And the sands in his glass were beginning to flow,
There never was spectacle bonny and blithe,
Which came fairly up to our GRAND CATTLE SHOW.
Derry down, down down, derry down.

Here's Bulls, Hogs, and Horses, and Sheep not a few,
Respectable animals, worthy a prize,
Like good go-to-meeting folks, each in his *pet*,
All sober as deacons—if not quite so wise.

Master Pig is the Chorister, just twist his tail,
And he'll give you altissimo trills in high style,
The fine diatonics which ran through the scale
Of his exquisite gamut will ring for a mile.

Our Roets have run down to gravity's centre,
Some wenten to China, and thieves pulled them thro'—
But that's a tough story, and I should'nt venture,
In a high court of Justice to swear it is true.

And here we have oxen, stout animals, which
Might well go to Congress, representing their race,
Round gravity's centre just give them a hitch,
And I guess they would twitch the whole world out of place.

The match of our *Ploughmen* was ne'er matched before,
Save when a lorn lever is matched to his Fair;
They turned the earth over as flat as this floor,
Such chaps the great globe, like an apple can pare.

In troth, all the world's nothing more than a show
Of animals, shut up, or running at large,
You meet with queer creatures wherever you go,
And pity their keepers, who have them in charge.

A calf sent to College comes out a great *bore*,
An odd metamorphosis that, it is true,
But one which has taken place ever and o'er;—
New I do not mean you, Sir, nor you, Sir, nor you.

I hate personalities, therefore won't say,
How a jackass conducts when made just ass of Peace,
Such animals now and then come in my way,
But I never shear hogs for the sake of their fleece.

A vile pettifogger, all quibble and jaw,
Is 99,000 times worse than a brute,
In a sunbeam he'll pick an indictable flaw,
And against his own shadow show cause for a suit.

Here's health to our Orator, one who can boast
That he practises well what he preaches about;
But gentlemen please not to *butter* my toast,
For we like him so well we can take him without.

Here's 'MIDDLESEX HUSBANDMEN,' doing more good
Than all the political clubs ever known,
Unless a man's head is the essence of wood,
He ranks them above any king on his throne.

Derry down, down down, derry down.

CANNIBALISM.

Captain Cook having one day gone ashore in Queen Charlotte's Sound accompanied by Mr Banks, Dr Solander, Tupia, and other persons belonging to the ship, they found a family of the natives employed in dressing some provisions. 'The body of a dog,' says Cook, 'was at this time buried in their oven, and many provision baskets stood near it. Having cast our eyes carelessly into one of these as we passed it, we saw two bones pretty cleanly picked, which did not seem to be the bones of a dog, and which, upon a nearer examination, we discovered to be those of a human body. At this sight we were struck with horror, though it was only a confirmation of what we had heard many times since we arrived upon

this coast. As we could have no doubt but the bones were human, neither could we have any doubt that the flesh which covered them had been eaten. They were found in a provision-basket; the flesh that remained appeared manifestly to have been dressed by fire, and in the gristles at the end were the marks of the teeth which had gnawed them. To put an end, however, to conjecture founded upon circumstances and appearances, we directed Tupia to ask what bones they were; and the Indians, without the least hesitation, answered the bones of a man. They were then asked what was become of the flesh, and they replied that they had eaten it; but, said Tupia, why did you not eat the body of the woman which we saw floating upon the water? The woman, said they, died of disease; besides, she was our relation, and we eat only the bodies of our enemies who are killed in battle. Upon inquiry who the man was whose bones we had found, they told us that, about five days before, a boat belonging to their enemies came into the bay, with many persons on board, and that this man was one of seven whom they had killed. Though stronger evidence of this horrid practice prevailing among the inhabitants of this coast will scarcely be required, we have still stronger to give. One of us asked if they had any human bones with the flesh remaining upon them; and upon their answering us, that all had been eaten, we affected to disbelieve that the bones were human, and said that they were the bones of a dog; upon which one of the Indians, with some eagerness, took hold of his own fore-arm, and thrusting it towards us, said that the bone which Mr Banks held in his hand had belonged to that part of a human body; at the same time, to convince us that the flesh had been eaten, he took hold of his own arm with his teeth, and made show of eating. He also bit and gnawed the bone which Mr Banks had taken, drawing it through his mouth, and showing by signs that it had afforded a delicious repast. Some others of them, in a conversation with Tupia next day, confirmed all this in the fullest manner; and they were afterwards in the habit of bringing human bones, the flesh of which they had eaten, and offering them to the English for sale.

When Cook was at the same place in November, 1773, in the course of his second voyage, he obtained still stronger evidence of what he expressly calls their 'great liking for this kind of food'—his former account of their indulgence in which had been discredited, he tells us, by many. Some of the officers of the ship having gone one afternoon on shore, observed the head and bowels of a youth, who had been lately killed, lying on the beach; and one of them, having purchased the head, brought it on board. A piece of the flesh having then been broiled and given to one of the natives, he ate it immediately in the presence of all the officers and most of the men. Nothing is said of any aversion he seemed to feel to the shocking repast. Nay, when, upon Cook's return on board, (for he had been at this time absent on shore,) another piece of the flesh was broiled and brought to the quarter-deck, that he also might be an eye-witness of what his officers had already seen, one of the New Zealanders, he tells us, 'ate it with surprising avidity.' 'This,' he adds, 'had such an effect on some of our people as to make them sick.' This very head was afterwards deposited in Mr Hunter's Museum, where it now is.—*Lib. of Entertaining Knowledge.*

ERRATA.

The number of letters in each copy of the Chronicle will not vary much from 100,000. There are then, 100,000 places where errors may be committed. Any letter of the alphabet is liable to get into either of these places. The number of letters besides that which should be set, is 25; so that each of the 100,000 places is exposed to either of 25 different errors, and the whole number of errors which must be guarded against in every paper, is, 2,500,000! Or rather, this would be the number if we used but one font of type. But we use four, which raises the number of wrong types, liable to get into a particular place to 103, and the number of possible errors to 10,300,000! And this, without counting capitals, points, figures, &c—so that the chances against perfect accuracy, to be guarded against by the skill and care of the printer, are more than 10,300,000 to one. From these premises we infer 1. That compositors and proof-readers ought to be very careful; and 2. That readers ought not to be surprised, if they find an error now and then.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cecheco river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Baros, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundred of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830,) Parsnips, Carrets, Black Spanish or Winter Radish—all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 10.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SON, 67 Liberty-street.

Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.

Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.

Albany—Hon. JESSE BUEL.

Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.

Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.

Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.

Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1830.

NO. 14.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NAPOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS. THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

SIR—I have read the discussions between Mr Lowell and Mr Prince, in your papers, relative to the Pear called the 'Napoleon,' and it seems to me there has been too much haste manifested in asserting that the 'Pear Trees cultivated in Boston under the name of 'Napoleon,' are wrong,' or that the 'Passe Colmar,' has been baptized by us generally by that name.—That this may be the case in some instances is very probable, as all cultivators are more or less liable to mistakes of this kind, whether propagating new or old fruits; and none more so than men who like Mr Prince, are placed at the head of great Nurseries.

From the hurry and confusion that usually exist in Nurseries in grafting and budding seasons; the mixing of scions by the men who are performing the duty of budders or graftsmen; the mistakes in tallying trees; the ignorance or carelessness of those who supply them; the perseverance in error not unfrequently found among those who have once committed it, all combine to make 'confusion worse confounded,' and when errors of this kind have taken root, it is not easy to eradicate them altogether. I do not think that private cultivators are equally liable to make these mistakes, because they have fewer objects to attend to, and generally give their personal attendance to the insertion and tallying of buds and grafts in their own grounds. There is another reason which has its weight. Nursery men like Mr Prince, who order large quantities of trees from Europe at once—are liable to all the mistakes which are committed by their *confrères* abroad; while gentlemen, like Mr Lowell, who receive their trees as presents from such men as Mr Knight, and the London Horticultural Society, are less liable to imposition or error.

It is true that Mr Knight and the gardeners of the Horticultural Society of London, may make mistakes like other people,—but we think they are less subject to do it than those who depend on the contingencies that attach themselves to public Nurseries.

Mr Prince has been too broad in his declaration, and too positive in his manner of treating the subject for one who is himself open to the attacks of many who have purchased trees from his Nursery for years past; and if it were true that Mr Lowell had, through mistake, in some instances given the 'Passe Colmar,' for the 'Napoleon,' it is no excuse for Mr Prince, to assume the tone of exultation that he does in his replies to that gentleman. To show that Mr Lowell is well acquainted with the two fruits in question, I will state a fact.

Last November, I sent to Mr Lowell six or eight pears, each wrapped in a blank paper, numbered on the outside, and requesting him to give me their names so far as he knew them.

In his reply he marked the fruit which I received from the London Horticultural Society for the 'Passe Colmar,' by that name; and the fruit that I received from France as the 'Napoleon,' he

marked as such. This shows that he agreed with those from whom I received the fruits. Again, Mr Lowell was good enough to give me a graft of the pear he calls the 'Napoleon,' it has never borne fruit, but the leaves of this tree differ essentially from the tree which I have under the name of the 'Passe Colmar.' The fruit recognized by Mr Lowell, as the 'Napoleon,' was then ripe, (November) and that which he called the 'Passe Colmar,' was not ripe until December, and January.

I have never seen the London Pomological Magazine, nor do I pretend to know anything about these fruits, or much about any others—but I can hardly believe that Mr Knight could have mistaken one of these fruits for the other; and as he sent the trees to Mr L. as a present, I must, until I have further evidence to the contrary, believe that the trees sent him for the Napoleon are such in fact. My Passe Colmar, has been transferred to the garden of Mr John Prince, of Roxbury, a gentleman well known for his accuracy and extensive knowledge in horticulture; and particularly so in the pomological department. This gentleman has no doubt, as I understand, that the pear he received from me as the 'Passe Colmar,' is such in fact.

Mr William Robert Prince of Long Island, had not seen all the trees cultivated in the vicinity of Boston under the names of the 'Passe Colmar,' and 'Napoleon,' when he wrote his article of the 20th of July, and he of course was liable to mistake facts when he made his 'strong remark,' in regard to the ignorance of the Boston Cultivators.

I do not, however, see that the subject requires so much discussion, or that the mistake, if there was one on the part of Mr Lowell, in giving scions, deserves to be arraigned in the manner in which it has been done by Mr Prince. If we are all to be called to a severe account for our errors of this nature, I have doubtless much to answer for, in common with others; and even Mr Prince, whose '*Pride for accuracy*,' in these matters, '*predominates over his zeal, acquisitions, and ambition to be useful*,' is not exempt from the lot of

A CULTIVATOR.

Brookline, Oct. 10, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DECAYING PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in the 11th No. of your paper a communication in answer to some inquiries, which I made through the medium of your paper, respecting St Michael Pear Trees.

Your correspondent says it is difficult even to conjecture the cause without a more definite knowledge of their aspect, situation, &c. The trees to which I had reference in my inquiries have the appearance of old trees, worn out with age and bearing; although some of them have not been bearers more than six or eight years. I have also a considerable number of young trees which are not of sufficient growth to yield fruit, and which have the same sickly appearance as the older ones. They are situated on a rich light soil, which has been improved for the last 15 or 20 years as a kitchen garden. The age of

the oldest trees is 35 or 40 years. The extremities of their branches are decaying and the whole appearance of the trees indicates a disease which will finally destroy them unless something can be done to stop its progress.

The fruit does not come to maturity before it is blasted to such a degree that it is not worth preserving. I would not wish to say anything which might hinder in the least the cultivation of this valuable fruit wherever it is practicable. If your correspondent have any questions to propose respecting the trees I have mentioned, they will be answered with pleasure by

A SUBSCRIBER.

GREAT SALE OF STOCK.

The following is from a friend of ours who attended the sale of valuable Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, on the 11th ult. at the residence of Charles H. Hall, Esq. Harlem, N. Y.

No. 1. *Lady Lightfoot*, a noted running mare, 4 colts from her having sold at an average price of \$1000 each was sold for \$1475.00. Destination, Chenango County, N. Y.

No. 2. *Alarm*, bred by Lord Grovesnor, foaled in 1820, now in foal by the imported Horse Barefoot, \$650.00.

No. 3. *Gazelle*, bred by Mr Hall, (one eye imperfect) with her colt, No. 10, sold for \$380.00.

No. 4. *Kuott*, a sorrel mare, 6 years old; by Bellfounder out of Cinnamon; in foal by Bald Eagle, son of American Eclipse, (one knee defective,) \$110.

No. 5. *Lady Mary*—A bay mare, with a star and one white hind foot, 10 years old; a beautiful animal, purchased by A. Dey, Esq. \$425.00. Destination, his farm at Newark, N. J. for a Brood mare.

No. 6. A brown colt, 6 months old; out of *Lady Lightfoot*, by American Eclipse; purchased by Charles Green, Esq. \$850.00. Destination, his farm on the Kennebec, Maine.

No. 7. *Lightning*, a brown filly, one year old last May, out of *Alarm*, by American Eclipse, \$400. Purchased by Mr Stevens, the owner of Eclipse.

No. 8. A brown filly, 6 months old, by Eclipse *Lightfoot*, out of *Alarm*. Purchased by A. Dey, Esq. \$200. Destination, his farm at Newark, N. J.

No. 9. A Dark Bay, 2 years old, a fine Stallion, by Bussorah Arabian, out of *Alarm*, \$500.00. Purchased by J. Ford, Esq.

No. 10. Sold with her Dam, No. 3.

No. 11. A sorrel filly, out of *Knot*, by Eclipse *Lightfoot*, 4 months old, \$60. Purchased by Mr Suydam, N. J.

No. 12. *Constellation*, 5 years old, a fine Stallion, color dark sorrel, got by American Eclipse, out of *Olivia*, a Virginia mare, \$675.00. Purchased by R. M. Field, Esq.

No. 13. *Bald Eagle*, 5 years old, by American Eclipse, out of *Hyacinth*, \$500.00. Purchased by Mr Ely.

The Durham Cattle, about 30 in number, were in fine condition, and gave additional evidence of their natural quiet dispositions. *Request*, an imported Bull, 8 years old, sold for \$300, to S. P. Britton, Esq. Destination, Elizabethtown, N. J.

Prince, 4 years old, got in England, by Fitz Favorite, out of Princess; was purchased by David Austin, Esq. for \$210. Destination, his farm, at Throggs Neck.

Several Cows, sold at \$250, each. The stock will be very much scattered. One fine Bull was purchased by Benjamin Poor, Esq. which will be sent to Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport. Dr Hosack, purchased for his Farm, at Hyde Park; and on the whole the sale may be said to have gone off well, and satisfied buyers, and sellers. The best Leicester sheep sold at an average of \$95 each.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN.—I have made several extracts from the June number of the *Annales D'Horticulture*, which has been recently received, on Manures, the Chinese Mulberry, a Hindoe mode of grafting, and the use of salt for accelerating vegetation, which please to insert in the *New England Farmer*.

With great esteem,

Your most obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brimley Place, Roxbury, }
October 15, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XXI.

! From the *Annales de la Societe D'Horticulture De Paris*.
Extract of a report on Manures, made by M. PAYEN.

Four different things are often confounded under the name of manures, which it is important to distinguish.

1st. The debris of organic matter, or of vegetables and animals, to which alone this denomination belongs, and among these, the more azotic the matter, the greater is the beneficial effect of the manure in the nourishment of plants; thus we should place in the first rank *muscular flesh, blood, horn, and gelatine*. All these substances, dried and pulverised, act more or less promptly, according to their degree of changability, under the diverse influences of the atmosphere.

2d. The *soluble salts*, are only excitants of the vegetable energies, and do not contribute to their organization, properly so called; their actual value, as applicable to agriculture, is less than that of *manures*.

3d. *Insoluble salts*, and the *oxids*, form, what is commonly designated under the name of *earths*. They can only be considered as capable of ameliorating the soil, of which they form a part. These are the *true amendments*, which are obtained, at a low price, in the vicinity of waste places.

4th. Carbon, whose useful action appears to consist in absorbing the calorific rays of the atmosphere, and thus warms the soil. Perhaps it may be admitted that a portion of carbon is imbibed by the plants, but there are no positive facts, in support of such a theory.

EXTRACT NO. XXII.

Note on the Perrotet Mulberry (Morus Multicaulis), or Chinese Mulberry.

By the information which we receive from all quarters, it appears that this mulberry is destined to replace the common white mulberry, everywhere, for nourishing silk worms; its property of continuing low and bushy, so that the leaves can always be gathered without a ladder, and the large size, abundance and tenderness of the leaves, cannot fail to give it a decided preference. It

has been sufficiently ascertained, that they are eaten with avidity by the silk worms and that the silk which they form, is of the first quality.

This mulberry has not suffered in the least, from the rigors of the last severe winter.

The zealous traveller, who has given to France, America, and Africa, this precious plant, has acquired a just right to public gratitude, and it is not only easy, but proper, to give him, at this time a proof of it, by affixing his name to the tree, which has given him celebrity, and which will contribute so much to the prosperity of French industry.

We will set the example, and continue to call it the Perrotet mulberry, every time we speak of it.

POITEAU.

EXTRACT NO. XXIII.

Mode of grafting in the East Indies, described in the Extracts from the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of India; by M. SOULANGE BODIN.

Mr Leycester learned from the nabob of Mollaghn, that he had a gardener, who was skilful in various modes of grafting, and that he practised one common in the upper provinces, but which Mr Leycester had never found described in any book, and gives the following account of the process.

At the season of the year when the bark is easily separated from the wood, having cut off the end of a shoot, about a quarter of an inch above a bud, the Indian gardener makes an annular incision through the bark, half an inch below the bud, and then, with a piece of cloth in his hand, he carefully removes this ring of bark, so as not to injure the bud contained in it, after which he proceeds in the same manner with the bud below.

Having thus collected a number of buds, which he kept fresh, in the hollow of a large leaf with a little water in it, he operated on the stock to be grafted, by first cutting off the head, at the point where it appeared to be of the proper size,—that is to say, of a diameter a little less than the ring of bark, which he intended to place on it; he then cut the bark in longitudinal strips, which were peeled down sufficiently low, to allow the ring containing the bud to slip down and exactly fit the end of the stock. After this, the little strips of bark were raised up over the bark ring, and tied to the upper end of the stalk, when the whole was covered with a little moist clay, care being taken, that no injury was done to the bud by this application.

This mode of grafting very much resembles that which is described in the 'Cours de Culture et de Naturalisation des Vegetaux d'Andre Thouin,' under the name of *Graffe des faunes*, (tome ii. page 463, et figuree planche 56 de l'Atlas BBbb.); but what is most remarkable, Mr Leycester states that he was convinced after particular inquiries, the method was not taught by any European, but that it had been transmitted from generation to generation, from time immemorial; he thinks it unites so much simplicity, and facility, that it would be one of the first, which would rationally present itself to the mind of original cultivators.

EXTRACT NO. XXIV.

Saline Manures.

Gardeners and all those who endeavor to obtain early legumes or fruits, may profit by the following experiment, which confirms an es-

tablished fact, that plants in a soil prepared with common salt, rarely suffer from the cold and the sudden changes of the weather.

The half of a bed of early Peas raised in a garden of Woreestershire was dressed with salt, and the other half with common manure: upon the part which had been prepared with salt and in the proportion of about twenty bushels to the acre, the Peas were fit to pick three weeks before the others, and the vines yielded five or six times as many.

GREAT PRODUCE OF POTATOES.

MR FESSENDEN.—The following remarkable produce ought to be read by every New England Farmer. Mr Antipas Maynard, of Waltham, Mass. bought of Capt. Tombs, in Boston Market house, 2 Chenango potatoes this last spring, which he cut into seventyfour or five pieces, and planted them in a drill. He dug from the same two bushels and one peck, or a flour barrel full. This can be relied on. Who can beat this?

Weston, Oct 15, 1830.

J. WARREN.

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING POTATOES.

MR FESSENDEN.—The following experiments with regard to the expediency of planting Potatoes, cut or whole, were made by B. NASON, Esq. of Augusta, Maine, a very intelligent, practical farmer. They are at your disposal, for insertion in the *New England Farmer*, if you think proper.

Yours, &c,

Keene, N. H. Oct. 19, 1830.

20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. planted whole, produced 97 lbs.

20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. in halves, 99 lbs.

20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. tops, middle, and butts; tops 32½, middle 30½, butts, 35, total 98 lbs.

20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. eyes taken out, 120 lbs.

60 small Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. planted whole, 105 lbs.

20 white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. planted whole, 124½ lbs.

20 white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. planted in halves, 111½ lbs.

20 white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. seed end middle, and butts; seed end 38½, middle 39½, butts 39, total 117 lbs.

20 white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. eyes taken out, 150½ lbs.

60 small white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. whole 95 lbs.

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. whole, 92 lbs.

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. halves, 102½ lbs.

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. seed end, middle, and butts; seed end 32, middle 38, butts 33, total 103 lbs.

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. eyes taken out, 129 lbs.

60 small long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. whole, 94 lbs.

A single potato, planted last spring in one hill in Haliifax, Vt. produced half a bushel of potatoes and 70 lbs. of vines.

BRISTOL COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of the Bristol County Agricultural Society took place in Taunton, 0

the 6th inst. The *Columbian Reporter* states that 'one advantage has been gained by fixing an earlier day for Show than had been customary before the last year. The weather is milder and spectators witnessed the exhibition with more gratification no doubt than they would while shivering, as has sometimes been the case, in their great coats. The day of the show in this town the present season, was one of the most bland and attractive of October, in New England, and brought together a large number of farmers, manufacturers and others from different parts of the county.

At the Ploughing Match 'sixteen ploughs, which was the greatest number ever entered, started in the contest, and executed their work in good time, and with no lack of skill, and animation. Two teams only had drivers—one being a yoke of steers and a horse, and the other, two yoke of steers. All the single teams were required this year, for the first time to be driven by the ploughman. The experiment was completely successful. The work may not have been quite as perfect as it was last year, (which exceeded previous exhibition) but it was equal or superior to the work at several of the matches in past years.

'At the trial of the working oxen in drawing, twenty yoke engaged in the competition. The manner of their drawing as well as the great weight of the loads, showed them to be well trained as well as to possess great strength.'

After speaking somewhat diminutively of the exhibition of manufactures, the Editor proceeds 'A larger quantity of Butter and Cheese was presented for exhibition this year than usual, and for the most part of excellent quality.

'The show of Cattle was larger, probably, than it has been at any former exhibition of the Society. All the pens were filled, without furnishing room for the whole; a considerable number and some of the finest animals exhibited, were excluded. The show of fat cattle was conceded on all hands, we believe, to surpass in quality as well as numbers, that of any former year. Upon the whole, the Society and its friends (Bristol County Agricultural Society) under whose direction and patronage the Show was held, have good reason to be satisfied, and highly gratified and encouraged by the exhibition the present year. The fruits of these Shows, are becoming every season more and more apparent, and we trust the time is not distant when the most sceptical will cease to question their beneficial influences.

The Society marched in procession preceded by the Taunton band of music, from Rev. Mr Hamilton's meeting house to the Taunton Hotel, (Munroe's) where a bountiful and excellent dinner was provided; a longer table than we have seen at any former Exhibition was spread, and few if any seats were unoccupied. Several Toasts were given at the call of the President of the Society who presided also at the table. We are not able to present the whole, and will not at present, therefore, publish the portion of them which are recollected.

Soon after dinner the members of the Society re-assembled at the meeting house for the transaction of the business of the annual meeting. This occupied several hours.

'One new standing committee was added, viz. a committee for viewing farms and mulberry trees.

The sum to be awarded for the best farm or farms will be fixed by the Trustees at their meeting in March next. The other committees and officers were mostly reelected, with the exception of Chairmen of some of the committees. The time of the committee is so much occupied on the day of exhibition in their examination necessary for deciding upon the awards to be made by them, that little opportunity is left for drawing up their reports. To aid them in this part of their duties, gentlemen have for a year or two past been placed at the head of some of the committees who were not practical agriculturists or manufacturers. This principle of selection, as we understand it, has been again and to somewhat larger extent adopted the present year.'

Stout Squashes.—Two beautiful crook necked squashes grew on one vine, this season, on the farm of Mr William Mercer, Lincoln, one of which weighed 47 lbs. the other 33. The smallest girted 20 inches round the neck, and the largest, which straightened out would have been nearly five feet long, girted 19 round the neck.

Five squashes were raised by Capt T. G. Banks and A. H. Stickney, of this village, from three seeds: they weighed 352 lbs. and the largest of them weighed 125 pounds.—*Dunstable (N. H.) Gazette.*

These squashes were not, probably of the crook necked species.

Mr Wm. Gault, of Concord, N. H. raised two 'large white Turkey' cucumbers this season, one of which weighs 9 lbs. 6 oz. is 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches round, and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in length; the other weighs 8 lbs. 4 oz. is 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ round.

The editor of the Palladium has been presented with a dozen apples from a friend in Bedford, one of which is 14 inches round. The tree from which it was taken is supposed to contain 20 bushels of the same species, which average from 11 to 12 inches each. The tree has borne fruit for about ten years, is 12 or 15 feet in height, and extends nearly 75 feet. So heavily laden are its branches, that many of them rest upon the ground.

Mr Comfort, in Bucks co. Pa. has gathered this season an apple 15 inches round, and weighing twenty-six ounces.

Mr Aaron Hewitt, of Utica, N. Y. has a pig a little over a year old, which girts 7 feet, and is near 8 feet long. It is intended to make him weigh 1000 lbs. or more, Feb. 22, when he is to be slaughtered.

Grapes.—The Isabella grapes have been plentiful and very fine the present season; and we have seen none of any other kind equal to them. The French vines generally fail entirely, or bear but a few sickly bunches, and it is doubtful whether they will ever become naturalized. Almost every yard and garden in Brooklyn has an excellent vine, and we have abundant reason to remember and respect Miss Isabella Gibbs, who first introduced this excellent fruit among us.—*Brooklyn Star.*

Mr Delany of New York has a vine in a small yard, that has borne 2000 bunches of grapes in one season.

Remedy for Stings and Bruises.—In the trials, of many years, in our family, we have never found

Olive Oil, or common Sweet Oil, to fail of giving immediate relief, and effecting a complete cure of poisonous stings, if gently rubbed on immediately, and continued for a short time. And for a bruise, the application of water as hot as it can be borne, either by a wet cloth, or by immersing the part, we have always found effectual. It may be necessary to continue the application of water, and to renew the heat, for a considerable time, and to rub the swollen parts softly.—*Pennsylvania Examiner.*

TEMPERANCE.

We have heard the following facts recently stated. The first occurred in our state; the second relates to a town in Maine.

Last fall, in cold weather, just as the flakes of snow began to descend, a miserable man, scantily covered with rags, presented himself to a farmer and wanted work. He had no particular employment for him, and besides, his appearance was against him; he did not want him. The poor fellow begged hard to stay till he could earn a pair of shoes, and pointed to his bare feet to strengthen his cause. The farmer pitied him, and agreed to take him—but he must drink *no rum*. This was a hard condition: but cold and hunger compelled him to assent, and he began his work; though for the first two or three days 'he thought he should die.' By the time he had earned his shoes, he found out that he was better off without rum: he lived with the temperance man through the winter, and in the spring went home to his wife, his father and his friends, decently clothed, and to all appearance a reformed man.

In one town, of 3000 inhabitants, where, a year or two ago, they used to spend \$14,000 a year, for strong drink, last year they spent only 1000. The same people used to raise \$1000 for their schools, with great difficulty; but this year they voted cheerfully to raise \$1500. So much does the temperance of the fathers tend to the intelligence of the children.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Sage is said to be as much of an article of luxury in China as tea is with us; and there can be no doubt but if sage, catnip, pennyroyal, and pepperbush were cured in the same way and brought from as great distance as tea, they would be as much admired and bear as high a price.

Census of Boston.—The population of Boston is 61,381, of whom 59,506 are whites, and 1875 free blacks. The number of aliens is 3448.

By the Census of 1820 the whole population of Boston was 43,298; increase in 10 years 18,083, which is equal to 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The number of colored persons in 1820 was 1690; increase 165.

In making toys, the Chinese are exceedingly expert.—Out of a solid ball of ivory, with a hole in it, not larger than half an inch in diameter, they will cut from nine to fifteen distinct hollow globes, one within another, all loose, and capable of being turned round in every direction, and each of them carved full of the same kind of open work that appears on the fans. A very small sum of money is the price of one of these difficult trifles.

Commerce of Boston.—From the 12th to the 20th of September, 64 vessels were entered at the Custom House in this city, from foreign ports, and will probably pay duties to the amount of \$400,000.

The whale ship *Awashonks*, of 340 tons, built of live oak and coppered, lately launched at Woods' Hole, was built without the use or abuse of ardent spirits.

Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter.—*Franklin.*

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.—*Id.*

PAWTUCKET FAIR.

[Concluded from page 99.]

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, &c.

The committee on Butter, Cheese and Household Manufactures, beg leave, respectfully to report: That they have proceeded to the discharge of the arduous duties assigned them, with a deep conviction of the importance of extending to the branches of Industry, embraced by their appointment, every encouragement within the means of the Society, not inconsistent with what may be considered as due to other branches. The various articles, entered for premium at the present Show, evince, on the whole, an improvement on those exhibited on previous occasions; and the committee are persuaded, that the money, heretofore paid out in premiums on similar articles, has been a truly profitable expenditure. They have awarded for the article of Butter, exhibited at this present Show, the following Premiums:—

To CLARISSA WEBSTER, of Johnston, for the best box, containing forty pounds, the first premium \$10

To Joseph S. Budlong, of Warwick, for the next best lot, the second premium, 8

To Silas Spink, of Cranston, the third premium, 6

To Welcome Alverson, Johnston, the fourth premium, 5

To Abigail Spencer, of Warwick, the fifth premium, 4

To Thomas R. Greene, of Warwick, for one firkin, weight 50 lbs. the first premium on firkin butter, 6

To Hannah Dawley, of Warwick, for one firkin of fifty pounds, the second premium. 4

The committee regret to have to state, that some firkin butter was entered for premium which proved on examination, to have been *plated*; the under layers, being found to consist of butter of a quality very inferior to that presented on the surface. Several parcels of the box butter were so nearly alike, that the committee found it difficult to decide between them.

For the best lot of Cheese, one hundred pounds, made by Benjamin Greene of Warwick, they award the first premium on that article, \$8

For the second best lot, of 100 lbs. the second premium, to Nicholas S. Frey. 6

There was very little competition in this article; but the two lots on which the premium are awarded were found to be of excellent quality.

On Household Manufactures, by females, they have awarded the following premiums.

To Mrs. Rosanna Greene, of Warwick, for the best piece of Carpeting, being of excellent quality, the first premium, \$6

To James W. Gorton, of Coventry, for the second premium, 4

To Hannah Anthony, of Warwick, for the third premium, 3

To Mary L. Greene, Warwick, for the best lot of woollen hose, the Society's first premium, being 2

To M. E. Stafford, Warwick, for the best *flaxen* hose, 2

To S. F. Stafford, of Warwick, for *worsted* hose, 2

To Mary L. Greene, of Warwick, for the best piece woollen Flannel, 32 yards, the Society's first premium, 5

This Flannel was, in the opinion of the Committee, the best ever presented for premium.

To Mary Harris, for the best piece blue broadcloth 3-4 wide, 22 yards long, the Society's first premium, 3

To Hannah Anthony, of Warwick, for the second best blue broadcloth, the Society's premium of 2

To Eliza Thomson, of Apponaug, for the best woollen blanket, 8-4 wide, 5

In addition to the preceding regular premiums, the committee recommend for the premiums set against them, respectively, the following articles.

To Almira Greene, for a piece of cotton and wool flannel, \$2

To Rosanna Greene, for damask diaper, 2

To Ann M'Kay, Providence, for a rug, 1

To Eliza M'Kay, of do, for do, 1

To Esther R. Cleaveland, for rug and stool covers, 2

To Lydia Bowen, Coventry, for linen diaper, 1

To Julia Ann Battey for a hearth rug, 2

To Ruth M. Waterman, Coventry, for a yarn coverlet, 2

To Olive Waterman, Coventry, for 2 do, 2

To Henry Carpenter, of Fiskeville for a beautiful piece of silver mixed satinet, 3

To Mary S. Fiske, Providence, for a lace collar, 1

To do, for a lace veil, 2

To Mrs J. Tourtelott, Gloucester, for linen diaper, 1

To Misses Grant, for a wrought hearth rug, 3

To Mary Parker, for sundries, 1

To Eliza Sarle, Cranston, for a lace veil, 1

To M. R. Greene, for lamp mats, 1

To Octavia Greene, Warwick, feather fire screens, 1

To Sarah C. Peck, for card racks, 1

To Phebe Shaldon, for a rug, 1

To Mrs Rhodes, Pawtuxet, for a lace scarf, 2

To Miss E. Deane, Providence, for wrought lace caps, 1

To Miss Mary E. Willard, for imitation Chinese boxes, 1

To Eliza S. Chase, for handsome silk buttons, 1

To Miss Sophia Parkinson, for a counterpane, 1

To M. S. Levalley, Warwick, velvet Paintings, 1

To Abbot and Miller, Coventry, for white knitting cotton yarn, 1

To Nancy A. Phillips, white spread 2

To Barney Merry, two pieces striped jean, excellent, 2

To same, for two packages table cloths, 2

To Lydia Collins, patch work spread, 1

To Sarah Ann Crooker, black lace veil, 1

To same, one wrought cape, 1

To Eliza Lawton, one white wrought gown, 2

To Eliza Stevens, one white lace veil, 1

To M. D. Cooke, Providence, 1 sampler, 0,50

To the Dorcas Society, Newport, for one box of sundries, containing more than 180 pieces, 8

To Altha Richmond, Bristol, patchwork spread, 1

To H. M. H. Grieve, for five pair cloth mitts, 1

The Committee beg leave to recommend that

premiums be offered for wrought buttons of silk and worsted; and for wrought mitts, in quantities; and that, hereafter, all fancy and ornamental articles, presented for premium or sale, at the exhibition of this Society, must be made of American materials, if such can be obtained. All which is respectfully submitted, by

WILLIAM E. RICHMOND,
For the Committee.

RAW SILK AND MULBERRY TREES.

[A report of too great length for this paper, was made by the Committee, embracing some facts and statements, believed to be useful in reference to this important branch of industry. In conclusion the Report says]

The Committee regret to have to state, that there is a great falling off this year, compared with the last, in the exhibition of raw and sewing silk. At the same time they notice with satisfaction, an increased attention to the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree in this state. This is the foundation of the silk business, and the rearing of worms will follow, as a matter of course, the cultivation of the tree. Most of those who presented specimens last year, are ready to continue and extend the experiments, as soon as they can find a market for the material produced.

In silk there was but one specimen offered this year, a very fine sample, remarkably well handled. The quantity was small, being 2½ lbs. of raw silk, for which the Committee award.

To Miss Maria S. Levalley, of Warwick, \$5

To the same, for small samples of sewing silk and cocoons, 1

To Charles Dyer, on certificate of the rearing of more than 10,000 mulberry trees, from seed planted the 17th of last April, at the Mulberry Grove Nursery, in Cranston. The first premium, 5

Elisha S. Johnson, of Wickford, for 4000 Mulberry Trees, from seed this season, sowed the last of April, 4

Lemuel Burge, of Wickford, for over 4000 Mulberry Trees, raised this season, 3

Benjamin F. Spink, of Wickford, for 4500 trees, sowed the 1st of May, 3

Rhodes Budlong, of Warwick, for 1700 Trees accidentally raised from seed in manure, taken from the fowl yard, 2

Which is respectfully submitted by

BENJAMIN F. HALLETT.

For the Committee.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held a special meeting on Wednesday evening last, at the Washington Hall, for the purpose of exhibiting to the members and their friends the Fruits of the season, the growth of our city and vicinity. The notice was short, but the collection brought to the room was extensive, and gave great satisfaction.

Charles Chauncey, Esq. sent several Lemons, of a very large size and flavor, raised by himself; Pound Pears, very large Apples, and the beautiful Lady Apples (*pomme d'api*).

The collection of Peaches was truly grand. Mr Bates, of Camden, New Jersey, the well known extensive and successful cultivator of fruit, sent a quantity of his fine white free-stone Peaches (seedling,) in high order, tender and luscious; and Rodman's Cling. Heath Peaches, from Mr George Pepper. Do, for preserving, by Mr M'Arann, Several other parcels from different persons, not

known. Mr Fred. Fox, of Kensington, and Mr Jacob Pierce, of Philadelphia, sent parcels of their seedling free-stone Peaches, which were much and deservedly admired. The last were raised in the garden of the Friends' School, south Fourth-street.

Pears.—Doyenné Gris, from Mr Maupay. The favorite Seckle Pear, from Mr M'Arann, Mr Pepper, and from several others. The Petré Pear, by Mr Carr: the original tree bearing this delightful fruit was sent to the late John Bartram by the eighth Lord Petré, who died in 1742; the tree still lives in a thrifty state, and the fruit preserves the high character it has hitherto obtained. Mr Carr also sent a pleasant tasted seedling Pear.

Grapes.—Several sorts raised by Jacob S. Waln, Esq. from foreign stocks. Isabella Grape, from George Vaux, Esq. all in high perfection. The Bland Grape, Alexander or Tasker Grapes, from others, names not known.

The variety of *Apples* was great and the species excellent. The monstrous Cat-heads, a variety of the fall Pippin, attracted particular attention, from their great size; several of them weighed a pound each. The genuine fall Pippins were nearly as large and very beautiful: these were sent by several persons; those of Dr Spence were particularly noticed. The Bell-flowers of Mr Carr were also large and fine. The Hay's Apples, from Mr M'Arann, were a good sample of that excellent fruit.—The Ashmore Apple, from James E. Miffin, nurseryman, Wrightsville, York county, Pa., was greatly praised: they came from the original tree on the farm of Mr John Ashmore, of Broad Creek, Hartford county, Maryland: color, deep lively red, streaked; taste, slightly but pleasantly acid; flesh, tender; above the common size: besides being a very excellent dessert and culinary Apple, it is valuable for drying, and keeping until mid-winter. Numerous and excellent as the varieties of our Apples are, the Ashmore Apple promises to be a valuable addition to the stock, combining a beautiful exterior and excellent quality.

The Yellow Egg Plum of Mr M. Lawrence, of Penn township, which were first shown at the preceding regular meeting of the Society, were again produced: they were large and brilliantly yellow, and would have done credit to Albany. Dr Mease sent blue Preen Plums, of good flavor, and Mr Smith excellent Butter Pears.

Mr Copia, of Pine street, sent Quinces, Butter Pears, and late Pears, the growth of the same tree—a Quince. The Butter Pears weighed nearly a pound; last year they weighed 1 lb. 6 oz. in the presence of several persons.

Culinary Vegetables.—By Mr Engleman—immensely large hard head Cabbages, strings of very large Onions, very fine red and white Celery, large Salsify, a foot or more long. By Mr Barlow—Egg Plants, which were weighed and found to balance 9 lbs. 2 oz. Do, by Mrs M'Mahon; one weighed 11 lbs. 2 oz. Several more were nearly of the same bulk.

Melons.—Water and Nutmegs, from Mr Bates, of Camden, N. J. The Water Melons were truly excellent, and of a brilliant red color. They appeared to be of a new sort, being very tender and peculiarly sweet.

Sweet Potatoes, from different persons. Those of Mr Bates were so large and handsome as to strike all observers, and call forth the praises of the practical gardeners present.

Quinces were sent by Mr Collins, of Haddonfield, N. J., fair and free from knots.

The tables were ornamented with a variety of elegant trees and shrubs, in pots and tubs, and with a tasteful display of cut flowers, among which the superb Dahlias of Professor Gibson were conspicuous. Mr Carr also exhibited specimens of that singular flower, the *Aristolochia Labiosa*, from Brazil.

From the Oxford, N. C., Examiner.

'FARMERS' ARITHMETIC.'

Profits of Agriculture—If the great Franklin had ever lived in the country, his observing eye would have noticed, and his discriminating judgment have solved the following difficult problems:

1. Farmers are more imposed on than any other class of the community; they pay nearly the whole expense of the State Government; are sometimes oppressed by onerous measures of the General Government, and by the commercial regulations of foreign nations; never have much money, yet every industrious, prudent farmer grows rich!

2. The mechanic receives his 75 cents or a dollar a day, yet remains poor; the farmer earns his seventeen cents a day, and grows rich!

3. Merchants, Physicians, Lawyers, and others, receive their thousands per annum, and die poor, while the Farmer scarcely receives as many tens, yet dies rich!

How are these strange results produced? All calculation in dollars and cents fail to account for it.—Those who are determined to bring every thing to the standard of dollars and cents, pronounce agriculture to be wholly unprofitable, when the fact that nearly all the wealth of the country has been obtained by agriculture, stares them in the face. In the opinion of these calculators, agriculture is the proper pursuit of such only as have not sense enough to pursue anything else.

The mischief which such calculations are doing in our country, first induced me to call the public attention to the *Farmer's Arithmetic*. But having been more accustomed to handling the plough than the pen, I am altogether unable to do justice to the subject. If some abler hand would take it up, dispel the mist now resting on the subject, and show us clearly the whole truth of the matter, it would be sufficiently good to compensate the labors of the ablest patriot.

When the *mechanic* lays down his tools, and the *professional* man is idle, they are sinking, because their expenses are going on and their profits are suspended. Not so the *farmer*: while he sleeps, his crop grows and his stock continues to increase, and when he spends a social evening with his neighbor, everything continues to advance. The *Farmer's Arithmetic* shows that the farmer grows rich by saving while others continue poor by spending. Others have first to make money and then give it for meat, drink, and raiment, while the farmer obtains all these at home. If he wants a fat lamb or pig, he has it without losing a day or two in trying to buy one. If he wants a new coat, the industry of his wife supplies it. In short, he wants but few, very few things which he cannot obtain on his own farm. Why, then, should the farmer repine because he has not the money to buy abroad? or measure his wealth by comparing his money with that of others, who must give it all for things which he has without

buying! Surely a farmer may without a sigh resign to others the gaudy fabrics of foreign artists, while he is clothed by the labor of the hand that soothes his cares and strews with pleasure his journey through life. When I see a farmer appear in company genteelly dressed in homespun I think of Solomon's description of a good wife—'her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders,' and most cordially do I congratulate the possessors of such a prize.

JACK PLANTER.

SPERM OIL.

Few people are aware to what extent the adulteration of this important article of comfort is carried by some of those who offer it for sale. There is a kind of oil known by the name of Whale, worth about 30 cents per gallon, which may readily be made to resemble the Spermaceti in color, smell and general appearance, but is by no means suitable to the purposes to which the latter is applied. These two species of oil will easily amalgamate, and the mongrel article so composed is daily presented to the public under the name and at the price of good Sperm Oil. There is abundant reason to believe that more than three fourths of the oil sold in this city and vicinity is of this description. Indeed, there is no place in the Union where this disgraceful practice abounds so extensively as in this, and our correct traders are frequently made to feel how much the character of trade has suffered abroad in consequence of it. But the present year far transcends all former ones in the amount of this business. Numerous establishments have been formed where Whale Oil is refined and mixed with Sperm to an extent hitherto unthought of. To form a faint idea of the amount of money filched in this way from the pockets of the community, let us suppose the average sales of Whale Oil per week to be 50,000 gallons, which is an exceedingly moderate calculation. If the cost of this be 30 cents, and the price at which it is sold 75 cents, we find an excess of more than \$20,000 paid weekly by the consumers of the article—for what? For the benefit solely of those by whom the community is defrauded. Such imposition deserves exposure and demands the unqualified reprehension of every honest citizen.

It may be that in these times of severe retrenchment, the oil thus adulterated may burn sufficiently well for those who are willing to sacrifice a portion of their convenience for the purpose of reducing their expenses.—Oil of this character may likewise suit those retailers whose customers are satisfied with an inferior article at a proportionate price. But wherefore should such individuals submit to the inconvenience of the practice, and yield the advantage of it to others? Why not procure the Sperm and the Whale themselves and mix them to their own satisfaction? Both may be had pure, by due precaution on the part of purchasers, and every man may supply himself with both or either, and mix or use them separately at his own discretion. Some people there are who would prefer a genuine article, and if such expect to gratify their choice, they will find a peculiar necessity at the present time of looking well into the pretensions of those of whom they purchase. For many of these my lecture will perhaps be in vain, and they will at last be taught only by

EXPERIENCE.

N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1830.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

On the Birch Rind of the American Indians, and the uses to which it might be applied in gardening. In a Letter from Mr HAWTHORN, of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, to Mr Baillie of Dromore Gardens; with a Note by Mr Baillie.

SIR—Having some time ago spoken to you on the subject of birch rind, and suggested its application in horticultural practice, I venture in a simple manner to relate what I have witnessed with regard to the usefulness of this rind, and in my humble opinion the many ways in which it might be applied to our gardens.

The settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company are supplied with this rind by the Indians. The Europeans never venture to peel it from the tree, for in this process much skill and ingenuity must be displayed, otherwise the trees soon become weak, and in a few years perish.

It is part of the Indian's study, particularly of the inland tribes to watch with care the growth of this beautiful tree, the height of which may be judged by the circumference, as the first-rate trees measure from 18 to 20 feet round. The rind on an average is half an inch thick, and this is reduced in a most scientific and easy manner by a people whom we are accustomed to call savages. They begin by separating the outside, rough and knotty parts from the more delicate, which, when prepared, they use for tentings or tent covering, small and large baskets and various other utensils. The rind next the outer bark is principally used for large and small canoes; the latter will carry 20 cwt. They also construct measures of it, which will hold from one to two bushels, and are exceedingly light and durable. But as that part which is used for tenting appears to me of most importance to the horticulturist, I will endeavor to explain how the tenting is formed, and its use among the Indians, and leave it to the decision of the amateur and gardener how far it might be useful in our gardens. I have frequently seen the Indian, his wife and children, forming this covering, which generally consists of four lengths, each length 12 feet, and the width 4 feet. The making is simple, but no European was ever known to me that could finish off one to answer the purposes with the readiness and nicety of the natives. The women sew the lengths together with roots which the children procure in the woods: these undergo the process of barking, cleaning, and dividing. The men frame each separate length at both ends, so that any convenient length or breadth might be obtained. The utility of the rind tents is acknowledged by the hunter and traveller of North America. They are used throughout the year: but during the hot months of June, July and August they are found particularly comfortable, and are easily removed from place to place. The rain may descend in torrents, but all beneath are safe from the storm.

I have seen an Indian tent forming a circle of 60 feet, and 10 feet high, covered in the short space of half an hour; so that flower beds, containing choice roots or plants might thus be defended from frost and heavy rains, particularly the latter, which do so much injury to our half hardy shrubs and trees. There are many other purposes in gardening to which this rind might be ap-

plied that will readily suggest themselves to practical men.

My motive in bringing this article into notice is to serve the public, trusting that it will one day or other become a national benefit.

I am, sir, &c.

HAMLET HALSAY HAWTHORN.

MR BAILLIE, Dromore Gardens.

The following is an extract from Mr Baillie's reply.

SIR—Having mentioned this article to several of my friends and acquaintances, they, as well as myself, were of opinion that the rind might be usefully employed in horticultural practice, and applied with advantage in a great many ways not enumerated in the above communication. From many that suggest themselves the following are abstracted:

1st. As a durable substitute for the portable marquees in use in the pleasure grounds of British gardens; the materials of which, as at present constructed, being inadequate to the purpose to which they are applied, to repel heavy rains and intense sunshine. These tentings may also demand the particular attention of the florist, as affording in my opinion excellent material for protecting tulip beds from heavy rains in winter, by rolling them up and down, as circumstances might require. To stages of carnations, auriculas, &c, they might be applied with advantage either for shade or shelter.

2dly. Ranges of pine, and melon pits and frames might be safely defended from rain and frost by a roll of this kind, as also pots of alpine and other plants that suffer more from wet than cold during our winter months.

Portable copings for garden walls might also be constructed of this article, which would defend peach and apricot blossoms from rain and spring frost. This rind might also prove a good substitute for the wicker protections now in use for half hardy trees and shrubs. In the kitchen garden its utility is also apparent. Beds of such vegetables as are readily injured by frost, by being previously arranged, and planted so as to admit of two rolls of this kind, of 4 feet wide and of any given length, being run along a few hazel or rods, arched across them; rows of early peas and beans; beds of cauliflowers, broccoli, lettuce, potatoes, &c, might be readily and securely protected in this way; and a few square yards of this rind, placed in a favorable quarter of the kitchen garden would assist in ripening abundance of tomatoes for a large family and obviate the pernicious practice of planting them near fruit trees, &c.

Another warning to Fruit Stealers.—A fellow of the name of Foster, was committed to jail in Roxbury the week before last, for stealing fruit from the orchard of Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS. He was detected shaking the trees, regularly, on the Sabbath, was arrested in behalf of the commonwealth, and for want of bail has been committed to prison, where it is not unlikely he will remain for some time. The business of stealing fruit from orchards has been carried on so largely of late, by a few worthless vagabonds, that the marketmen think they have generally more fruit stolen on the Sabbath, than they sell during the week.

Cure for the Cholera Morbus or Bowel Complaint.—One ounce of cinnamon water, one grain of

ipeacuanha, 35 drops of tincture of opium, one drop spirits of lavender, and two drops tincture of rhubarb, to be taken at once, and the complaint will be instantly relieved.—*Long Island Star.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, October 16, 1830.

FRUITS.

Some very fine specimens of fruit, were this day exhibited, although the display did not quite equal in its variety, the very extensive exhibition of the Saturday preceding.

Pears.—From John Prince, Esq. were received specimens of Passe Colmar, true, and in eating, (prematurely); Winter Auchan, from Flushing, a very long green pear, not in eating; Oliver's, a large pear, supposed to be the Spanish Bon Chretien, not in eating; 'Dr Hunt's,' 'Connecticut,' (unnamed,) and the Beurrée du Roi, a pear of good flavor. From John C. Gray, Esq. a pear called in the American Gardener, at p. 132, a 'striped variety of the Moorfowl Egg,' called by others the Striped Dean, and the Culotte de Suisse, and Verte Longue Panachée, of some other authors. From Mr Manning, a pear cultivated in Salem, as the Capotelette or Muscat Vert; (doubtful.) From Mr Downer, Capiaumont Pears. From Hon. Benj. Crowninshield, of Danvers, specimens of a large round pear, very good, name unknown. From S. G. Perkins, Esq. Duchesse d'Angoulême, remarkably large and beautiful, but not in eating. (This is probably the first specimen produced in America.) The form and appearance of this fruit agree well with the figures in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society and Pomological Magazine. For a more particular account of this pear, see Mr Perkins' note subjoined; also a fine pear received by him from England, under the name of Charles d'Autriche; in size and form like a St Michael. We have seen three varieties of pears, each bearing alike the name of Charles d'Autriche, and as unlike to each other as possible in everything else. The committee were not prepared at the moment to decide confidently as to the correctness of the name of this fruit, but it seemed, however, to be the impression with at least one of them, that this specimen was rightly named. From Mr R. F. Phipps, of Charlestown, specimens of the Andrews Pear.

Peaches.—Late Clingstone, very fine, from John Prince, Esq.; this appears to be the same variety called the Hyslop.

Apples.—By Mr Jonas Monroe, of very large size, from the garden of Mr James Vila, of Bedford; tree produced 20 bushels. From Mr E. Weston, Jr, of Duxbury, apples from a seedling tree, nearly 100 years old, which has borne in a single year, 76 bushels of sound ripe fruit: name unknown. From Mr R. F. Phipps, Russet and Baldwin Apples, both from a limb of a Baldwin tree. Some of these were in their appearance of an intermediate grade between the Russet and Baldwin.

Grapes.—Lombardy Grapes, from Mr R. F. Phipps. Catawba Grapes, from Mr N. Seaver, of Roxbury. Isabella, from Mr D. Fosdick, of Charlestown; and from Mr Downer, four varieties, namely, Isabella, Schuylkill, Muscadell, Elsenburg, or Elsenborough, free from pulp, one or two seeds in a berry, and of good flavor; and a sample of true Bland Grape, free from pulp, one and two seeds in a berry, and good flavored, color pale red, and transparent.

Strawberries.—Fine specimens were exhibited by Mr Haggerston, of the Pine Strawberry.

Mr Downer also presented samples of fine large Shagbarks, taken from scions set in the spring of 1826, in a pig or common nut tree, and samples of good nuts, from a tree planted 24 years since, from a very large nut from Ohio; has been in bearing 4 years.

Mr Samuel Stillman, of Roxbury, forwarded to the Society, specimens of the grub producing the Canker Worm; these insects were found in motion, 15th Oct. 1830, but in 1829, they did not commence their movements till the 24th.

WM. KENRICK.

NOTE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

To the Committee on Fruits, Horticultural Hall.

Mr S. G. Perkins sends to the Committee on Fruits, two Pears, taken from trees sent him from Europe. The large Pear came to Mr Perkins from France, under the name of "Duchesse d'Angouleme."

The small Pear came from England, under the name of the 'Charles D'Autriche.'

Mr P. will thank the committee to inform him whether these fruits are correctly named. Mr P. sends a description of the large Pear, taken from Pirole, p. 70.

'ANGOLENE PEAR.'—*Fruit*, larger than the Doyenné, nearly the same form. *Skin*, yellowish, red next the sun. *Flesh*, melting, very fine texture, and sprightly; the flavor more delicate and aromatic than the Crassanne.'

This precious pear, which keeps until December, was found a few years since, by Madame Amaillé, in a hedge near Angers. The tree is a great bearer.' [Noisette, 1823.]

The specimen sent, measures eleven and three tenths inches, as it is the only one that grew on the tree.'

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of Cattle, Ploughing Match, &c, was held at Brighton on Wednesday last. The day was uncommonly fine, the collection of people very large, and the show, particularly of fine cattle, about equal to that of most former occasions.

We have time and room this week for but a sketch of the proceedings. The pens were all filled with LIVE STOCK of the first quality and appearance; among which we noticed 17 Cattle, beautiful heifers, calves, &c. of the Holderness, Denton and Admiral stock, belonging to the Hon. John Welles, of Boston, a fine roan heifer, five eighths Durham stock, belonging to John Prince, Esq., a fat ox from D. Farr of Southborough, weighing 2477 lbs., 2 fat oxen, from S. Billings, of Hatfield, one weighing 234 lbs. the other 2062 lbs. 3 fine cattle from J. W. Watson, of Princeton, a fine Bull, by Colebels, dam Flora, an imported Durham Short Horn, from T. Williams of Noddle's Island, also 2 fine heifers, by Mr Williams, one by Bolivar, the other by Colebels—a heifer by B. P. Phillips, of Lynn, a heifer calf from Wm. Furness of Medford, weighing when 7 months and 3 days old, 518 lbs., a fine Mileh cow from John Ballard of Framingham, a heifer calf by S. Conant of Stow, two heifers, from J. Brigham of Westborough, one weighing 1085 lbs. the other 951, a heifer from J. Birt of Cambridge, a large cow from Jeremiah Fitch, of Boston, 8 years old, weighing 1633 lbs., a heifer from S. Dudley of Brighton, 2 heifers from N. Brown of Waltham, a heifer and calf from S. Higginson of

Cambridge, a Mileh cow and yearling from S. Wyman of Shrewsbury, from A. Washburn, 2d of Bridgewater, 1 Bull 2 years and 7 months old, weighing 1494 lbs., a bull from S. Morse of Roxbury, one fourth Admiral stock, a fine Bull calf from L. Baker of Bloton, a Bull calf 6 months old, from N. Johnson of Medford, weighing 644 lbs. a Bull from J. W. Watson of Princeton, 1 year and 5 months old, weighing 989 lbs. from J. Estabrooks of Royalston, 2 fat oxen, 6 years old, one weighing 2233 lbs., the other 2291 lbs.—a fine heifer from Seth Davis of Newton—a heifer from J. Stone of Newton—a heifer from A. S. Jackson of Newton—a heifer from S. Fiske of Saugus—a cow and yearling from R. Sanborn of Charlestown—a cow, two heifers and a bull calf from Mr I. Bemis of Waltham—a beautiful pair of twin steers from Wm. P. Endicott of Danvers—a cow from Asa Wyman of Roxbury—a cow 7 years old from N. Sanderson of Waltham—a heifer from Luke Fiske of Waltham—from Joel Adams of Newton a heifer—from T. Taylor a fine cow and two calves—a beautiful heifer from Rev. H. Colman of Salem—a fine cow by Colebels from A. Aspinwall of Brookline—from S. Bowen of Adams 2 fat cattle—from Leander Hosmer of Bedford a mileh cow—from John Perry of Sherburne 2 Bulls, 2 yearlings, and 2 fine calves—a fine Bull from C. Sanger of Sherburne, 3 pigs from E. Smith, Jr—from A. Rice of Worcester 1 Bull 2 years and 5 months old, weighing 1469 lbs—from B. Page of Shirley 1 Bull 18 months old weighing 1160 lbs—from S. Conant of Stow, 1 Ox 2 years and 6 months old, weighing 1456 lbs—from S. Ward of Charlton, 2 fat Oxen, one weighing 2312, the other 2278 lbs—from P. P. Pierce of Lexington 7 native fat wethers—from E. Silsby of Boston 1 fine Dishley Ram and 3 Ewes of pure blood, all imported from Europe—from Eliab W. Metcalf of Cambridge one mileh cow—from Asa Rice of Worcester, a fat ox 7 years old weighing 2380 lbs. a heifer from J. Smith of Newton—a fine heifer, and some superlative swine from John Mackay of Boston, viz, 2 Boars, 2 very fat pigs, 2 store pigs, and 1 sow and 6 pigs that we think were as sleek and plump and as fine an exhibition of the sort as a connoisseur ever examined—from J. Robbins of Watertown 1 sow and 2 store pigs—from A. T. French of Milton, 6 fat native wethers—from T. Williams of Noddle's Island, 2 Dishley Ewes and 2 yearling Rams got by Col. Jaques' imported Dishley Ram—from S. Jaques, 1 Dishley Ram, a fine imported animal that received the Society's premium of \$30, last year—from J. Prince 1 fine Ram and 2 Ewes from imported Dishley stock—from F. Winchester of Southborough an uncommonly large and fair colt, two years old, which weighed 1055 lbs.—from E. Sherman, of East Sudbury a 4 years' old gelding—a cow and calf from H. J. Kelly—Sir Isaac Coffin's Cleveland Bays, a present to the Society, were exhibited.

Hearth Rugs were exhibited that were manufactured by Miss Jane T. Robinson, Miss Susan W. Lovett, of Beverly, and Miss Eliza Vinton, of West Cambridge, a very beautiful Diamond Flat by Miss Aurelia White, of New Braintree, also fine Palm Leaf Hats, Capes, flannels, painted carpets, manufactures in leather, fur, and fancy articles from various sources.

Further details with regard to the Ploughing Match, premiums, address, toasts at the dinner, &c. we are obliged to defer till next week.

Mr Prince's long expected *Treatise on the Vine* has at length been received here. We have not yet had time to examine it, but have no doubt it will satisfy public expectation.

Large Squashes.—We have received from E. EDWARDS, Esq. of Springfield, three Valparaiso winter Squashes, one weighing 45 lbs., the other two rather smaller—they are a part of the produce of two seeds, which yielded 36 squashes, of the average weight of 22 lbs.—the whole weighed 792 lbs. They will be exhibited at the Horticultural Hall tomorrow, and the seeds distributed among the members of the Society, at the request of Mr Edwards.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several valuable communications are deferred till next week.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, a small collection of choice Ornamental Shrubs, faithfully packed in moss for transportation, at the following reduced prices:—

Snowberry,	cts. 50
Mezerion, (filled with flower buds: will blossom in March in the open air.)	50
Venetian Sumach, (extra size)	1 00
Snow Balls,	50
Kalmia latifolia, (very beautiful)	50
Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, monthly flowering,	50
Italian Fragrant Honeysuckle,	50
Persian Lilac, (purple fragrant)	37½
Corchorus Japonicus, (very showy yellow blossoms)	50
Syringa, (white fragrant)	37½
Fig Trees,	50
Double Flowering Almonds, (beautiful, extra sized, vigorous plants.)	50
Roses—Velvet Rose,	50
Damask Rose,	37½
English Double Red Rose, (beautiful)	50
Striped Rose, red and white,	50
Royal Rose, (very large)	50
Dark Marbled Rose, (very double, beautiful.)	50
Burgundy Double Rose,	25
Blush, Cabbage, or 100 leafed Rose,	7½
Four Seasons Rose, (beautiful, double.)	75
Scotch Single, (white, with a little red, early, small and singular.)	33
Pennsylvania semi-double autumnal Flowering Rose, (white, with delicate blush)	50
Yellow Single Rose, (very beautiful.)	75
China Primroses,	25
Tradescantia virginica,	25
African Blue Lily,	75
Indian Shot, (canna indica.)	25

The above are all extra sized, vigorous plants, and will blossom the next season, if properly managed—they are labelled, and faithfully packed in moss for transportation to any distance. Autumn is the best season for transplanting them, to insure a vigorous growth, and blossoms the ensuing season.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 18.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 3579 Cattle, 6323 Sheep, and 1117 Swine. The severe storm which commenced about 10 o'clock, probably prevented much business being done. From 1500 to 2000 Cattle, 800 to 1000 Sheep, and several hundred Swine, remained unsold at the close of the day. We shall expect quite a market day tomorrow, Tuesday.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—From \$3.25 to a 4.50; probably about 20 were taken at 4.50; one yoke of Mr Sweetser's prime Cattle were purchased by Mr T. W. Bennett, at 5.50. The barrellers did not pay so high as last Monday; they appeared to fix the price for Mess. \$3.50, No. 1, 3, No. 2, 2.75.

Sheep.—We noticed about 100 prime wethers, ('on drift') which cost about \$3.75—4 was offered for them. We also noticed one lot taken at 2.25; also lots at 2, 1.75, 1.50, 1.42, 1.33, and 1.25.

Swine.—We noticed one entire lot of nearly 500 taken at 3½; one lot of 50 Barrows, old, at 4c; one lot of 30 Sows, old, at 3½; one lot of 30 selected Shoats, Sows & Barrows, at 4c; one lot of 70 Shoats, Sows and Barrows, at 3½—retail price 3½ a 4c for Sows, 4½ a 5c for Barrows.

AUTUMN WOODS.

BY BRYANT.

Ere, in the northern gale,
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of Autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings in purple and in gold,
That guard the enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow,
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green fields below.

My steps are not alone
In these bright walks; the sweet southwest at play,
Flies, rustling, where the painted leaves are strown
Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while,
The sun, that sends that gale to wander here,
Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile,—
The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade,
Verdure and gloom where many branches meet;
So grateful when the noon of summer made
The valleys sick with heat?

Let in through all the trees
Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright;
Their sunny colored foliage in the breeze
Twinkles like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,
When bickering through the shrubs its waters run,
Shines with the image of its golden screen,
And glimmerings of the sun.

But, 'neath yon crimson tree,
Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame,
Nor mark within its roscate canopy,
Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh, Autumn! why so soon
Depart the lines that make thy forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave the wild and sad.

Ah, 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amidst the kisses of the soft south-west
To revel and dream for aye.

And leave the vain low strife
That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and power,
The passions and the cares that wither life,
And waste its little hour.

NEW ZEALAND.

The fifth volume of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge contains a very interesting account of these islands; from which we extract the following—
Journal and Tribune.

'Of all the people constituting the great Polynesian family, the New Zealanders have, at least of late years, attracted the largest portion of public attention. Their character exhibits, with remarkable boldness of relief, many both of the vices and virtues of the savage state. They present a striking contrast to the timid and luxurious Otaheitan, and the miserable outcasts of Australia. The masculine independence they at once manifested in their encounters with us, and the startling resistance they offered to our proud pre-eminence, served to stimulate the feelings of curiosity with which we are now accustomed to regard them. The interest which they thus excite, is probably created, in a great degree, by the prevailing dispositions of our minds to regard with anxious attention any display of human power. The new Zealanders are not a feeble or timid people. From the days of their first intercourse with Europeans they gave blow for blow.—They did not stand still to be slaughtered, like the Peruvians by the Spaniards; but they tried the

strength of the club against the flash of the musket. They have destroyed, sometimes treacherously, always cruelly, the people of many European vessels, from the days of their first discovery to our own times;—but it would be difficult to say that they had no justification in our aggressions, whether immediate or recollected—or at any rate that they did not strongly feel the necessity for self-defence on all such occasions. They are ignorant of some of the commonest arts—their clothing is rude, their agriculture imperfect, they have no knowledge of metals, writing is unknown to them;—and yet they exhibit the keenest sense of the value of those acquisitions which render Europeans so greatly their superiors. Many of the natives have voluntarily undertaken a voyage to England, that they might see the wonders of civilization;—and when they have looked upon our fertile fields, our machines for the abridgment of human labor, our manufactories, they have begged to be sent back to their own country, with the means of imitating what their own progress enabled them to comprehend were blessings. Their passion is war; and they carry on that excitement in the most terrific way that the fierceness of man has ever devised;—they devour their slaughtered enemies. And yet they feel that this rude warfare may be assisted by the arts of destruction which civilized men employ; and they come to us for the musket and the sword, to invade, or to repel the invader. All these, and many more features of their character, shew an intellectual vigor, which is the root of ultimate civilization. They are not insensible to the arts of civilized life, as the New Hollander is;—or wholly bound in the chain of superstitions which control the efforts of the docile Hindoo, and hold his mind in thralldom. They are neither apathetic as the Turk, who believes that nothing can change the destiny of himself or his nation: nor self-satisfied as the poor Tartar, who said, 'Were I to boast, it would be of that wisdom I have received from God; for, as on the one hand, I yield to none in the conduct of war, so on the other I have my talent in writing, inferior perhaps only to them who inhabit the great cities of Persia or India. Of other nations, unknown to me, I do not speak.' The New Zealander knows his own power as a savage; but he also knows that the people of European communities have a much more extensive and durable power, which he is desirous to share. He has his instruments of bone, but he asks for instruments of iron; he has his club, but he comes to us for a musket. Baubles he despises. He possesses the rude arts of savage nations in an eminent degree: he can carve elegantly in wood, and he is tattooed with a graceful minuteness which is not devoid of symmetrical elegance. Yet he is not insensible to the value of the imitative arts of Europeans, and he takes delight in our sculpture and our paintings. His own social habits are refined—his cookery is coarse—his articles of furniture are rude. Yet he adapts himself at once to the usages of the best English society, and displays that ease and self-confidence which are the peculiar marks of individual refinement. He exhibits little contradiction between his original condition of a cannibal at home, and his assumed one of a gentleman here. Add to all this, that he is as capable of friendship as of enmity,—and we shall have no difficulty in perceiving that the New Zealander possesses a character which, at no distant period, may become an example of the rapidity with which the barbarian may be wholly refined, when brought into contact with a nation which neither insults nor oppresses him, and which exhibits to him the influence of a benevolent religion in connexion with the force of practical knowledge.'

The sight of European improvements in contrast with their own ignorance, affects them deeply. On such occasions they will burst into tears, and say, 'New Zealand no good.'

It is customary with this singular people to go through the same ceremony upon meeting their friends, as they do in parting with them. They join their noses together, and remain in that position for half an hour; during which time, they sob and howl

in a most doleful manner. Even the sternest chiefs will weep so bitterly, that the mats they wear will be soaked with tears. Yet this people, so passionately attached to their friends, eat the flesh of their enemies, and consider it more delicious than any other food.

The captain of the ship Boyd in the year 1809, flogged the son of a New Zealand chief; in consequence of which the whole crew were murdered, except a woman, two children, and a cabin-boy. These were afterwards conveyed to England by Mr Berry, of the ship Edinburgh, who found them out, and saved them at the risk of his own life.

'The last he recovered was a girl of two or three years of age, the daughter of a Mr Broughton, of Port Jackson, whose mother perished. This child was found to be in the possession of one of the chiefs, and although promised, was not brought to him till after a considerable delay. 'This delay,' says Mr Berry, 'I afterwards had reason to believe proceeded from the endeavors of the natives to deliver it up in as decent a manner as possible. It was tolerably clean, with its hair dressed and ornamented with white feathers, in the fashion of New Zealand. Its only clothing, however, consisted of a linen shirt, which, from the marks upon it, had belonged to the captain. The poor child was greatly emaciated and its skin excoriated all over. When brought to the boat, it cried out in a feeble and complaining tone, 'Mamma, my mamma!' This child was carried to Lima in the City of Edinburgh, ship; and it was not till more than two years after leaving New Zealand that she was restored to her father in New South Wales. Although of so tender an age when the destruction of the Boyd took place, she was found, while in South America, to recollect well the dreadful scenes of which she had been witness. 'I have more than once been present,' says Mr Berry, 'when the cruel but interesting question was put to her, if she recollected what the Zealanders did to her mamma? Her countenance, on such occasions, assumed the appearance of the deepest melancholy; and, without uttering a word, she used to draw her hand across her throat. On further questions, she would say, with every appearance of the most painful feeling, that they afterwards cut her up, and cooked and ate her like victuals.'

Instead of signing their name to treaties, grants, &c. they make an exact copy of the tattooing upon their faces. This is better than the ancient Russian custom of daubing the whole hand with ink, and then laying it upon the paper.

When well treated they are a very kind and hospitable people. Several Englishmen, who have accidentally been thrown among them, have been tattooed, intermarried with them, and learned to like their mode of life extremely.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thauber, M. D. Price 75 cents.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HOB. JESSE BUEL.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1830.

NO. 15.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIST OF VALUABLE FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—Agreeably to my promise, I send you a list of Pears selected from the old catalogue of Duhamel, arranged in the order in which they ripen. I should have sent this list to you before had not other avocations prevented my making it up. However I apprehend, from some observations which have come to my ears, that the connoisseurs will find it but a meagre list to be presented at the present day to the public.—The letter F designates those trees that are very good bearers.

A LOOKER ON.

Brookline, Oct. 18, 1830.

Amiré Joannet,	end of June.	
Petit Muscat,	July.	
Muscat Robert,	middle July.	this is a better pear than the preceding.
Citron des Carmes	1st August.	this is the Green Chissel, or Madeleine.
Cuisse Madame	August.	this is erroneously called Jargonnette
Epargne	"	one of the best and largest pears of the season.
F Blanquet (long stalk)	"	this, with the Petit Blanquet, are good fruit.
Salviati	"	highly musked and excellent,—rots soon.
Orange rouge,	"	a good fruit for the season.
F Gracioli,	1st Sept.	this fruit is not so subject as the 'Summer Good Christian Musquée' to crack.
Rousselet de Reims,	"	small, but excellent in light soil.
F Fondante de Brest,	"	delicate, but breaking, rather than melting.
F Bergamotte rouge,	middle Sept.	should be gathered before it is entirely ripe; is excellent—but soon decays.
F Verte longue Mouille Bouche	1st Sept.	Excellent fruit—adheres slightly to the branch.
F Beurré (brown)	October.	this most excellent pear is liable to crack in the open country, but in cities, and where it can be sheltered, it becomes by far the best autumn pear that is known—Old trees furnish the best fruit,—all soils suit it.
F Doyenné St Michael Beurré blanc,	October.	this excellent fruit should be gathered before it is ripe and kept in the house till yellow; in our climate it requires shelter; in towns and back in the country, it is less liable to crack or blast than it is in the open country on the sea board.
Bezi de Martigny,	1st October.	melting, musked, and handsome pears.
Bezi de la Motte,	Oct. and Nov'r	melting good fruit.
Bergamotte Suisse	October.	should be gathered before it is quite ripe, is melting and sweet, requires a shady situation.
Bergamotte d'Automne	Oct. and Nov.	excellent fruit.
Messire Jean	Oct.	this is the extreme of the breaking pears, the fruit is much esteemed by many; when raised on old trees it becomes pale yellow and is excellent.
F Sucré Vert,	last Oct.	fruit is small, always green, flesh tender, agreeable and very sweet;
Rouseline	November.	small fruit, but very excellent.
Crasanne Bergamotte	"	this pear is subject to crack unless it be sheltered, it requires a good moist

Bezi de Cuissoy or } Russette d'Anjou, }	November	tender, buttery flesh; when planted in a soil that is congenial the fruit is very fine flavored, a good fresh and rather strong loam suits it best.
Doyenné Gris,	November.	better than the St Michael, which it resembles in form, it is however a distinct variety, juice richer, and more sugared, skin russet.
F Merveille d'Hiver,	November.	this fruit is excellent if planted in a good, dry soil and good exposition.
F Marquis,	Nov. and Dec.	large melting, sweet and musked.
F Eschassery,	Nov. Dec. and Jan.	small, but very good fruit.
Ambrette,	Nov. to Feb.	middling size, but excellent fruit in good seasons.
Bezi de Chaumontel or } Winter Beurré }	Dec. and January.	this fruit is very superior and melting, in good strong moist loam, but woody and hard in poor gravelly soil; it is in eating when it turns yellowish; this fruit should be culled out when it assumes this appearance.
F St Germain,	Nov. to March.	when this fruit is raised in cities or is otherwise sheltered, or where it is in a suitable climate, it is the best winter pear known taking all its properties into view; it requires a good moist loam.
Virgouleuse	Nov. to Jan.	in cities, where this fruit may be raised with ease, it is one of the best, as well as one of the handsomest fruits that decorate the table in the winter season.
Royale d'hiver,	Dec. to Feb. 7.	this fruit resembles the German Muscat—is an excellent fruit, quite large and handsome. It requires a warm light soil.
Muscat l'Alleman,	March to May.	this fruit resembles the preceding so much in its appearance that it is often mistaken for it by the gardeners, the flesh is melting, buttered and musked.
Pound Pear,	Dec. to March.	for baking.
Trésor, Amour	ditto.	this is one of the largest, if not the very largest pears that is known, and is preferable to the pound pear or the Catillac for baking; they weigh from 16 or 26 ounces.
Bergamotte de Pâques,	Jan. to Mar.	a very good pear for the season.
Colmar,	Jan. to April.	this is an excellent and valuable fruit but it requires shelter, in our cities it might be raised with great advantage; when in perfection its flavor is very fine and the flesh is buttered and melting; we think it better suited to the Philadelphia than the New England climate.
Bergamotte de Soulers,	Feb. & Mar.	handsome and good pear.
Bergamotte d'Holland or }	fm. Ap.	large fine pear, highly esteemed and
Bergamotte d'Aleng }	to Jun.	well worth cultivating.
Sarazin, keeps the year round		is very good fruit when ripe both for table and baking.

BRIGHTON AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

PLOUGHING MATCH—TWO YOKE OF OXEN.

The committee on the Ploughing Match with two yoke of oxen, REPORT—

That eleven ploughs were duly returned for this match, (a greater number than were ever before entered at Brighton,) that on calling the list at 9 o'clock, thirteen ploughs were offered for competition, but as only 11 lots were assigned, the two last on the list were under the necessity of retiring from the contest.

After a most careful examination, the committee unanimously awarded the first premium to Abiel Wheeler, of Concord,

Do, as ploughman,	\$15
Jacob Jenson, driver,	8
2d premium, Samuel Hear, 2d, of Lincoln,	4
Do, as ploughman,	10
Franklin Wheeler, driver,	5
3d premium, G. M. Barrett, of Concord,	3
Do, as ploughman,	6
Ira Fisher, driver,	3
	2

\$56

The shortest time occupied by any team was 30 minutes; longest time do, do, 41½ do.

Greatest number of furrows to any lot was 21, Fewest, do, do, do, 17, except the lot No 1, being about a rod shorter than the rest from the shape of the field, required to be little wider, and 23 furrows were made—the size of the lots were 20 rods long and 20 feet wide, making about 24 rods to each.

Every plough used was of Cast Iron, and were chiefly of Tice's make (all that obtained premium were of his patent;) the whole work was excellently well performed, and much difficulty was experienced in selecting for the three premiums; the committee would gladly have had it in their power to have awarded eleven.

It seems necessary to give their reasons for deciding as they did, and the rules they established—which were, that Cattle should not be hurried, as goodness of work was the object, to be ploughed not less than 5½ inches deep, and the furrow slice to be cut narrow, and laid as flat in it as was possible—the reason of the committee was this, that in this part of our country very little land is cultivated in winter grain, and the object of fall ploughing, is to have the sward rotted for spring cultivation, and which they think best effected by this mode; as if laid on edge, and so left till spring, much grass comes up in rows in the hollow of the furrows—and on the flat method it is all equally covered, and no grass grows.

The committee well know that in England, (and probably in our own country, where winter grain is cultivated on sward land) they adopt the ridge furrow slice, as by this means, in broadcasting their seed, it naturally falls into the lowest part of furrows, and then by harrowing, the seed is deeper covered, and comes up in rows as they wish, giving a better chance for a free circulation of air in its after growth, and to clean, by hoeing if they wish, and also probably some saving of seed—having nearly the same effect as sowing by drill machine.

The first ploughing match planned in the United States, was at Brighton, in Oct. 1817. At that match, not one cast iron mould board plough was in our vicinity, if in the State—and at the present show none but of cast iron was in our match. This shows in the clearest possible view, the im-

mense improvement that our cattle shows, and particularly the ploughing matches, have produced in this most important Agricultural Implement.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN PRINCE,
EBEN. HEATH,
JOHN NORTHEAD, } Committee.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The committee, who were appointed to award premiums upon sheep and swine, have attended the duty assigned them, and request leave to state—

That they proceeded to the discharge of their duty by first visiting the pens in which the swine were, and they found them well filled; and after a careful and thorough examination of their several points, qualities and properties, they awarded

To John Mackay for the best boar, 12

To John Mackay for the next best do, 8

To John Mackay for the best sow, 12

To John Mackay for the next best do, 8

To Isaac Robbins for the next best do, 5

To John Mackay for the best pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight, 10

To Isaac Robbins for the next best 5

They then visited the sheep pens, and were much gratified to find in them several lots of Dishley or New Leicester breed of sheep. One fine ram and three ewes belonging to Enoch Silsby of Boston of pure blood, imported from England.

A buck lamb, six months old belonging to John Prince of Roxbury from the superior Dishley ram of Col. S. Jaques, and two ewe lambs 6½ months old from imported stock.

Two Dishley ewes and two yearling rams belonging to Thomas Williams of Noddle's island. They were from the imported ram of Col. S. Jaques, who obtained the Society's premium the last year, and was presented this year for exhibition. The committee were not insensible of the responsible and delicate situation in which some of its members were placed to discharge their duty satisfactorily, but after a minute and close examination of the sheep, their form, shape, size, and other peculiar properties they unanimously award

To Enoch Silsby for the best Dishley ram, \$30

To Enoch Silsby for the best Dishley ewe, \$30

And it is with great pleasure the Committee observe the attention of gentlemen turned in favor of the Dishley sheep. They consider them an important and valuable acquisition to the country, and among the farmers' best stock. They will yield more profit than other sheep from the fleece, and their carcass is remarkably well calculated for the market.

There were two pens filled with native wethers. One lot was owned by E. T. French of Milton; and the other by P. P. Peirce of Lexington. Some of these, that were offered by Mr Peirce were large and in good condition, but there were not a sufficient number of such extraordinary quality as to justify the committee to award the premiums

JOHN HEARD, Jr,
SAMUEL JAKES,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, } Committee.

Specific character of the Dishley or New Leicester breed of sheep. Heads clean, straight, and broad; bodies round, or barrel shaped; eyes fine and lively; bones fine and small, pelts thin; wool

long and fine, well calculated for combing, and weighing upon an average eight pounds per fleece when killed at two years old. Fatten kind and early, well calculated for market, thriving in pastures that will scarcely keep other sheep, and requiring less food than others. Tolerably hard and vigorous.

The committee, consisting of E. Hersey Derby, Daniel Adams, and Timothy Corey, to whom was assigned the ploughing match with one yoke of cattle REPORT—

That the land to be ploughed was divided into lots of about 24 rods each.

There were eleven competitors for the premiums—the ploughs generally of the improved kinds, and four of them were without drivers.

As the principal object of the ploughing match was to show good work, and skill in the ploughmen, they were particularly directed not to hurry their cattle,—shortness of time being no objection in comparison with good work—that attention would also be paid to the appearance, and docility of the cattle, and the management of the driver. The ploughing to be not less than five inches deep and that narrow furrows, laid lapping on each other would be preferred to wide and flat ones.

Under these regulations the first lot was ploughed in 33, and the last in 46 minutes.

The committee state with great pleasure, that the work in every instance was of a superior order, that that there was so little difference in most of it, they found it extremely difficult to decide to whom they should award the premiums. After great deliberation, they award as follows

1st premium, to Moses Whitney, of Stow, \$1. G. P. Meriam as ploughman, Moses Whitney, as driver,

\$27.0

2d, premium to Otis Meriam of Concord, aged 17, Same as ploughman, Abel Meriam, aged 11, as driver,

\$1

3d premium, to John Tilden, Jun. of N. Bridge water, Edwin Dunbar, aged 18, as ploughman, Same as driver,

\$18.0

\$

\$11.0

E. HERSEY DERBY, Chairman,
Brighton, 20th Oct. 1830.

COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

The committee on Bulls, and Bull calves, Cow and Heifers, were gratified to perceive the improvement in the value and appearance of the stock exhibited this year at the Brighton Cattle Show. The number of fine animals with the spirit manifested by the great assemblage of agriculturists are pleasing indications of the improvement which excitement and honorable competition will effect.

True it is that imported animals of great name do not call crowds round a pen as was once the case—nor are fine animals so rare as in years past.

But your committee think that our discerning farmers will be gratified to notice the advanced grade in the improvement of stock.

They will be pleased and led to useful practice by observing that not only from the imported

oods of cattle is an obvious benefit derived—
t their Report will shew a judicious selection
native stock is moving forward in equal pro-
cess, and to like advantage.

Craving indulgence for these observations
rich seemed due to the occasion, your committee
ceeded to announce the premiums which they
ard as follows.

BULLS.

The committee award the first premium, on
lls to Mr G. W. Watson, of Princeton for his
ng Bull 1 year and 5 days old, \$30
This was a cross from the Imported breed, and a
utiful animal, weighing 987 lbs. It will be
n that he but little exceeded the ago proposed
Bull calves.

But the committee were governed by the letter
the rules, and hope the distinguishing propo-
is of this animal may be retained as his figure
arges.

The second premium they award to Mr Peter
Page, of Shirley, \$20, for his Bull 19 months
weighing 1160 lbs, partly of the short horned
t partly of what is called the Westminster
ed, so remarkable for the fleshy hind quarter,
said originally to have been of foreign deri-
on. This animal was of good size, figure and
portion, and may be exported to reward Mr
e's attention to stock.

To Mr Asa Rice, of Worcester, the third prem-
\$10, for a fine Bull 2 years and five months
a cross of Holderness or native stock. The
utiful color and hair of Holderness with many
roved qualities is remarkable in his descendants.
e committee recommend a gratuity of ten dollars
Mr Abraham Washburn, of Bridgewater, for
fine white Bull 2 years and 7 months old,
ghing 1498. This animal was of large growth,
d figure and well tempered, with many marks
mported blood.

le was a cross from that fine animal Denton.
h the opinions of dislike held by our country-
it is to be regretted that the short horned
k so often incline to this color.

aving been driven in a short time to the show
annual appeared to less advantage.

ere were several Bulls exhibited for premium
erving of commendation.

Mr George Morse, of Roxbury, exhibited one
ch excited the attention of the committee.
was a cross from Admiral and a valuable ani-

or exhibition the show was indebted to Mr
mas Williams, of Noddle's Island for a view of
ull blood bull Cicero, 22 months old, of fine
e and promise. Col. Sanger of Sherburne sent
e animal of this description.

he show was in like manner indebted to Mr
o Perry, of Sherburne, for a view of many of
high bred stock.

BULL CALVES.

o Noah Johnson, for his Bull calf 6½ months
weighing 644 lbs. of foreign cross and good
earance, \$15.

ere were no other Bull calves that were thought
eserve a premium. There was a Bull calf of
ted excellent breed for milk and of the same
c with Mr Saunderson's cow to which was
rded the first premium.

ut though fair to view your committee did not
authorised to award a premium. This he may
aps merit hereafter.

ON MILCH COWS.

To Nathan Saunderson, of Waltham, the first
premium, \$30

This cow was in her origin of imported blood
though not well explained, 6 years old, and had
given 20 quarts of milk, and for some months an
average of 18 quarts, and from her week's milk
14 lbs. of Butter had been made.

To Leander Hosmer, of Bedford, the second
premium, \$20

This cow's milk made 14 lbs. of Butter a week,
and satisfactory evidence was given of her being
a very productive animal; of native stock.

To John Ballard, of Framingham, the third
premium, \$15

This was a well formed animal, and of valuable
milk qualities. She had for several months
yielded over 12 lbs. of Butter a week. Her stock
was mainly native.

Other fine stock was exhibited for premium— a
cow of Mr Aspinwall, of Brookline, was much
admired and deservedly so—Her figure was beau-
tiful, and her product might perhaps have equalled
that of any other animal exhibited at the show;
but an excessive feed on apples reduced her
milk soon after calving. For some days she gave
at the rate of 13 lbs. of Butter a week. She is
said also to be in milk nearly all the time, and
the committee doubt not that under other circum-
stances this animal may hereafter receive a high
premium.

Mr Saunderson, Jun. of Waltham, Col. Met-
calf of Cambridge, Mr Wyman, of Shrewsbury,
Mr Adams, of Newton, Col. Taylor, of Quincy,
Mr Bemis, of Waltham, and Mr Sanborn, of
Charlestown, either for premium or Exhibition
added to the merits of the show.

HEIFERS IN MILK.

The 1st premium to the Rev. Henry Colman
of Salem, \$15.

This extraordinary Heifer was o native stock.
She calved 2d of Sept. last, and had given at
some time when measured 16 quarts in a day.
But it would seem the quality of her milk must
be superior, for in ten and a half days there was
had therefrom 18½ lbs. of Butter and at other
times on trial, 14 lbs. of Butter a week. Most of
this appears by the certificate of her former owner
Mr L. Hazelton, Jr. of Haverhill.

The second premium to Seih Davis, of New-
ton, or a native Heifer, 28 months old of great
product and promise.

HEIFERS NOT IN MILK.

The 1st premium to Samuel Fisk of Saugus for
a beautiful heifer out of Bolivar, \$12; her age was
8 months 5 days, weighing 584 lbs. and of fine
figure.

The second premium to Mr William Furness of
Medford, for his native Heifer, \$10. Its age was
7 months and 3 days—Its weight 519 bs. This
animal did justice to the care taken of it and
promised to reward it.

To John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, the 3d premi-
um, for his Heifer, \$8. This handsome Heifer
was of the short horn breed principally, with some-
what of the Bakewell and Alderney blood.

To Mr Thomas Williams, for his Heifer from
Coelebs called Isabella, the 4th premium, \$6. This
was a high bred Heifer and wholly of import-
ed Blood.

There were many Heifers that were ornamen-
tal to the pens both for premium and exhibition.

Hon. Luke Fiske of Waltham, Stephen Higgin-

son, Esq. of Cambridge, Mr N. Brown of Waltham,
Capt. Mackay of Weston, Mr Watson of Prince-
ton, Mr Bemis of Waltham, Mr Dudley of Bright-
on, Mr May of Roxbury, Mr Phillips of Lynn,
Mr Swift of Newton, and Mr Williams, of Nod-
dle's Island, (in a fine Heifer from Bolivar,) with
others, gave many good instances of the improved
condition of our stock.

The productiveness of the Milch animals in
fact appeared to your Committee to exceed what
has formerly been exhibited. Of the improvement
in the handsome show of Heifers mention has
been made—Of the Bull there were some fine
specimens; of Calves there were few and 1 premium
only was awarded. This is not so much to be
regretted as these animals are generally so loaded
with fat as to make it difficult also early an age to
decide on form or properties.

All which is submitted.

JOHN WELLES,
GEORGE SMITH,
NATHAN ADAMS, Jr. } Committee.

Silk.—A beautiful specimen of sewing silk was
exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, in
N. Y., which was raised from the silk worms, and
manufactured by Miss Louisa Hewlett, daughter
of John V. Hewlett of Oyster Bay. These evi-
dences of skill and industry prove that our coun-
try is fully capable of being independent of the
old world for this branch of manufacture.

To remove water spots from black crape veils.

If a drop of water fall upon black, transparent
crape, it immediately turns it white, leaving a dis-
figuring mark. To remove this, spread the veil
on the table, laying smoothly under the stain, a
piece of old black silk. Then dip a camel's hair
pencil into some good writing ink, and wet the
white spot with it. Immediately, (and before the
ink has time to dry) wipe it off with an old piece
of canton crape or some thing of similar soft tex-
ture, taking care to rub it crosswise of the crape.
This process will cause the water stain entirely
to disappear, and unless the ink is allowed to dry
before it is wiped off, no mark will be seen on the
place.

Canal Tolls.—The Albany Argus, states that the tolls
collected on the State Canals up to the 1st of September,
amount to \$514,000 being about \$100,000 more than were
collected in the same period last year.

Worcester cattle show, took place on the 13th inst.—
The following is from the Report on Manufacturers. A
bed-spread made by Miss Caroline Henshaw of Leicester,
when three years of age, came in close competition with
a bed quilt, made by Mrs Sarah Dunsmoor of West Bol-
ston at the age of 84. Either of them would do great
credit to persons in the meridian of life.

A good day's Work.—At Shutesbury, on Wednesday,
Sept. 29, Mrs Bogue on the anniversary of her birth
day, at the completion of her ninety fifth year, spun fifty
four knots of woollen yarn, of a superior quality. Such
women were our mothers! How many of the younger
portion of their descendants at the present day can equal
this performance?—*Worcester Spy.*

Corn and Cob.—A western paper says that it has been
ascertained that 13 bushels of ears of corn ground will af-
ford as much nourishment to hogs and cattle, as 9 bushels
of shelled corn.

American Cotton goods are now exported to Calcutt
with great profit, and materials for our manufactures are
received here from there. The Raleigh Register says—
In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Dwight from Con-
stantinople, to a friend in Utica, New York, he states
that our Cotton goods are in good reputation at that place
—so much so, that the English actually put American
stamps on their goods, to sell them to better advantage.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Pittsfield Argus, of October 14th, contains the following notices of the Cattle Show and Fair, lately held at that place.

'The remarks following, with the accompanying reports, were furnished us by the Committee of publication of the Society.

'The twentieth anniversary of the Berkshire Agricultural Society was held at Pittsfield during the past week. At no former anniversary has there been so splendid an Exhibition, or one so well calculated to strengthen the heart of the patriot, or cheer the feelings of the philanthropist. The man who beheld the first anniversary twenty years ago, and witnessed the late one, must rejoice at the rapid advancement of the Berkshire farmers in agricultural knowledge, prosperity and improvement; and who during the lapse of these years, has marked upon these occasions the progressive improvement of public manners and morals, must indeed rejoice. It was calculated by those who are accustomed to large assemblages, who are used to count the drops of 'the wave of the multitude,' that near *six thousand* persons were present. During both days there was no fighting, no disturbance of good order and instances of intemperance were extremely rare.

'The exhibition was honored with the presence of many gentlemen of distinction from abroad, particularly from the neighboring state of New York. The exhibition of animals was superior in number and quality to any ever before exhibited. The highly improved stock of Cattle exhibited by Col. Dwight, attracted general notice. As there was no premium announced for a stock of Cattle the spirit which induced him to bring them forward is praise worthy. The exhibition of manufactures, although not so large as would be desirable, evinced an improvement in the excellency of their fabric.' * * *

'The public exercises were held in the old Church on the second day. It is cause of regret that so many were excluded for want of room. The religious duties were performed by Rev. Dr SHEPARD. It is great praise to say that he maintained his well established reputation for piety and talents—the devout aspirations, the fervent supplications, which fell so eloquently from his lips seemed to alight on the hearts of his hearers. The address by THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. was worthy of him, and honorable to the Society. He did not confine himself to minute details of small things, the specks of farming, but he advanced his standard, he recurred to first principles—practical principles of action, conduct, and economy, well calculated to extend the prosperity, to improve the condition, and promote the general happiness of the community. As the Address is to be published, it is not necessary to enlarge so much as inclination prompts. It was received by the audience with attention, and when concluded they testified their approbation by cheers, long, loud and hearty.

'The singing, led by Mr BILLINGS, was excellent, particularly the beautiful Ode by W. C. BRYANT, the Berkshire Bard.

'The performances of both days were enlivened by a fine band of music, led by Major HANSON. Much praise is due Col. NELSON STRONG, and the Assistant Marshals, for the preservation of good order, and carrying the arrangements into effect. The Dinner at the old established house of

Messrs RUSSELL on the first day of the Fair was served up in their usual elegant and beautiful style. On the second day, the Society dined at the new house of Mr JOHN POMEROY, and were plentifully regaled with the good things of the season, uniting elegance with variety.'

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

Was held on the 13th inst. The day was cloudy in the forenoon and rainy in the afternoon, but notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the collection of people was nearly on an average with the former similar exhibitions.

The number of teams which engaged in the Ploughing Match was twentyone, a greater number than on the former occasion. And it was observed by the Committee that at no other time has the work been so well done. The President of the Society, Gov. LINCOLN made a brief and valuable exposition of the present state of the Society. A blessing on the proceedings of the day was invoked by the Rev. Mr MILLER. An address was delivered by IRA BARTON, Esq. of Oxford. This is commended as sound, practical and replete with good sense, clothed in chaste and appropriate language.

The whole number of entries of stock of all kinds was *two hundred and fiftyeight* animals, exclusive of the teams engaged in the Ploughing Match, of which *one hundred and ninetyfour* were neat cattle, and the remainder were the various descriptions of sheep and swine. This is a larger number than has been exhibited on any former occasion, with exception of the year 1828.

The exhibition of Butter and Cheese is highly commended. Of Cheese there were lots from 44 different dairies, each lot weighing from 100 to 150 lbs. the aggregate of the whole being about 5000 lbs.

FALL RIVER CATTLE SHOW.

The last Fall River Monitor gives a detailed account of the Cattle Show and Fair which took place in that village on Tuesday of last week. The exhibition of manufactured articles was particularly gratifying, and the specimens of calico from Mr A. Robeson's manufactory and from the Taunton printworks might, it is said, vie in beauty with any of the English patterns. At the sale in the afternoon, a carpet containing ten yards was sold for \$16 to a gentleman of this town.

About 100 gentlemen partook of a dinner at the Exchange Hotel. A number of appropriate roasts were given on the occasion among which were the following.

By James Ford, Esq.—*The Fall River Cattle Show and Fair*—May it be permanently established, liberally encouraged, and the fondest expectations of its projectors fully realized.

By Hon. James L. Hodges.—*Our Farms and Gardens*—Owned and cultivated by enlightened freemen—may they never be subjected to the despotism of weeds, ignorance or indolence.

Hon. Russell Freeman, on being called upon remarked—that

'As this was an occasion for local exhibition, it might not be ill-timed, to indulge in a little local pride and boasting. Not to name the illustrious characters, natives of the Old Colony, who had, in times past, occupied the high places of the state and nation, our sister state of Maine, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, is now indebted to us for both her Senators in Congress, and many of her high judicial and other functionaries; and

three of the four of our own supreme Judicial Tribunal, the Secretary of the Commonwealth the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the District Judge, and last not least, the Mayor of Boston sprang from among us. He would therefore propose—

The Old Colony—at the head of the Commonwealth in mental exhibition; not secondary in mere animal, vegetable or artificial productions.

By M. H. Ruggles, Esq. Vice President—*The Farmers of Somerset and the citizens of Fall River*. The latter may toil and spin, but their fields are not arrayed like one of these.—*Providence paper*

Brooklyn Productions.—We have before stated that the Isabella grapes have been abundant and excellent throughout Brooklyn. We have seen single Isabella grape from Mr Leavitt's garden which measured two inches and eleven sixteenth in circumference, and perfectly round.

Figs have come to good maturity. We have seen a dozen perfectly ripe and very fine from the garden of Mr Birch.

The Lima Cocoa Nut Squash has grown two inches in length, in the gardens of J. Seaman and A. Spooner. At maturity they are pronounced good.—*Brooklyn Star*.

DOMESTIC COTTONS.

A writer in the Daily Advertiser, states that within the last three months, some *thousands* of merchandise have been imported in ships from Calcutta, three fourths of the bulk which consists of raw materials for the use of our manufactories in this vicinity, and upon which the ship owners have a freight of twentyfive to thirty dollars per ton, and the importers twenty to forty per cent, profit—and that, what is more to be noted and wondered at, *a part of these cargoes have been paid for by our cotton manufactures*, sold in Calcutta at a profit 15 to 25 per cent. The instances of profitable shipments of our coarse cottons to India, he adds, are not one or two, but *many*. The intrinsic superiority of our 'domestics' to the 'India cottons' is not almost as well understood and appreciated by the natives of Hindostan as by those of New England.

Upon the same subject, the Salem Gazette says—'It is but a few years since this act [carrying Cotton to Calcutta] would have been deemed no less absurd than that expressed by the corresponding phrase of "carrying Coal to Newcastle;" yet it bids fair to be soon one of frequent occurrence. The ship Rome, of this port, belonging to P. Dodge, Esq. on the outward voyage from which she has just returned, carried about 300 bales of American cotton cloths, which is well understood, paid a high profit in Calcutta. Those whose memory extends to the very recent period when the trashy cottons of India, with their uncouth nomenclature, filled our markets, will hardly be able to realize that the natives of Bengal are now dependent upon foreign countries for the cotton with which they are clothed; it is true. American cottons find a ready market in the island of Madagascar, where they are a favorite article. Many bales have been sent that quarter by our Salem merchants, who have found their account in it.'—*Boston Palladium*.

We have before us a letter from a highly respectable physician of this city, to a distinguished philanthropist, in which is given the distressing details of a case of *Mania a potu*, in a young

man about 20 years of age. The cause of the disease of the youth, is referred, by the physician, to the habit of the mother, who administered to the patient, when he was an infant, small quantities of ardent spirits, with a view of correcting internal weakness; and this early sip of the poison, infused into his nutriment, produced a fondness for it that was never conquered, and which will probably be indulged until the powers of physical resistance are destroyed, and the poor wretch dies a drunkard.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1830.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The Agricultural Exhibition at Brighton on the 20th inst. though not equal in some particulars, to former exhibitions of the kind at the same place, yet was, on the whole very respectable, and in some things superior to what has been before presented on similar occasions. There was no imported stock, which has, heretofore added much to the Show; and to a casual inexperienced observer there was an appearance of some diminution in that particular. But there was a great show of our own cattle, improved on the most approved foreign stock, which constitutes one of the great branches of rural economy for which Agricultural Societies were instituted. There was, it is said, scarcely one of the pure native breed of cattle, sheep or swine. Nor were there many of any class, remarkable for size. But there were many indications of that real improvement, which consists in utility. We were formerly pleased with everything which was great, as if its goodness was in proportion to its size, but we have discovered our error, and now judge of the goodness of an animal, not by its size, but other more valuable and essential properties. And to that discovery we are much indebted to scientific and intelligent gentlemen, who were formerly styled *Book Farmers*, or *Theoretical Farmers*. But the film of prejudice against cultivators of that description is disappearing from the eye of our candid and enlightened Yeomanry, and they begin to realize the benefits of experiments and improvements.

With regard to manufactures, it was not expected that the exhibition would be splendid. The Trustees, believing that our manufactures were in successful operation, and that a better and more extensive exhibition could and would be made at the public sales than at a Cattle Show, and the premiums offered would not produce great competition, discontinued their premiums for cloths, &c, and limited those and gratuitous rewards to articles of home manufacture of taste and ingenuity. In addition to those on which the Committee passed their judgment, and awarded gratuities there were several articles, which would have been entitled to particular notice for their beauty and excellence if they had been presented in season for examination. The following are among the number of

MANUFACTURES RECEIVED OUT OF SEASON FOR EXAMINATION.

Mrs Dorothy Wheeler, Concord, 1 Black Lace Veil.

Cyrus B. Thayer, Watertown, 3 Half Reams Glass paper, an improvement on the sand paper formerly in use.

Mary H. Brammet, Boiton, 1 White Lace Veil, very good.

Harriet Brummet, do. 1 Black Lace Veil, do. Sarah Heath, Roxbury, 1 Black Lace Veil and 1 Rug, imitation Wilton.

Eloisa Beals, Boston, 1 Woollen Hearth Rug. Harriet F Tenny, Boston, 5 specimens of Rug Work, *very beautiful*.

Jonathan and R. E. Warren, Grafton, 12 waxed calf skins, prime *quality*.

Sarah R. Pierce, Roxbury, 1 Lace Cap, *rich*. Theodore Richmond, Dighton, 8 Lots assorted sewing Silks, containing 3550 skeins, weight 7 to 8 lbs.

Do, Do, 1 Lot Black Silk twist, 130 sticks.

Do Do 1 Pair worsted Stockings, and one skein floss silk do, beautiful articles.

Dolly B. Cotting, Marlborough, 1 cotton counterpane, 1 sheet and 1 pair pillow cases, (worked edges.)

John P. Webber, Beverly, 1 box, of 12 whole and 18 half canisters of mustard, (best quality,) tested.

Jane T. Robinson, Boston, 1 woollen rug. Lucy E. Heard, Chelsea, 1 black lace veil.

Ladies' Benevolent Society, Danvers, 1 box fancy articles, viz. couches, needle-books, butterflies, fish, bracelets, &c, the most beautiful of their kind. Were offered at auction by request, but no bids made.

George Mansfield, Boston, 1 Vandyke or Cape for a lady's use, cut and wrought by himself. He was 3 years on board the United States Sloop of war Falmouth, and is now lame, occasioned by a fall from the mast head yard; an elegant article deserving of notice, as he never saw one cut or made before.

Harriet Clapp, Boston, 1 large cape, 1 muff, 5 neck tippets, 1 pellerene do, 1 bonnet, all of *down* from geese.

Mary De Luce, South Boston, 2 wrought and painted pictures.

Mary W. Davis, Newton, 2 blank maps, or 2 hemispheres for the use of Lyceums.

Sophia A. Perry, N. Bridgewater, 4 yards white lace, beautiful.

Julia A Perry Do black lace veil, beautiful.

William Sheppard, Watertown, 2 pieces black broad cloth.

Jonas Hastings, Weston, 3 pair half boots.

Sherman U. Houghton, Bolton, 1 whip stock.

Martha A. Haydeo, Marlborough, 1 black lace veil.

Lucinda Goddard, Roxbury, 1 black lace veil, specimens of painted carpeting.

Among the fat cattle were a pair of young oxen sent by Theodore Lyman, Esq. for exhibition only, which were beautiful and very superior animals.

The following is an abstract of the premiums awarded.

FAT OXEN.

The first premium was awarded to Col. Dexter Fay, of Southborough, in the County of Worcester, Ox, 6 years old, cwt. 2477, \$25.

Second premium to Mr Simon Ward of Charlestown, cwt. 2312. 20

Third premium to Mr Asa Rice, of Princeton, cwt. 2330. 10

WORKING OXEN.

The first premium was awarded to Benjamin Woodbury, of Sutton, cattle 4 years old. \$24

The second premium was awarded to Leonard Woodbury, of Sutton, cattle 4 years old. 20

The third premium was awarded to Luther Whiting, of Sutton, cattle 4 years old. 15

The fourth premium was awarded to George M. Barrett, of Concord, cattle 4 years old. 12

The fifth premium was awarded to Henry Barrett, of Concord, cattle 4 years old. 8

PLOUGHING—Two yoke of Oxen.

The first premium was awarded to Abiel Wheeler, \$15

Abiel Wheeler, ploughman. 8

Jacob Jepson, driver. 4

The second premium was awarded to Samuel Hoar, 2d, 10

Samuel Hoar, 2d, ploughman. 5

Franklin Wheeler, driver. 3

The third premium was awarded to George M. Barrett. 6

George M. Barrett, ploughman, 3

Asa Fisher, driver, 2

PLOUGHING WITH ONE YOKE OF OXEN.

The first premium was awarded to Moses Whitney of Stow. 15

T. P. Meriam, ploughman. 8

Moses Whitney, driver. 4

The second premium was awarded to Otis Meriam, of Concord, aged 17 years. 10

Otis Meriam, ploughman. 5

Abel H. Meriam, aged 11 years, driver. 3

The third premium to John Tilden, of North Bridgewater. 6

Edwin Dunbar, 18 years old, ploughman. 3

Same, driver. 2

MILCH COWS.

The first premium was awarded to Nathan Sanderson, Jr. 30

The second premium was awarded to Leander Hosmer. 20

The third do, to Mr Bullard, 15

HEIFERS IN MILK.

The first premium was awarded to Rev. Mr Coleman. 15

The second do, to Seth Davis, 10

HEIFERS NOT HAVING HAD A CALF.

The first premium was awarded to Samuel Fiske, 12

The second do. to Mr Furness, 10

The third do. to John Prince, 8

The fourth do. to Thomas Williams, 5

BULLS.

The first premium was awarded to J. W. Watson, of Princeton, 30

The second do. to Peter Payson, 20

The third do. to Asa Rice, 10

BULL CALVES.

The first premium was awarded to Noah John son, 15

SHEEP.

The first premium for the best Dishley Ram was awarded to Enoch Silsby, 30

The first do. for the best Dishley Ewe, same, 30

SWINE.

The first premium for the best Boar, was awarded to John Mackay, 12

The second do. for the next best, to same, 8

The first premium for the best Sow, was awarded to John Mackay, 12

The second premium for the next best, to same, 8

The third premium for the next best, to Isaac Robbins, 5
 The first premium for the best store pigs, to John Mackay, 10
 The third premium for the next best, to Isaac Robbins, 5

WETHERS, of extraordinary quality not less than 5 in number.

There was a lot offered by Mr Pelatiah P. Pierce, some of them were very good, but there was not a sufficient number of such quality as to authorise the Committee to award a premium.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CIDER.

The first premium for the best butter, was awarded to Michael Crosby, 15

The second premium for the next best, to Nathan Hardy, 10

The third premium for the next best, to Luther Chamberlain, 7

The fourth premium for the next best to Adam Fay, 5

The first premium for the best old Cheese, was awarded to Elisha Matthews, 10

The second premium for the next best, to Job Rainger, 5

The first premium for the best new Cheese to Hooper Holland, 10

The second premium for the next best to Samuel Denny, 5

INVENTIONS.

A premium was awarded to Horace M. Pool, for a set of Geometrical Protracters, 15

MANUFACTURES.

A gratuity was allowed to Mary Fairbrother for the best specimen of Brown linen thread, \$2

Do, to Mrs Samuel Denny for two linen table cloths, and 2 pair of socks, 5

Do, to Jonas More, for linen diaper, 2

Do, to Aurelia White, for a straw bonnet, 2

Do, to John Hunter, for rose blankets, 5

Do, to Catherine E. Cook, aged 12 years, white lace veil, 3

Do, to Sophia W. Farland, aged 12 years, white lace veil, 2

" to Louisa W. Chamberlain, black lace veil, 2

" to Adeline Marsh, for woollen socks, 1

" to Deborah Walker, palm leaf hats, 2

" to Eliakim Messe, diamond plat bonnets, 5

" to Susan W. Lovett, woollen hearth rug, 3

" to William Cobb, diamond plat bonnet, English straw, 7

The show dinner prepared by Messrs Sargeant and Murdock, and in which it was intended to display the best specimens of provisions of every kind, which the season affords, was judged by connoisseurs to have been the best public dinner, and the best served, which has been given for many years in this neighborhood. There was a great variety of fine apples and fine peaches, which for beauty and flavor were as remarkable as any the season has produced. There were also some specimens of good pears from JOHN PRINCE, Esq.

And specimens of nine kinds of grapes, from ZEEDEE COOK, Esq. of Dorchester, in excellent condition, and very creditable to the skill of that gentleman, who is deservedly eminent as an Horticulturist. There were also several varieties of Grapes from the viney of the Hon. T. H. PERKINS, in great perfection. In addition to these there was a liberal contribution of peaches, grapes, apples, and pears, from individuals of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society which

cannot be enumerated on account of the labels having been displaced. But we may say in a word that the dessert was a very fair representation of the present state of Horticulture in this vicinity, and such as we have reason to be proud of.

The style of this dinner was peculiarly appropriate. Large surloins and rumps of beef from the best fatted oxen, large legs of excellent cosset mutton, &c, were served up in a handsome manner, and the tables were well attended, with great regularity and order.

The Society dined in the lower hall of that spacious and elegant building the Cattle Fair Hotel, which was erected by the liberality and public spirit of several gentlemen in Boston and its neighborhood, and a number of the inhabitants of Brighton. Such a building has been wanted for a long time to accommodate our friends from the country, who attend the Cattle Fair every Monday. It appears to be all that they can desire, and will well deserve a large share of their patronage. Although the Hall was unfinished, it was very beautifully decorated with flags and appropriate banners, tastefully arranged, surrounded by the graceful pine and larch, and the posts entwined with evergreens, under the direction of John Green. At the head of the Hall was the portrait of Sir ISAAC COFFIN, a great patron of the Society, and to whom they are indebted for many invaluable presents. The portrait was by Mr Rand, a painter of great promise. It gives great satisfaction to the friends of Sir Isaac, and shows the hand of a master.

The following were the Regular Toasts.

1. *Cattle Shows.* They present a field of honorable competition to the most numerous class of productive laborers. Figures cannot compass the gain from this apparently humble instrument of improvement. May the County Shows still continue to be cherished under a full sense of their importance.

2. *Ploughing Matches.* Matches to kindle Ambition. Though Bank Bills make a good tinder, honorable ambition is a better.

3. *Horticulture.* The Farmer who has as yet denied himself the pleasures and benefits of a garden has not enjoyed half the advantages of his condition as a Cultivator. The garden may be made to yield everything and cost nothing.

4. Those who farm, those who traffic—and those who manufacture. A mutually dependent and harmonious brotherhood.—And yet the words agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are ever at odds in the mouths of Political Economists.

5. Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN, a Philanthropist in the New World, and a distinguished officer in the Old. United to this country by birth, affection, and a generous spirit, his benefactions to us are enduring and diffusive. May his name endure also, and be heard with a blessing on every farm to the latest posterity.

6. General JOHN COFFIN.—May he be forever held in honor for his munificent gift to this Country. He has presented us a draft,* for millions.

The following are a few of the Volunteer Toasts—we have not been able to procure all which were drank.

By the President. The Farmers, the Merchants and the Manufacturers. Let each consider his exertions to promote the best interests of our Country to be in constant requisition.

By Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.—Sir Isaac Coffin.

By his munificence Agriculture is encouraged, Schools are endowed, and the Mariner is instructed in nautical Science; he is an honor and is honored by his native state.

By Judge STORY. *New England.*—Let those have liberty to reproach her, who first excel her in morals, in public spirit, and in productive industry.

By T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq. *Gentlemen Farmers.* Men who make expensive experiments in Agriculture for the benefit of the community. May we acknowledge with gratitude the favors which we receive gratis.

Some other very good toasts were given, which, with additional particulars relative to this exhibition, we hope to present in our next, as want of room this week renders it necessary to defer them.

The Address of J. C. GRAY, Esq. was able, useful, well written, and well delivered. We are happy to announce that we shall be permitted to give it entire—a part of it will appear in our next.

* Gen. Coffin presented to the Mass. Agr. Soc. some years ago, a draught Horse of great power, and esteemed a valuable acquisition to the Stock of the Country.

Large Cauliflower.—Mr Otis Pettee of Newton, Mass. exhibited to the Horticultural Society, and afterwards presented to us a Cauliflower, which when divested of leaves, weighed 9½ lbs. It was a delicious vegetable, and much superior in size to anything of the kind we have ever seen, heard or read of.

Edinburgh Review.—Wells and Lilly, have just published No. CII. of this valuable and interesting journal, which contains elaborate articles on the following subjects.

The Law of Population—The Life of Bentley—Niebuhr's History of Rome—Life of Sir Stamford Raffles—History of the Commerce of Holland—Women as they are, or manners of the day—New Version of Homer—Remarks on a bill for establishing courts of a local jurisdiction—Works of Thomas Jefferson—Library of Useful Knowledge; Farmer's Series—Origin and Affinity of the principal Languages of Europe—State of parties in England—Quarterly List of New Publications, Index—Price \$5 per annum.

One of Mr Mackay's Hogs, 16 months old, exhibited at Brighton, last week, measured 5 feet 10 inches long, 6 feet, 2 inches round.

Dr ROBINS' experiment for preventing the ravages of the canker worm is now in operation in Roxbury, Gentlemen interested in Agricultural pursuits, are respectfully invited to call and see it.

Roxbury, October 29.

Encouraging to Cultivators of Fruits.—Mr Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown, Mass. has received \$51.36, for the produce of a single plum tree in his garden, this season, besides giving away considerable of the fruit to his friends.—The tree produces the Bolmer's Washington Plum, and has yielded but a little short of \$50 per annum, for the last three years.—St Michael pears of the finest appearance, have been sold in our market this week for \$1.50 per dozen.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday October 23, 1830.

FRUITS.

Pears.—From Mr Joy, St Germain, very fair, with no appearance of blight; one of them weighed 12½ oz. From Mr Manning, St Michael, from the garden of Rev. Mr Ellingwood, Bath, Me. of medium size—

never blight—Holland Green, Holland Table Pear (Cox, No. 26), not suitable for our climate. From Mr Stearns, of Salem, Chaumontelle, of large size, (Cox, No. 46.) From Mr A. Young, of Boston, a remarkably fine specimen of his Baking Pear, weighing 23 oz. From Mrs Chaplin, of Cambridge Port, pears of good flavor, from a tree imported from France; a good bearer, name unknown. From Mr A. D. Williams, of Roxbury, pears from a tree imported from Scotland, name unknown; appears to be the same kind as the last mentioned. From Mr R. Toohey, of Waltham, Monsieur John, (Cox, No. 33) a good breaking pear. From E. M. Richards, Rushmore's Bon Cretien, an inferior fruit, and Monseigneur John.

Peaches.—From Mr Otis Pettee, of Newton, Hyslop Clingstone, a very fine and prolific variety; also some of the same sort, prepared in the following manner. 'Eight peaches, weighing 2 lbs., brushed clean, and put into a dish with 3 oz. best brown sugar, and set into a steam kettle; the steam kept up until the fruit was soft. I have practised the above method through the Peach season, varying the quantity of sugar according to the taste or quality of the fruit.' A pleasant but not rich preparation—will keep 5 or 6 days. From E. M. Richards, Heath Clingstone, (Cox, No. 13) The season has been very unfavorable for the maturity of this sort.

Apples.—From Mr E. Bartlett, of Roxbury, Monstrous Pippin, (Cox, No. 27) one of them weighed 18 oz., Pearmain, Winter Pearmain. (Cox, No. 47) Newton Pippin, very large, Golden Pippin, (Cox, No. 64) Spitzenberg, and one variety, name unknown. From Mr G. W. Porter, of Medford, a handsome green apple, weighing 1 lb., not in eating, name unknown. From Mr Manning, remarkably fine fruit from a French dwarf tree, name unknown, and a superior variety, origin not known.

Grapes.—From J. Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, White Scuppernon, of good appearance; not mature; raised in open ground.

TO THE FRUIT COMMITTEE.

With the box of Catawba Grapes sent to the Horticultural Society by John Adlum, Esq. from the Vineyard near Georgetown, I also send you an extract from his letter under date of 20th Sept. 1830, directed to the subscriber. "The grapes I send you are not so good as usual, the best and earliest are gone; they ripened about the 15th of this month—those you will receive ripened in the shade; of course not so high flavored, the bunches not full and large, caused first by a hail storm when in blossom, and secondly by a drought when ripening. The Bland Grapes ripened this season at the same time the Catawba did, usually a few days later."

Dorchester, October 21, 1830. S. DOWNER.

The fine vinous Catawba Grapes, from Maj. Adlum, of Georgetown, (D. C.) Mr Nathaniel Seaver's, of Roxbury, and E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, are pronounced identically the same by the committee on Fruits. From Mr D. Fosdick, of Charlestown, fine bunches of White Muscadine, raised in the open ground. From Mr Sharp, of Dorchester, Seedling Grapes, raised in the open ground, resembling the Sweet Water, good for the season.

E. M. RICHARDS.

VEGETABLES.

Mr Otis Pettee, exhibited a fine large Cauliflower, weighing 9½ lbs. when divested of its leaves.

E. Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, forwarded three Valparaiso Squashes, of extraordinary size, which were particularly described last week.

Dr P. G. Robbins, of Roxbury, exhibited 6 of the Pie Squash, twentytwo of which grew on a piece of ground less than two rods square, twelve of them weighed 401 lbs. averaging 33½ lbs. each.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, of Boston, was admitted a subscription member of the Society, at the last meeting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are on hand. The history of the Ambrette Pear, which was first noticed in France, in 1690, and of the Echassery, will soon appear.

Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c.



4000 Isabella Grape Vines, 1 year old, at \$25 per 100.
5000 " " 2 years old, and very strong, \$314 per 100.
800 Catawba, strong, 2 years old, at \$35 per 100.
2000 Alexander's, at \$25 per 100—
and other Grape Vines, as per Catalogue.

Pear Trees of large size and exceedingly vigorous growth, of a great variety of kinds—

Also, the finest new varieties originated in Europe, of sizes in proportion to the period of their introduction, some of them 2, 3, and 4 years, from the inoculation. Among these is the *genuine* Colmar Souverain, of Van Mons, of from 2 to 3 years' growth, one of the most splendid fruits yet introduced.

The Sylvahe vert d'hyver, Colmar d'hyver, Napoleon, Passe Colmar, Foxley, Beurre d'Albeq, Prince du printemps, Colmar blanc, Downton, Marie Louise, Merveille de Chareaux, Garnestone, Burghill, Wormsley Grange, Beurre Bosc, Rousseleach, Lowell, La belle Malinoise, Beurre Spence, all of which are excellent trees, for the period since introduced, having been ingrafted 4 to 5 feet from the ground, on young thrifty stocks.

The Plum trees form a collection of more than 20,000, and are almost wholly on the *fine new stock*, and generally 3 years' growth from the inoculation, and very vigorous—some few very new kinds are however but 1 and 2 years' growth.

All the other species of Fruits, such as Apples, Peaches, Nectarines, &c. are of fine size.

The Proprietors are thus particular in calling the public attention, because their great attention and extension of the Establishment to above 40 acres, *compactly filled*, has caused the trees now offered to be *greatly superior to all former periods*, and they tender them as *unrivalled in size and accuracy*. A supplement Catalogue, containing the new varieties of fruits, has been published, and may be obtained of Mr J. B. Russell, and of the proprietors. Among the Ornamental Trees, the Silver leaved Abele stands conspicuous for its great beauty and rapid growth, and several thousand are now offered of large size. The collection of the Camellia Japonica, contains several thousand plants, and they are reduced to very low prices in the *new* Greenhouse Catalogue, of 1830—and the other species are also proportionally reduced.

WM. PRINCE, & SONS.

Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street,

A Treatise on the Vine; embracing its History from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred Foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the Establishment, Culture, and Management of Vineyards.

"The Vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots,
Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south,
And sorely wishes for a warmer sky."

By WM. ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden. 1 vol. octavo, 353 pages. Price \$1.50. Oct. 29.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street—

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75 cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a bluish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season—and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr Seaver, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

Apples.

Gentlemen in want of fine Baldwin or Greening Apples, of extra quality and fairness, raised from a *young* orchard in this vicinity, can have them delivered at any place in Boston, at \$1.58 per barrel, by leaving their orders at Mr Russell's Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, where specimens of the fruit may be seen. Oct. 29.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseries—raised within six miles of Boston—at from 5 to \$10 per thousand, according to their size, &c. They will be suitably packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, two Apprentices. Those from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 29.

NOTICE.

The Library Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in pursuance of a vote passed at the meeting on Saturday, the 23d inst., request all persons having in their possession, any books or pamphlets belonging to the Library, to return them to the Librarian at the Hall immediately, that the committee may be enabled to form a Catalogue of the same, for publication.

Z. COOK, JR.

Oct. 29. In behalf of the Library Committee.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Black Hamburg,	Napoleon,
Black Cape,	White Chasselas,
White Muscadine,	Golden Chasselas,
Golden Muscat,	Red Chasselas,
Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape)	Black Constantia,
Caroline.	Bland,
	Ferrol.

8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga.

400 two years old ISABELLAS.

1400 one " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 25.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 3154 Cattle, 6439 Sheep, and 720 Swine, a large proportion of which were sold.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—From \$3.25 to 4.50; a few extra only brought 4.50. We noticed however one yoke taken at 5.00. The *premium cattle* were taken last week at \$6 a 7. Barrelling Cattle—for Mess. \$3.50, a 2.53; No. 1, 3, a 3.03; No. 2, 2.67, a 2.75.

Sheep.—Sales brisk, considering the number at market. We noticed four prime Corset Wethers, taken at \$19, as follows: one for 8, two for 8, and one for 3. We noticed also another lot of about 25 Wethers taken at \$3 each; a lot of 30 at 2.50; also a lot of more than 200, part wethers, for 2.42; and lots at the following prices: 2.25 2, 1.75, 1.58, 1.50, 1.37½, and 1.25—those last mentioned were probably purchased for the polts only.

Swine.—Considerable doing; we noticed one entire lot of 250 taken 3½c; one lot of 53 selected Barrows, at 4½c; one of 60 Sows and Barrows, at 4c; and one of 60 4½c; also, one remnant, to close, at 3½c. At retail, selected, 4c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows.

MISCELLANIES.

THE DYING CHILD.

Ah, look thy last, fond mother—
On the beauty of that brow,
For death's cold hand is passing o'er
Its marble stillness now;
Those silken eyelids weighing down
Upon the glazed eye,
Are telling to thy breaking heart,
The lovely one must die.

Yes, mother of the dying one,
The beautiful must go;
The pallid cheek, and fading eye,
And trembling lip of snow,
Are signets from the hand of Death,
When unseen angels come
To bear the young and beautiful
To their own happy home.

That soft white hand within thy own.
May never more entwine
Its arms around the mother's neck,
Like tendrils of the vine—
Those still, cold fingers never more
Along thy forehead fair,
Shall dally with the raven curls
That cluster thickly there.

The flashes of its speaking eye—
The music of its mirth—
Shall never more make glad the hearts
Around the parent's hearth;
Then look thy last, fond mother—
For the earth shall be above.
And curtains up that sleeping one,
The first born of thy love.

But let thy burning thoughts go forth—
And pray that thou may'st meet
That sinless one, where worlds shall bow
Before the judgment seat;
And pray, that when the wing of death
Is shadowed on thy brow,
Thy soul may be beside the one
That sleepeth near thee now.

N. E. Review.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

When we contemplate what great things depend on what, to a superficial observer, is of small moment, we wish to speak a word of caution. Our subject is that of the common, every day conversation of mothers to their children.

When giving to your children commands, be careful that you speak with a becoming dignity, as if, not only the right, but the wisdom also to command was with you. Be careful not to discover a jealousy that your injunctions may not be attended to, for if the child sees that you have doubts, they will lead the child to doubt too! Be cautious never to give your commands in a loud voice, nor in haste. If you must speak loudly in order to be obeyed, when it is not convenient to raise your voice, you must expect to be disobeyed; and if it be convenient for you to speak loudly, you must remember that it is inconvenient for others to hear it.

But with regard to manner, be careful to speak in a soft, tender, kind, and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effects will be incalculably better. When you are obliged to deny the request that your child may make, do not allow yourself to do this with severity. It

is enough for our little ones to be denied of what they may think they want, without being nearly knocked down with a sharp voice ringing in their tender ears.

If you practise severity, speak harshly, frequently punish in anger, you will find your children will imbibe your spirit and manners. First, you will find they will treat each other as you treat them; and after they arrive to a little age, they will treat you with unbecoming replies. But if you are wise and treat your little ones with tenderness, you will fix the image of love in their minds, and they will love you and each other, and in their conversation will imitate the conversation which they have heard from the tenderest friend which children have on earth.

TATTOOING.

The operation of tattooing is one of a still more severe and sanguinary description in New Zealand, than it would seem to be in any of the other islands of the South Sea; for it is performed here, not merely by means of a sort of fine comb, which merely pricks the skin, and draws from it a little serum slightly tinged with blood, but, also by an instrument of the nature of a chisel, which at every application, makes an incision into the flesh, and causes the blood to start forth in gushes. This chisel is sometimes nearly a quarter of an inch broad, although, for the more minute parts of the figure, a smaller instrument is used. The stick with which the chisel is struck, is occasionally formed into a broad blade at one end, which is applied to wipe away the blood. The tincture is said to be sometimes obtained from the juice of a particular tree.

Some are tattooed at eight or ten years of age; but a young man is accounted very effeminate, who reaches his twentieth year without having undergone the operation. Mr Marsden told one of the chiefs, King George, as he was called, that he must not tattoo his nephew Racow, who was a very fine looking youth, with a dignified, open, and placid countenance, remarking that it would quite disfigure his face; 'but he laughed at my advice,' says Mr Marsden, 'and said he must be tattooed, as it would give him a noble, masculine, and warlike appearance; that he would not be fit for his successor with a smooth face; the New Zealanders would look on him merely as a woman, if he was not tattooed.' Mr Savage says, that a small spiral figure on each side of the chin, a semicircular figure over each eyebrow, and two, or sometimes three lines on each lip, are all the tattooing the New Zealand women are required to submit to. Rutherford's account is, that they have a figure tattooed on the chin, resembling a crown turned upside down; that the inside of their lips is also tattooed, the figures here appearing of a blue color; and that they have also a mark on each side of the mouth resembling a candlestick, as well as two stripes about an inch long on the forehead, and one on each side of the nose. Their decorations of this description, as well as those of the other sex, are no doubt different in different parts of the country.

Rutherford states, that in the part of the country where he was, the men were commonly tattooed on their face, hips, and body, and some as low as the knee. None were allowed to be tattooed on the forehead, chin, and upper lip, except the very greatest among the chiefs. The more they are tattooed, he adds, the more they are hon-

ored. The priests Mr Savage says, have only a small square patch of tattooing over the right eye.

These stains, although their brilliancy may perhaps decay with time, being thus fixed in the flesh, are of course indelible—just as much as the marks of a similar nature which our own sailors frequently make on their arms and breasts, by introducing gunpowder under the skin.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

THE CONTENTED FEMALE.—A nobleman soliciting a young country girl to abandon her rustic state, and reside in a populous city, she replied, 'Ah!—my Lord, the farther we remove from ourselves, the greater is our distance from happiness!'—They who leave their homes, uncalled by Providence, in search of happiness, generally find they are only farther from it.

REQUISITES.—There are five requisites for a professed drunkard:—A face of brass—nerves of steel—lungs of leather—heart of stone and an incombustible liver.

Pretty Women.—'Of all other views, a man may, in time, grow tired; but in the countenance of women there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance.'—The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right an Englishman can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

Idleness.—Lord Chatham writes to his nephew at Cambridge—'*Vitanda est improba Siren, Desida*, I desire may be affixed to the curtains of your bed, and to the walls of your chambers. If you do not rise early, you can never make any progress worth anything. If you do not set apart your hours of reading; if you suffer yourself, or any one else, to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands, unprofitable and frivolous, unpraised by all you wish to please, and really unenjoyed by yourself.'

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AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, October 20th, 1830.

By J. C. GRAY, Esq.

It is with great diffidence, my friends, that I now address you. This duty has hitherto been discharged by men distinguished at once as theoretical and as practical farmers, able not only to display in impressive language the immense importance of Agriculture, but to convey to their audience much valuable practical information. I cannot pretend to follow in their footsteps. My experience in Agriculture is comparatively recent, and my pretensions to the name of an accomplished farmer extremely moderate. But I trust that I yield to none in my zeal for the best interests of this great art, and having been requested by my associates to make some remarks on topics connected with the business of this day, I have not felt at liberty to refuse so to do, though I can offer you nothing better than a few general and desultory observations.

You well know, my friends, that Agriculture is the most ancient of Arts, unless perhaps we should consider the mechanic arts as coeval with it. You are equally aware, that in our country at least, it has ever been considered one of the most respectable of human avocations. It has always numbered among its votaries many of our most distinguished citizens. It has formed either the chief business or the favorite recreation of all, or almost all, those whom the people of this nation have elevated to the highest office in their gift, and your minds will naturally revert to a distinguished instance within our own commonwealth of the zeal, the steadiness, and ability, with which this pursuit has been followed, amidst the successive and pressing avocations of the Bar, the Bench and the Chair of State. But it is only within a short period, that Agriculture has held the rank in public estimation, and engrossed the share of public attention, due to its immense importance. While the great interests of Commerce and Manufactures, have occupied at different periods, much of the time and thoughts of our National and State Legislators, the improvement of our Agriculture was left for a long time to the detached efforts of individuals. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society was founded as early as the year 1792, but for several years it stood alone in the Commonwealth; it received no patronage from our Legislature, and its efforts were far less conspicuous, and less effective than in later times. Notwithstanding the number and respectability of those who composed it, it was in every sense of the word a private, rather than a public association. It was not till nearly ten years after, that a second society was incorporated. The honor of introducing into this State those important engines of Agricultural improvement, Cattle Shows—and a high honor it is—belongs to the County of Berkshire, where the first Cattle Show was held in the year 1814. The first Cattle Show held at this place was in October, 1816. At present, there is not a County in the State without its Agricultural Society, and its Cattle Show, with the exception of the County of Norfolk, and of the four Counties of Suffolk, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, which consist, principally or wholly of maritime towns.

I need not say how great are the improvements, which, since the establishment of these societies and shows, have taken place in every branch of our Agriculture. To give a complete history of those improvements, to draw an exact parallel between the Agriculture of Massachusetts as it now is, and as it was previous to our last war, would be indeed a most interesting task, but it would be unsuited to the narrow limits of this occasion, and is worthy far abler hands than mine. I shall therefore merely state a very few facts, in relation to one description of improvements, which while they are among the most important, are also the most obvious to the general observer; I mean the changes which have taken place in our Domestic Animals. The most striking of these, is the entire revolution which has been effected in our Swine. A few years ago our state was disgraced by a tall raw boned race of these animals, who seemed formed as has been observed by a great poet, of some of our own species, merely to consume the fruits of the earth. This breed bears a great resemblance to the Gloucestershire breed of Great Britain, which is supposed by the best English writers on Agriculture to have once prevailed throughout that Island, and we may therefore infer, that the two breeds are in fact derived from the same source. This most unprofitable description of stock is almost expelled from the commonwealth, and we trust will soon be numbered with the things that were. Its place is supplied by animals of a far different kind, whose superiority is obvious at the very first view. But though we all know that a material change has taken place, few of us may be equally aware of the profit which it has produced to our commonwealth. This was estimated by the most competent judges several years ago, at not less than one hundred thousand dollars per annum, and is now probably considerably larger, as the change at that time was much less entire than at present. The improvements which have been produced of late years in our Sheep, by the introduction of the Spanish and Saxon races, will appear to be of far greater consequence, especially when we consider the immense and increasing importance of our woollen manufactures. The whole number of sheep in New England is in all probability not less than 3,600,000, of which nearly the whole are either of the foreign or mixed breed. It is believed by our most intelligent and experienced dealers in wool, that the value added to this product, by the introduction of the above mentioned races, may be safely estimated on an average, at one third of a dollar per fleece. Consequently New England has gained in the increased value of this staple nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum, which to avoid all danger of exaggeration, I put down at a million. A million of dollars added in a few years to the annual revenue of New England, by the improvement of only one branch of her Agriculture! The improvements which have lately taken place in our horned cattle, may be less striking than those which I have already stated. In the first place, as these are animals of much slower growth than sheep or swine, a longer course of years is required to render any improvements extensive or perceptible. Secondly, the necessity of improve-

ment, though great, was less urgent and manifest in this case, than in those mentioned above. Our native breed of cattle, commonly so called, is supposed to be derived from the Devonshire stock, which is held even now in high estimation. The individuals of this species of animals brought over by our forefathers, were probably among the best then existing in Great Britain. The first settlers of Massachusetts Bay, were in many instances men of large property, as well as great intelligence. I find in a history of New England written as early as the year 1652, a statement of the expenses incurred by those settlers, for the transportation of themselves and their effects, up to that period. From this it appears that the transportation only (exclusive of the price) of their domestic animals, cost them twelve thousand pounds sterling. It does not seem probable, that when called upon to incur so great an expense for the mere freight of animals, they should have neglected to select those of a good quality, inasmuch as any others could hardly be worth the carriage. However this fact may be, it is certain that we have long possessed in this state a race of cattle highly respectable, containing many individuals which would compare advantageously with the finest animals of this description in any country. Still I am warranted by the opinions of the best judges in asserting, that a marked and important improvement has taken place in this, as well as in other descriptions of our domestic animals, since the introduction of agricultural societies and shows. I shall not agitate the much disputed question, whether this result be owing in any degree to the introduction of fine cattle from abroad. It is enough for my purpose, that the result itself is unquestionable, and that it is the effect of an increased care in the selection of animals for breeding. Now let it be recollected, that a considerable part of Massachusetts is essentially and unchangeably a grazing country—that beef cattle constitute the great staple of most of our interior districts, and form a large portion of the remittances made by the country to the sea coast, in exchange for the articles of use and of luxury which are drawn from thence. It appears by a statement in the New England Farmer in 1828, that the value of cattle sold at Brighton, principally or wholly for slaughter, in a little more than two months, amounted to about \$540,000. These two months were it is true, the busiest in the year, but after all proper allowance for this circumstance, I think we may safely estimate the value of the horned cattle sold annually at Brighton, at a million and a half of dollars. When we consider in addition, the immense importance of the products of our dairies, it must be acknowledged, that too much consequence cannot easily be attached to the improvement to a still higher degree of our breed of cattle, nor too much praise awarded to those, who have so faithfully, and thus far so successfully, devoted their attention to this object. There is one improvement in this description of animals, which I notice more particularly, because I believe it to be peculiar to New England, and consider it as one of her chief glories—I mean that which has taken place in her working oxen, whether employed in draught or in ploughing. The ox has been

denominated by one of the most distinguished and best of men, Dr Watts, *our fellow laborer*, and the appellation is as true as it is beautiful. Yet how long was it, before we rendered full justice, to the merits of this humble but powerful auxiliary. His meekness, his steadiness, his capacity of enduring severe labor and subsisting on coarse fare, were indeed too striking to remain concealed, but it was for a long time supposed that these good qualities were in a great degree balanced by the extreme tardiness of his movements. A proper attention to his training has convinced us how much this supposition was founded in error, and we may now boast a race of working oxen, which for the despatch, neatness and efficiency with which they perform their labor, are certainly not surpassed, and most probably not equalled in any part of the world. Such, my friends, are a very few of the improvements which have taken place in our Agriculture, since the establishment of our agricultural societies and Cattle Shows. In what way these societies and shows have contributed to these improvements, is a point which has been so fully and ably handled in this place on former occasions, as to leave little room for any farther illustration. Indeed I think a candid mind will require little other proof of the advantages resulting from Agricultural Societies, to the great farming interest of this state, than that which can be drawn from their very existence. Twenty years ago there was scarcely a County Society in this Commonwealth. At present, these societies exist, with scarcely an exception, in all our Farming Counties. Whence this increase? Was it owing to a sudden impulse of popular feeling? No, for these societies rose into being in gradual succession. Can it be ascribed wholly or principally to the encouragement afforded by the Commonwealth? That encouragement is highly creditable to the liberality of the Legislature, for it has proved amply sufficient to effect the desired object, and has been uniformly given with a promptness, which evinced that more would have been done, had more been necessary. But the sum which any society can receive annually from the treasury, is limited to an amount equal to the revenue derived by such society from its own funds, and can in no case exceed six hundred dollars. This bounty, liberal as in fact it is, manifestly furnishes of itself a very inadequate motive for the establishment of an Agricultural Society. Consider too the character of the people among whom these institutions have sprung up. It is among the farmers of Massachusetts, a race not given to change, men proverbially and wisely cautious, holding on to their settled opinions and habits with a grasp, which yields to nothing but the force of cogent reasoning. To what else then can we ascribe the multiplication of these societies than to the existence among our intelligent farmers, of a general, a deliberate, and may we not add a just conviction, of their utility? There is however, one objection to these institutions, which though it prevails much less extensively than formerly, yet still retains its hold on many worthy minds, and is much oftener felt than avowed. It is said that Agricultural Societies and Shows merely furnish an opportunity for theorists to display their fancied discoveries, and that their existence is of little importance or benefit to the practical farmer. My friends, no one respects more than I do the intelligent practical farmer, if indeed any one can be an intelligent farmer, without some degree of

theory. No one is better convinced, that more is often learned from a few shrewd remarks from such an individual, or from a single day's observation of his course of farming, than from volumes of essays, and hours of declamation from a mere theorist in agriculture. No one is more aware, that there have been, and now are among our farmers, men gifted with talents of the highest order, which would have raised them to distinction, had such been their object, in any walk of human industry. But it is for this very reason, that I would uphold Agricultural Societies and Shows. For, let me ask, what becomes of the sterling wisdom of these practical men? Something of it may be communicated to their children or their immediate neighbors, but the greater part goes down with them to the grave. 'Certain it is,' says an ancient sage of the law, 'that when a good lawyer dieth, much learning dieth with him;' and the remark will apply with equal truth to the skill and information of the good farmer. My friends, I would arrest this valuable information before it passes away. I would induce the possessor of it to visit our shows and contend for our premiums; I would have it communicated by his conversation and simple statements, to our societies and through them to the public; I would have it brought into the great channel of intelligence, the press, and diffused throughout the whole community. The mere writer of agricultural essays has no need of societies and shows. His facility of composition enable him to place his thoughts on paper in the solitude of his library, and the press is always open to his effusions. But if we would render the intelligence and experience of the true practical farmer either properly creditable to himself, or properly beneficial to his fellow citizens, I know of no means by which it can be so well effected as by those which I have mentioned. My friends, I have spoken of the benefits which have resulted to the Agriculture of our state from the establishment of agricultural societies and cattle shows. But I believe we should do great injustice to the subject, if we confined our attention to this class of benefits only. There are others of a political or rather moral nature, of no mean importance. The youngest of us may remember the time, when this commonwealth was divided into political parties by questions of the most momentous and most exciting character; when the contest was carried on between these parties with the activity, the determination and fervor, which might have been anticipated from their nearly equal forces, from the general intelligence of those who composed them, and from the importance of the subjects in dispute. Men who personally respected each other, were ranged on opposite sides in battle array, and many hard thoughts were entertained and many hard words exchanged, which were deeply regretted when the season of excitement had gone by. These times have happily passed away, but our community still is, and always will be, divided on questions less exciting perhaps than those which once existed among us, but still highly important and interesting. And yet, my friends, we nowhere find the slightest vestige of party spirit in the proceedings of this, or of any Agricultural Society. So may it ever be, so we may pronounce after our past trying experience, will it ever be. In Agriculture we shall ever find a subject of harmonious interest, and how consoling is the thought, that however we may contend elsewhere, here at least we shall be at peace; that here is one

topic which can divide the opinions without severing the friendship of good men—one green spot where the demon of party violence can never intrude—one most interesting object of human inquiry which we can investigate and discuss with all our heart and soul, not only without forgetting, but without being tempted to forget, that we are brethren. Yes, my friends, if ever all lines of party division fade away—if we ever realize that we are all of one blood, nourished at the bosom of one common mother, it is when the interests of Agriculture are in question.

But it is not political prejudices alone, which Agricultural Societies have tended to suspend and soften. They have done much to alleviate others equally dangerous at least—I mean those of a local nature. In this respect more has perhaps been effected by the Massachusetts Society, than by any other in the Commonwealth, not from any superior merit in its members, but simply from the force of circumstances. Owing to the manner in which it is composed and the situation of the place where its shows are held, it has served as a connecting link between the City and the Interior. To you, my friends, I need not say that the interests of these great portions of our community are one, and that any jealousy on either side is as impolitic as it is illiberal. I believe that this important sentiment is constantly gaining ground, that if impressions of an opposite kind exist anywhere they are founded in misconception, and are rapidly passing away. This is indeed a *pleasing* opinion but it may be entertained on far better grounds. Every day's observation convinces me that it is not a grateful error but a sober truth. Now what can better promote harmonious feelings between different portions of the state, what can more tend to strengthen, diffuse, and perpetuate them than that friendly interchange of sentiments, upon subjects of deep and immutable interest to us all, which results necessarily from Agricultural Societies and Shows? He must be singularly inexperienced or singularly unobserving who has not seen how often a little personal intercourse, or a word in season has caused the grossest misconceptions and prejudices to vanish, like the morning cloud, and if this society has conferred any benefits on the public, that to which I am now referring is certainly one of the greatest.

Permit me now, my friends, to submit to you very few practical suggestions. The first relative to insects.

These are evils to which our Agriculture is presumed to be more exposed, than that of any portion of the Old World. These animals are probably bred in most cases in our vast forests, and they are driven out from their ancient haunts by the progress of cultivation, descend in countless armies upon our fields and our gardens. Whatever be their origin, their prowess speaks but too well for itself. The beautiful and active Beetle which attacks the Locust tree, a tree combining rapidity of growth, with hardness of wood to most singular degree, this insect I say, has robbed our country of valuable timber to the amount of millions of dollars.

The borer which mines into the solid trunk of our Apple trees, and the Canker worm, which consumes their foliage like a flame of fire, and is equally destructive, within the circle of their ranges. It is true that our efforts to extirpate the minute but powerful enemies as well as others, of a similar description, or even to check them

any considerable degree, have hitherto been almost unavailing, but the object is one of the utmost importance, and should not be relinquished till the greatest research and exertion have been exhausted.

The next suggestion which I shall offer, relates to the cultivation of delicate fruits and of ornamental flowers. These are delicious luxuries; but in the first place they are innocent and salutary, and in the next they are within the reach of the great mass of our agricultural community. The farmer who possesses a moderate competency, may cover his table and decorate his house with fruits and flowers of the highest degree of flavor and beauty, in a state of freshness and perfection, in which they are seldom enjoyed by the most opulent inhabitants of the City. And all this with a small expense of time and exertion. A little attention in the right place, a due vigilance in improving the fleeting opportunities of time and season which nature offers us, a proper degree of minute, but light and interesting labor, and the business is done. I should say more on this topic, had it not engaged the attention of a kindred society, whose efforts, thus far, have been crowned with a success beyond all expectation.

The last point which I submit to your consideration is the preservation and culture of our forest trees. My friends, in this respect, if in no other, we have indeed a goodly heritage. It is stated by the highest authority on such subjects, F. A. Michaux, 'that the number of sorts of American forest trees, whose growth amounts to thirty feet at least, is not less than one hundred and thirty-seven, of which ninety-five are employed in the arts; while in France there are only thirty-seven which grow to that height, of which eighteen only are found in their forests, and seven only of these are employed in civil and maritime architecture.' We are fast consuming these rich treasures of our woods, and I fear that our prodigality will be followed at no distant period with the usual consequences of prodigality in other cases. Fuel has already become scarce in our seaports, a subject of serious consideration to those who reflect, that the sufferings of the poor in this country are probably greater from the want of this article, than from all other causes united. The valuable timber also on which we depend for our domestic architecture, and for our public and our mercantile marine, is rapidly passing away without any earnest or extensive efforts to reproduce it. The live oak of our Southern States, considered the best material in the world for ship building, will probably be entirely swept away in half a century, and our own white oak may follow, after no very long interval. Independently, however, of all considerations of utility, the culture of our finest forest trees merely as majestic ornaments to the face of our country, well deserves our utmost care. What can be a more noble object for instance, than one of our full grown American elms, a tree denominated by the high authority already quoted, 'the most magnificent vegetable production of the temperate zone.' Where can we behold a more striking union of strength and grace than in its massy trunk and drooping foliage? What is there in the most classical specimens of architecture in our city, beautiful as indeed they are, to which the eye turns with more pleasure, than to the triple row of elms which adorns our Mall? Who has ever contemplated those solid colonnades and shady arches, without grateful

feelings towards the unknown individual to whose taste and wisdom we owe them? Who doubts that his name, had he chosen to record it, would have been far better perpetuated by such a memorial than by the proudest monument of brass or marble. My friends, is there not something elevating in the thought, that we can thus contribute to the happiness of generations yet unborn, that we can thus imitate, in some humble measure, the comprehensive benevolence of that Providence which plans, not for years, but for ages.

The season which is just closing, my friends, has been uncommonly propitious. We have been exempted from all visitations of drought, and have enjoyed a succession of seasonable rains, to a degree seldom experienced in our bright and dry climate. Our fruit trees have borne with unusual abundance, our crop of Indian Corn is good, and that of potatoes whether we regard quantity or quality uncommonly fine.* Above all, our grass, a product of more importance to this state than all other products united, has proved, for the fourth year in succession, remarkably luxuriant. This abundance has been attended, as might have been expected, by a diminution in the market value of hay, but it should be recollected on the other hand, that our farmers have been enabled to retain and rear much valuable stock, which must have been sacrificed in a dry season. It is true that within the last two years our manufactures and merchants have been visited with severe trials, and that our farmers have not been wholly exempted from the weight of the depression under which the rest of the community have labored. But such a complete exemption could not be expected in a country, where the great interests of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce are so intimately united, as in ours. It may safely be affirmed however, that our farmers have suffered far less from the evils to which I allude, than any other large or important portion of our people, and this from the very nature of their calling. The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by changes in the foreign or domestic market entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year, in which he has done everything which intelligence and industry could do, to insure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfeebled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whom in turn it so essentially depends. But what has the intelligent and industrious farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground, he draws on a fund which from time immemorial has never failed to honor all just demands, his profits may be diminished indeed, but never wholly suspended; his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent being, who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease. I shall close with a few remarks on the immediate business of this meeting, the distribution of prizes. It is obviously a difficult and delicate task, to decide between the claims of competitors deeply interested in the result, and of nearly equal merits. The labors of the trustees in this part of their duty have been greatly alleviated on the present,

*I have since been informed that this last assertion is not universally correct, and that in many places the crop of potatoes is deficient in quantity.

as on former occasions, by the assistance of those intelligent and respectable individuals, who have consented to be associated with them on committees. It has ever been the desire and aim of those committees to arrive in each case at a just decision, and it is gratifying to reflect, that their exertions to this end have always been duly appreciated. Whatever may have been said, sometimes doubtless with justice, of their errors, I am not aware that their impartiality and fairness have ever been impeached. We entertain the fullest confidence that the decisions now to be announced, will be received by the public in general, and by the unsuccessful competitors in particular, in the same fair and liberal spirit which has been manifested on all former occasions.

FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE.

More than four thousand copies of the *Frugal Housewife* have been sold; and the demand for it has increased so much, that the publishers have been induced to stereotype it. A number of additions suggested by experienced nurses and housekeepers, have been made. The fourth edition will soon be out of the press.

Journal and Tribune.

The *Albion* (a British paper, established in New York.) states that 'a protecting duty in favor of the Northern colonies, beyond that contemplated by the acts, will be imposed at the next session of Parliament.'

The Eagle Print Works, on Passaic river, N. Jersey, turn out weekly four thousand pieces of goods. The calicoes made here are said to equal any foreign ones in richness, brilliancy, and finish; they received the highest premium from the American Institute.

A Diamond rattlesnake was lately killed in the Cherokee nation, 7 feet and 1 inch in length, and 1 foot and 1 inch in circumference. The bite of this species is said to admit of no cure.

At the Cattle Show, at Concord, a yoke of oxen dragged up hill a load, which weighed, wagon and all, 6100 lbs; another drew a load of 6090. A gentleman, who did not apply in season for a premium, put his oxen to the foremost cart, and they carried both loads up with perfect ease—a burden of 12190 lbs. These oxen are six years old, and girt about six feet and a half.

A handbill is circulating in London, for the purpose of inducing an English colony to emigrate to the territory of Michigan. The writer of the hand-bill visited Michigan in 1827, and has lately returned there.

Census of Philadelphia.—According to the census just finished the population of the fifteen wards of the City of Philadelphia is 80,318; the seven wards of the Northern Liberties, 28,888; and the districts of Southwark, Kensington, Spring Garden, &c. 58,487; total 167,688.

Philip I. walks the streets of Paris with an umbrella in his hand, a surtout, and a round drab hat—not distinguishable by his dress from any other citizen. Charles X. could be seen only in state, covered with gold and embroidery and drawn by eight horses in a gilded chariot.

Canal Tolls.—The Albany Argus, states that the tolls collected on the State Canals up to the 1st of September, amount to \$514,000 being about \$100,000 more than were collected in the same period last year.

Worcester cattle show, took place on the 13th inst.—The following is from the Report on Manufacturers. A bed-spread made by Miss Caroline Henshaw of Leicester, when three years of age, came in close competition with a bed quilt, made by Mrs Sarah Dunsnoor of West Bolton at the age of 84. Either of them would do great credit to persons in the meridian of life.

A good day's Work.—At Shutesbury, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, Mrs Bogue on the anniversary of her birth day, at the completion of her ninety fifth year, spun fifty four knots of woollen yarn, of a superior quality. Such women were our mothers! How many of the younger portion of their descendants at the present day can equal this performance?—*Worcester Spy.*

Corn and Cob.—A western paper says that it has been ascertained that 13 bushels of ears of corn ground will afford as much nourishment to hogs and cattle, as 9 bushels of shelled corn.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—I notice, in your paper of 22d, a communication signed '*A Cultivator*,' in regard to which I will make a few passing remarks. From the writer's misconception in regard to Mr Knight, and his communication being dated the 10th, it appears he had not seen my remarks relative to that point in your paper of 13th inst. to which I refer him. The writer very justly states that a person may commit an error without being censurable. *I have censured no one therefore*; and I claim no exemption from the fate of all, and that Mr Knight may also commit an error is proved by the *D'Arenberg* pear, the trees of which exhibited by his correspondents as sent by him at different times, are *widely distinct* from each other. The writer seems to misunderstand another point. The two numbers of the Pomological Magazine, containing the fruits referred to, were published in February and May, 1829, and I have invariably admitted that no person could fail after receiving that work to distinguish the two fruits, even if he had been wrong before; the one being a pale green, autumn pear, and the other a yellowish winter one. In regard to the supposition that Nurseries are less correct than those of private cultivators, it certainly is not the case where the Establishments are properly regulated and it can be disproved by argument. *Precision is most perfect where our interest and reputation depend on its existence.* Almost the sole value of a Nursery consists in its character for accuracy, and no proprietor of a Nursery who values its permanency, would ever be so silly as to commit an intentional error. There are, it is true, such numerous sources by which the proprietor may be himself deceived, and errors introduced, that the business, *from its very nature*, is subjected to more inaccuracies than perhaps any other, and therefore a greater degree of indulgence should be extended; but nine tenths of the trumpety tales attributing inaccuracies to respectable Nursery Establishments, conducted with intelligence, exist merely in the imaginations of those who utter them. As to the extent of a Nursery, it forms no argument against its correctness; the simple question is:—Is there a sufficient number of intelligent persons engaged in conducting it? For were I to admit the writer's supposition, the garden of the London Horticultural Society would necessarily be more incorrect than any other, because it contains a greater variety of Fruit trees. In relation to the necessary accuracy of propagation, not one fruit tree in our whole Establishment is ever inoculated except *under the eye of one of its proprietors.* As to '*private cultivators*,' they have in general no particular interest at stake, and strive to be accurate no farther than suits their pleasure; besides which, they commonly have other occupations the greater portion of their time, (as '*A Cultivator*,' himself has,) and it cannot therefore be expected that they will be as exact and precise as those who give the subject *their undivided attention*; and I feel authorized to say that well conducted Nurseries generally serve to correct the errors of private collections. I perceive the person I am replying to, offers Trees and Vines for sale in your previous paper of the 15th inst, and I have no doubt he desires to be accurate; but on that head I am

ready to compare notes with him whenever he thinks proper.

In reference to the correctness of the European sources whence new fruits are received, it is, as stated, a most important point; and if there are any advantages to be derived from *presents and gratuitous tenders*, we have had a large share; one collection alone sent by John Braddick, Esq. of the London Horticultural Society, having comprised 32 varieties, and another from Professor Bosc, of the Royal Garden at Paris, 115 varieties, besides numerous others. But our present arrangements, however, with Nurseries in Europe, are such, that there is *no inducement* for imposition or error on their part and one point on which I place great import is, that we obtain the same fruit from at least three, and often four and five sources; and I further state to them invariably, that the trees sent for are intended for a *specimen orchard*, such being in fact the situation allotted them, the originals never being sold. The fact is, no person who omits to visit our Establishment, can form a just idea of it; and few are aware that above \$100,000 have been expended in its formation, and many thousands of it without any prospect or idea of remuneration; and I have yet to learn the name of any other man who has spent as much as my father for Horticultural advancement, and the attainment of accuracy.

As for myself, I ask no plaudits; and the only merit claimed is that of but partially reflecting the great zeal which has animated my esteemed father through life, and which on his part has been accompanied with so much intelligence and liberality as to have gained for him the appellation of a public benefactor.

Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden,
Oct. 23, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—A writer in your paper, of the 15th inst. recommends the transplanting of most trees in the fall of the year, in preference to the spring.—His experience ought to have great weight in the scale, and I cannot say his recommendation should not be followed; but the reason he gives in favor of fall planting are the very same which should induce us to prefer the spring. When trees are well set in spring the ground is light about the roots and there is no need of any process to make the earth '*become settled and compact*,' about them, for it generally becomes so quite too soon for the benefit of the tree. If the looseness of the earth for a considerable period retard the advance of vegetation, and render the trees liable to much injury, thereby causing many to entirely fail, then it should be our aim in all cases to render the ground *settled and compact*, to promote vegetation. This we never attempt to do in other cases, but on the contrary we dig about our trees to prevent the ground's becoming '*tight and compact*.' We plough our land first before planting that the ground may be light for the seed to vegetate.

We sow also immediately after planting while the earth is light.

When we transplant in spring we put old hay or straw about our trees to keep the earth '*loose*,' to prevent its becoming too compact about the roots, and to check the evaporation of moisture. I believe the practice to be almost universal in

New England, as the writer admits, to transplant in spring; and some of our best planters have recommended, in your paper within the past year, instead of keeping the tree in its new abode a long while before vegetation to take it up early in spring from the nursery, and cover its roots deep, until the ground has become warm in May; then place it in its new bed that it may have a light fresh soil in which to commence vegetation; and I can testify that the most thrifty trees I ever saw were transplanted in this way.

No doubt the earth should be so compact about the roots as to leave no crevices for vermin, or air holes to dry up the roots; but if the tree is well set in spring—not too deep—the very first rain will make the earth sufficiently compact about the roots for the benefit of the tree.

I confess I have not much experience in fall planting, and I cannot see in the above communication any good reasons in favor of placing our seeds in the earth, or of transplanting trees, long before we expect them to vegetate, fearing if we do, the ground will become too *hard*, and *compact* to admit of their flourishing according to our wishes.

Yours.

W. B.

Framingham, Oct. 18, 1830.

RING BONE AND SPAVIN.

MR FESSENDEN—I know from *actual experiment* that the following recipe will—

Cure Ring Bone and Spavin in Horses.

Take 6 oz. of the oil of Origanum—2 oz. Camphor, and 2 oz. of Mercurial ointment; mix them well together and rub the place affected two or three times a day, keeping the horse dry. A. D.

New York, Oct. 1830.

COMMITTEES OF THE BRIGHTON SHOW.

Executive Committee.

Benjamin Guild,
Israel Thorndike.

On Fat Cattle.

Gorham Parsons, *Chairman*,
Col. Bethuel Penniman,
Abner Wheeler.

Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Bull Calves.

John Welles, *Chairman*,
Nathan Adams, Jr.,
Capt. George Smith.

Sheep and Swine.

John Heard, Jr., *Chairman*,
Col. Samuel Jaques,
Thomas Williams.

Ploughing with two yoke Cattle.

John Prince, *Chairman*,
John Northend,
Ebenezer Heath.

Ploughing with one yoke Cattle.

E. H. Derby, *Chairman*,
Col. Adams,
Timothy Corey.

Working Cattle.

Luke Fiske, *Chairman*,
Gen. Aaron Capen,
Samuel Brooks.

Marshals.

Capt. Isaac Cook,
Capt. William Prentiss,
Col. Wm H. Spooner,
Col. John Tyler.

Manufactures.

Richard Sullivan, *Chairman*,
Robert Waterson,
Joshua Clapp.

Inventions.

Gorham Parsons, *Chairman*,
Daniel Treadwell,
David Moody.

Butter, Cheese, and Cider.

Benjamin Guild, *Chairman*,
John C. Gray,
Israel Thorndike, Jr.,
Isaac P. Davis,
Benjamin Pollard.

Grain, Vegetables, Crops, &c.

William Prescott, *Chairman*,
Peter C. Brooks,
James Jackson.

Farms.

William Prescott, *Chairman*,
Peter C. Brooks,
John Welles.

Premiums to be awarded in December next.

Auctioneers.

Samuel F. Coolidge,
Richard Warren.

Wool.—The Foreign Quarterly Review has an article on the German Wool Trade, from which we gather the following facts:

From 1814 to 1819, the annual amount of wool imported into England from Germany increased from 3,595,145 lbs. to 4,557,938 lbs.; and in 1828 it was no less than 23,110,822 lbs. At the same periods the annual amounts of wool imported into England from N. S. Wales, were 32,971,—7 284,—and 1,603,512 lbs. Some of the N. S. W. wool is said to be fully equal to the best from Saxony.—Great efforts are now made to improve the breed of sheep in Russia, as well as in Silesia, Bohemia, Poland, &c. Merinos are also spreading into Italy. Spain has lost her credit; many of the best flocks of merinos were driven to France by Napoleon's Generals, and those that remain, have become so degenerate, as not to be worth more than one third as much as the same stock of sheep in Germany.—The average weight of a German merino fleece is from 2½ to 3 lbs.—The average annual production of wool in England is 111,160,560 lbs.—*Journal of Humanity.*

From the Hartford Mercury.

THE PEACH TREE.

From a desire to encourage the culture of *peach trees*, we offer the following as the result of experiments and observation.

It is generally known that *worms*, near the surface of the earth, destroy them by eating the bark; the object is therefore to find a preventive, in order that the trees may become aged in a healthy state.

It is evident that those worms pass through the common change, and assume the form of *millers*, early in the summer, and deposit their eggs in the bark as low as they can find access to it; and that the worms proceeding from them, begin to operate in the latter part of the summer; when they have been found of the size of a common pin. If suffered to remain they grow to the thickness of rye straw; each of them girdles the tree about an inch, and the wood from the wound to the heart, dies. Hence it is, that a single wound

impairs the vigor of the tree, and a number of them kill it. The point to be gained, is to protect the tree from the millers, and by a single method we have succeeded for several years, which is recommended with full confidence.

About the first of May, remove the earth from the body of the tree, and skirt it to the height of 15 or 18 inches, in such manner as to exclude the millers, burying the lower part of it in the earth. We have used straw cut to the length and about half an inch in thickness, bound on with twine. This should be removed about the first of September, as we have sometimes found the young worms within the upper part of the straw, being then readily discovered on the surface of the bark covered by a little gum. The process should be commenced when the tree is young—they have been found in a rapid growth, the first fall after it sprouted. Thus a few minutes in a year devoted to a tree, will probably protect it against this cause of decay; a very trifling expense compared with the value of this healthy and delicious fruit.

JONATHAN BRACE.

JOHN I. WELLS.

WM. H. IMLAY.

Hartford, Sept. 8, 1830.

SILK.

Believing that the culture of silk might be made a source of profit to this country, we have occasionally called to the subject the attention of our readers; and we are pleased to learn that it has excited some inquiry and investigation, which if prudently conducted, bid fair to produce important results. The premiums offered by the H. H. and F. Agricultural Society, we trust, have done some good in the cause, by directing the efforts of individuals who might not otherwise have been induced to enter the untravelled road of experiments. At the approaching anniversary to be held at Northampton, we expect there will be ocular evidence that old Hampshire has not been sound asleep upon the subject. It is hoped there will be numerous specimens of American silk exhibited.

We have had occasion to examine some American sewing silk; and, though it is generally inferior in some respects to European silk, yet, we are told, that when well made it is, except the blue, preferred to that. One important point, in which the Americans fail, is the coloring; which is usually of a dull, dingy hue, and makes but a sorry appearance by the side of the bright and glossy skeins of Italy. Ours is not so well twisted as foreign silk; and a great deal of it is so uneven that one would almost think it had been purposely made to imitate strings of onions: of course such silk is worthless, for no tailor or sempstress will use it if any other can be obtained.

But our people make some very good silk. The color is fair, the twisting neat and tight, and the thread even. This is preferred before the foreign article, because it is stronger. We have recently been presented with a few skeins of such silk, made the last season by Mrs Shaw, of Belchertown. It certainly reflects great credit upon the lady for her skill and ingenuity. Some of the skeins are too fine for ordinary use, and one excels in fineness anything of the kind we ever saw, and is nevertheless a triple thread. A skein of red silk amongst it has been pronounced, by a good judge, to be English; but an individual who is in the constant habit of using sewing silk, declar-

ed his conviction that it was American, though superior in quality to any European silk that could be obtained. Two sticks of twist, were included in the present, and we think we may challenge our friends, the merchants, to find better on their shelves.

We were highly gratified to receive the above specimen from a friend; and will comply with his request to place it in a conspicuous situation in our office where it may be seen.—*N. Hamp. pa.*

Remedy for the Lockjaw.—We are informed by a friend that a sure preventive against this terrible disease is to take some strong soft soap and mix with it a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistence of buck-wheat batter—put it into a cloth or small bag and apply it to the wound—keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient receives relief. Our friend stated to us, and implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and valuable a remedy within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

In the report of a committee of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, Wm. Lincoln, Chairman, it is stated that 'Mr Cyril Flint, of Hardwick, exhibited an instrument for extracting teeth, so inviting in appearance and ingenious in construction, as to make one's mouth water to experience its application!'

PICKLES.

This being the season of the year at which almost every housewife is busily employed in replenishing her annual store of pickles, it may not be improper for us to say a few words on the value of these articles, in a dietetic point of view.

No one, we presume, considers the various pickles usually met with on our tables, as articles of food—they can be viewed in no other light than as excitors of the appetite, or as a means of imparting an additional flavor to the more substantial viands of which the meal is composed.

The articles generally selected for pickling, are unripe vegetable substances, and those of the most indigestible class; as, for instance, immature cucumbers, or melons—the young ears of indian corn—unripe walnuts, peppers, and the like. Whatever principles in any degree soluble by the stomach, these may contain, previous to their conversion into pickles, they are completely destroyed by the latter process: hence, when served at table, a pickle consists simply of an indigestible sponge saturated with vinegar.

A moderate quantity of vinegar, it is true, is by no means an unwholesome addition to many articles of food. When made use of however in the form of pickles, its wholesomeness is entirely destroyed, as well by the indigestible mass with which it is combined, as by the pepper and other spices by which it is highly flavored. These, besides disordering the stomach of themselves, are very apt to produce a factitious appetite, or to prolong the desire for food after the natural appetite has been satisfied—in either case, endangering the loading of the stomach with a quantity of aliment far beyond its powers of digestion, or the actual wants of the system.

By the individual in perfect health, the same

bad effects, therefore, are to be anticipated from the use of pickles, excepting in very minute quantities, as from indulgence in every other superfluous condiment—while to the person whose digestion is slow, painful, or imperfect—in other words, to the dyspeptic, or to the invalid from any cause, the indigestible nature of pickles, independently of their other properties, renders their introduction into the stomach, in any quantity, productive of the most serious injury. Pickles are to be included, also, among those articles from the use of which, children are to be strictly prohibited.

By those who cannot be persuaded to relinquish entirely the use of pickles, great caution should be observed as to the nature of the vessel in which they are kept. From a want of attention in this respect, they may be rendered poisonous; or, at least, a very painful, and sometimes fatal, disease may be induced by partaking of them.

The glazing of earthenware is in general produced by a preparation of lead, which is readily acted upon by vinegar, and other vegetable acids; hence, when the latter are kept in jars of this description, they become in a short time charged with what is termed sugar of lead—the introduction of which into the system is attended with the serious consequences already referred to. The only vessels in which pickles or indeed any vegetable substance of an acid nature, should be kept are those of stone glazed with salt; or what is still better, those formed of green or black glass. —*Journal of Health.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1830.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

In our last, want of room obliged us to omit some particulars relative to this exhibition, which we now furnish.

Among the Fat Cattle were a pair of young Oxen, sent by THEODORE LYMAN, Esq. for exhibition only, which were remarkable for their fine symmetry and just proportions.

A newly invented Pump, patented by a Mr Elisha Hale, of New York, presented also an attractive object. The pump box is in the form of a flat circular vessel, which is placed edgewise, and the vacuum is caused by turning a crank, which gives motion to metallic flies or valves. We should suppose from its materials, structure, and little liability to friction that it must be very durable, as well as present a very advantageous method of applying power for the purpose of raising water. This may be seen, and its principles explained at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

Among the Fruits which composed the dessert of the show-dinner, in addition to those which have been before mentioned, were Black Hamburg Grapes, from P. C. Brooks, Esq. and R. SULLIVAN, Esq. which were in fine order, large and delicious; several varieties of excellent apples and pears from GORHAM PARSONS, Esq.; Autumn Clingstones, an excellent juicy peach, from J. HEARD, Jun. Esq. and an exhibition of Burgomaster Pears, which were very large, but not in eating until December. The basket contained five pears, three of which measured each twelve inches round, and eight inches from the

stem to the blossom end. The other two measured each ten inches round. They weighed 5 lbs. 2 oz. Two of them weighed 15 oz. each. In the Agricultural Hall we observed a very large pear from Mr CLEVELAND, and a basket of fine apples from LUKE BEMIS, Esq. of Watertown.

Among the Volunteer Toasts were the following, to none of which, excepting the two last, can we give their appropriation.

The Political Agriculturists in France—May they who have done so well in breaking up, be equally successful in laying down.

Our Manufacturers—May the river head that turns their machinery never drive that machinery till it turns their heads.

Harvard University—A Mother of singular qualities; the older she grows the more rich and abundant her fruit. May all her offspring by her present husband become heirs to a glorious inheritance.

The Gold Mines of America—It is the fault of every farmer if he does not find one on his own estate without the trouble of dispossessing the Indians.

The King of the Netherlands—Any Farmer's boy can teach him to grant his people their just demands, and not try to comb their Brussels the wrong way.

The Farmer of La Grange, LA FAYETTE—Brought up on the Pattern Farm of Washington; success to his efforts to lay out the Old Estate in France on the American plan.

By Major Jackson, of Newton—May Religion, Liberty, Agriculture, and cultivation of the mind increase in this world, till it becomes a Paradise in time.

By T. G. Fessenden—*The Massachusetts Agricultural Society*—the parent stock of many similar Societies. May their scions be multiplied and grafted till the whole land is filled with their fruits.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on fat oxen, have attended the duty assigned them and report as follows:

To Dexter Fay of Southborough, County of Worcester, they award the first premium for his fat ox, six years old, from Imported Bull Holderness, weight of ox 2477 pounds, \$25.

To Simon Ward of Charlton, County of Worcester, the second premium for one of his fat oxen eight years old, from Imported Bull Holderness; the ox to which the premium is awarded has the most white on the back; weight 2312 pounds, \$20.

To Asa Rice of Boylston, County of Worcester, the third premium for his ox seven years old; weight 2380 pounds, \$10.

Evidence was produced of the manner of feeding, and the expense of fattening the cattle, which was satisfactory to the committee.

Joseph Estabrooks of Royalston, County of Worcester, entered for exhibition only, a pair of very fine and well fattened oxen, they were not raised in this state, and therefore not entitled to premium by the rules of the society, but were highly estimated by the Committee, they were six years old, and the pair weighed 4634 pounds.

Henry Chapin of Waltham, entered for exhibition only, a pair of oxen from Imported Bull Denton, and Cows of the Teeswater or short horn breed; they were very handsome, fine turned cattle, five years old, in prime condition and raised by Theodore Lyman, Esq. of Waltham.

Silas Billings of Hatfield, County of Hampshire,

entered a pair of well fattened oxen—but the committee had but three premiums to award.

Samuel Bowen of Adams, County of Berkshire, entered for exhibition only, a pair of handsome well shaped oxen; and when the manner of feeding on Hay and grass only, which was stated to the Committee and taken into view, they were considered in very good condition.

Jacob W. Watson of Princeton, County of Worcester, entered for exhibition a fat cow which attracted attention.

William Winn of Burlington, County of Middlesex, entered for exhibition a pair of twin oxen, Coelebs stock, they were well formed cattle and in good condition. The committee were much pleased with the exhibition of fat cattle, and think it equal if not superior to the best that has been made, since the first establishment of a cattle show in Brighton.

All which is submitted by
GORHAM PARSONS,
BETHUEL PENNIMAN, } Committee.
ABNER WHEELER,
Brighton, Oct. 20, 1830.

Mr Prince of Flushing solicits from some gentleman at Boston a description of the 'Lombardy Grape,' there so called.

Parsnips—Mr Daniel Burnham, of Newburyport, has raised this year from 3 drills 25 yards long, and 15 inches asunder, 730 Parsnips, weighing 650 lbs.—as smooth as carrots.

Great Growth of Corn—On the farm of Earl Stimson, Esq. in Galway, Saratoga co. N. Y. there were on the 30th ult. within the space of one square rod, 49 hills, bearing 516 ears of corn; which on being shelled, yielded one bushel and one quart.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, October 30, 1830.

FRUITS.

Pears.—From Mr Samuel Hyde, Newton, a pear without a name, supposed to be Harrison's large Fall pear of Cox. From Mr S. Downer, Winter Rousselette, and Minot pears from a seedling tree in Dorchester. From Mr Robert Manning, Passe Colmar Pears, tree and in eating—of fine texture, and replete with rich, sugary juice. Mr M. obtained the scions of this fruit from Hon. Mr Lowell, and supposed them to be the Napoleon, but is not at all certain that he did not make a mistake himself in marking them.

Apples.—From Rev. Mr Gannet, of Cambridgeport, three varieties; one of them of beautiful appearance and a fine flavor, names unknown. From Mr R. Manning an apple of russet color from a French tree, no name. From Mr S. Hyde, Hubbardston Nonsuch. From Dr H. Bartlett of Roxbury, an apple of small size and great beauty, flavor slightly acid; the committee did not recognize the kind. From E. Vose, a basket of fine orange Quinces for exhibition. From Mr S. Downer, a natural peach of good flavor. The Committee have received a note from S. G. Perkins, Esq. in relation to the quality of the Angonleme Pear presented by that gentleman at a previous meeting; a copy of which they annex.

Per order of the Committee.

ELIJAH VOSE.

'The Angonleme Pear was cut yesterday, and tasted by several gentlemen who are good judges

of fruit, among whom was the first Vice President of the Hort. Society; it was pronounced superior to the St Michael, it being as abundant in juice and of much richer and higher flavor.'

At the above meeting the following gentlemen were admitted subscription members:—

EDWARD MILLER, Esq. Quincy.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, Roxbury.

RUFUS F. PHIPPS, Charlestown.

and

JOSEPH MAXWELL, Esq. of Rio Janeiro, an Honorary Member.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer this week, the Brighton Report on Inventions and Agricultural Implements, on account of its not reaching us in season; no blame is attributable to any of the Committee for the delay, as it was seasonably forwarded by the Chairman, but was forgotten by the Stage Driver. We have also received from Gen. DEARBORN, three valuable articles, on a method to increase the size of Fruits—to make Camellias produce Seed—and a method of accelerating the maturity of Melons. Several other articles are deferred, and a notice of some recent Agricultural publications.

Fruit Trees, &c.



William Prince and Sons, have large quantities of the following trees for sale at their Nurseries at Flushing, near New York.

Spanish Chestnut, or Maron de Lyon, 6 to 7 feet in height.

Persian Walnut, or Madeira nut, 6 feet.

Sweet soft shell Almonds, 7 feet.

Figs, of 50 varieties, of bearing size.

Olives of the finest French and Italian varieties.

Spanish and English Filberts, of fair size.

Mulberries, 10 of the choicest kinds, suitable for silkworms, including the famous Tartarian, which endures the coldest climates.

Illinois or Pecan nuts, 7 to 8 feet.

Quinces, 10 of the finest kinds some of which are of bearing size.

Pomegranates, of 12 fine varieties, several of which produce fruit at Long Island.

Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, and Limes, of above 50 varieties, and mostly at \$2 to \$2½ each, and a few very rare kinds at \$5.

Camellias of near 60 varieties, many of which at only \$2 to \$3.50 each, as per new Greenhouse Catalogue.

The set of Chinese Magnolias, comprising the Purpurea, Conspecta, Fuscata, and Annonæfolia, for \$8, and the Gracilis included for \$11, all fine plants.

The set of splendid Chinese Pæonies, comprising the Moutan or Tree Pæony, the Whiteji, Humei, and Fragrans, for \$10, all fine plants.

Grape Vines of the finest Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish, and Tokay varieties, at \$25 per 100.

Silver leaved Ahele, of large size, one of the most elegant ornamental trees, now coming into general notice, for planting in yards, lawns, avenues, &c.

Also all the other varieties of Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous plants, Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous flowers, &c, as per Catalogue. Nov. 5.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseries—raised within six miles of Boston—at from 5 to \$10 per thousand, according to their size, &c. They will be suitably packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubbach, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street—

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75 cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season—and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr SEAYER, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, two Apprentices. Those from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 29.

Wanted,

A young woman from the country, from 20 to 25 years of age, to do the work in a small family in this city. An active, faithful woman, will meet with kind treatment and good wages. Apply at this office. Nov. 5.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Black Hamburg,	Napoleon,
Black Cape,	White Chasselas,
White Muscadine,	Golden Chasselas,
Golden Muscat,	Red Chasselas,
Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape)	Black Constantia,
Caroline.	Bland,
	Ferrol.

8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga.

400 two years old ISABELLAS.

1400 one " " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cælebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cælebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cælebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES IN NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including Wilmot's Superb, Genuine Keen's Seedling, &c.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, &c. &c. Honeysuckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c. &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES by the 100 or 1000—for plantations.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the trees, &c, for themselves, and make their own selections.

Trees, &c, will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in mats with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. eptD Oct. 8.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Holland, and a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1.00 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts. each \$1.00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts. each.

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 25 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts. each—per dozen. \$1.00

SPRING CROCUS—of all colours, 6 cts. each—50 cts. per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Nov. 1.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 3868 Cattle, 10825 Sheep, and 962 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—From \$3.25 to 4.37½; we noticed a few taken at \$4.50; we also noticed 6 extra prime Cattle, 4 of which were taken by Mr T. W. Bennett, of Brighton, for 5.00, and 2 by Mr C. Brackett, of Newton, at 5.25.

Barrelling Cattle—for Mess, \$3.50, a 3.58; No. 1, 3 a 3.17; No. 2, 2.76 a 2.75.

Sheep.—Very little variation from last week, not so many good Sheep as usual, for the number; we noticed lots at the following prices: \$1.12½, 1.25, 1.33, 1.42, 1.50, 1.58, 1.63, 1.75, and one lot at \$2, part of which were wethers.

Swine.—We noticed one lot of about 50 selected Sows and Barrows, at 3½c. one lot of 40, 4½c; one entire lot of 250, for 4c; at retail, 4c for Sows, 5c for Barrows.

MISCELLANIES.

SONGS,

WRITTEN FOR THE MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL
EXHIBITION, OCT. 13, 1830.

BY J. B. MOORE, ESQ.

TUNE — 'Auld Lang Syne.'

Should Autumn's blessings be forgot,
And never brought to min?
Should all our comforts be forgot,
With auld lang syne?
For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

The FARMER ploughs his mellow fields,
He sows the choicest grains,
And lo! how rich the harvest yields,
How wide a plenty reigns!
Behold! how wide a plenty reigns!
Around ye far and near!
Sure none can with the Farmer vie—
So let's be merry here.

October's ripened splendors shine,
The Harvest's fruits appear,
The flocks and herds their fatnings yield,
To crown the closing year.
Then merry let us be, my dear,
Push round the generous wine;
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

But not sic' draughts as turn the brain,
And stupid make the min';
O no! we'll leave sic' faults as these
To auld lang syne.
For auld lang syne, my dear,
Yes! auld lang syne,
Would sometimes tak' a drap too much—
Poor auld lang syne!

But since we've wandered here to see
Sic' sights as glad the min',
We'll merry make the festive board,
As in auld lang syne.
For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne
Ne'er had sic' wine as sparkles here,
Poor auld lang syne.

Then pledge we all the Farmer's weal,
Success to Loom and Plough!
And coming years shall keep alive
The joys that bless us now.
Then merry let us be, my dear,
Push round the generous wine,
We'll take a Cup of Cider yet,
For auld lang syne.

BY GEORGE KENT.

Assembled once more on their annual duty,
Our Merrimack Farmers will here merry make—
The trophies we boast are not 'beauty or booty,'
But the fruits of the soil that we meet to partake.
Derry down, down, down, derry down.

Warmed with 'fire of the flint,' our brave fathers of old
Told the tale of their wrongs in the thunders of battle:
Their sons, blest with peace, the proud tale may unfold
Of their rights in fine farms, and rich flocks, and fat cattle.

To Ceres a bumper we'll fill, worth the having—
Of the purest of wine that Pomona can yield;
We'll waive other topics, and drink to the waving
Of the harvests that crown every Husbandman's field.

We pour no libations in Bacchanal revels—
The nectar we quaff is the orchard's rich juice;
The parent of drunkenness, and of 'blue devils,'
Gives place to the fruits that our farms can produce.

As patriots we boast not abundance of spirit—
Sufficient for us if we're good in the grain;
As lovers of Freedom, our pride is to merit
A niche, though but humble, in Liberty's fane.

We chant no 'All hail!' at our modest collations—
For all hail will not answer the husbandman's end;
For the mild rain of peace we send up aspirations—
And from all 'reigns of terror,' may Heaven forefend.

May the web of our life, in the GREAT ARTIST'S hand,
Show a warp that is good, and a filling that's true—
Whether 'dyed in the wool,' or the *woof*, let us stand
Fast in color forever—and that be TRUE BLUE.
Derry down, down, down, derry down.

PARENTS.—Consider, thou who art a parent,
the importance of thy trust. The being thou hast
produced it is thy duty to support. Upon thee also
it dependeth, whether the child of thy bosom shall
be a blessing or a curse to thyself—a useful or a
worthless member of the community. Prepare
him early with instruction, and season his mind
early with the maxims of truth. Watch the bent
of his inclination, set him right in his youth, and
let no evil habit gain strength with his years. So
shall he rise like a cedar on the mountain. His
head shall be seen above the trees of the forest.
The soil is thine own. Let it not want cultivation.
The seed which thou sowest, that also shalt
thou reap.

A wicked son is a reproach to his father; but
he that doeth right is an honor to his gray hairs.
Teach him obedience, and he shall bless thee.
Teach him modesty and he shall not be ashamed
Teach him gratitude, and he shall receive benef-
fits.

Teach him charity, and he shall gain love.
Teach him temperance, and he shall have health.
Teach him prudence, and fortune shall attend
him.

Teach him justice, and he shall be honored by the
world.

Teach him sincerity, and his own heart shall not
reproach him.

Teach him diligence, and his wealth shall increase.
Teach him benevolence, and his mind shall be
exalted.

Teach him science, and his life shall be useful.
Teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—When persons die
from hanging or drowning, the face is suffused and
swollen with dark colored blood; when from in-
haling any noxious gas, the countenance is pale;
when from lightning, the face is pallid, the limbs
are flexible, and the blood thin; and when from
intense cold, the countenance is pale, and the
limbs are rigid. The most destructive vapors are
the carbonic acid hydrogen, and nitrogen gases;
as also those that are emitted from animal and ve-
getable matter in a state of putrefaction. Carbonic
gas is the most common; it is met with in close
apartments where charcoal has been burnt, at the
bottom of large beer casks, in cellars where a
large quantity of wine or liquors is in a state of
fermentation, and in many natural caverns or cel-
lars. When this vapor is thought to exist, a light-
ed candle should be let down; and if there is a
sufficient quantity of it to destroy life, the flame
will be instantly extinguished.—When death is
occasioned by lightning the whole frame is instan-
taneously exhausted of its nervous power; when
from intense cold, it is invariably preceded by a
strong disposition for sleep, which, if indulged,
would be generally fatal. Extreme cold deprives
the body of all its animal heat, exhausts it of sen-
sibility of touch and gradually extinguishes life.

Book of Health.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—A New York paper
says, that this pretence is so common that labels
are struck off by hundreds for general use. But
the public has a pleasure in being cheated.

'Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat.'

Otherwise the public would not be so slow to
perceive that an honest dealer is willing to thrive
in the ordinary way, and that selling off at cost is
little creditable to prudence or honesty.

There is another error into which the country
purchasers are apt to fall. They think, in the
simplicity of their hearts, that the purchaser has
but a standing price for his goods, but that a small
abatment will be made as a personal favor to the
individual buyer. The trader, therefore, who
asks seven dollars a yard for cloth worth four,
has often an advantage over him who sells at four,
if he will take off half a dollar, as a securing gra-
tuitly. The honest man, who asks but the value
of his goods, is thus often left for others, who
ask double, and will deduct a trifle from the one
hundred per centum. N. E. Pal.

CURE FOR THE RINGWORM.—Take the root of
the common yellow, or wild dock; wash it clean,
bruise it, or cut it in very thin slices; put it in
a cup, or other small vessel, and add vinegar suf-
ficient to cover it. Let it stand a day or two, then
apply the moisture to the ringworm, by rubbing
it with a piece of the root, two or three times a
day, for a few successive days. This, it is said, will
effect an entire cure.

In Ruthford, N. C. a man lately burnt sulphur on his
hearth to free his chimney from swallows. He covered
the top of his chimney, and 214 fell dead upon the
hearth.

SLANDERERS.—Slanderers are like flies, that
leap over all a man's good parts, to light only
upon his sores.—Rule of life.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected
with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North
Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new
and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and
accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and
symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies em-
ployed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the
Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire
knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of
Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the ani-
mal functions in health, and showing the principles on
which these are to be restored when disordered. By John
Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions
and improvements, particularly adapted to this country,
by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member
of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the
end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the
time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.
No paper will be sent to a distance without payment
being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom
all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the
wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B.
RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North
Market Street.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1830.

NO. 17.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR FESSENDEN.—Since my last communication, the July number of *Annales de la Societe D'Horticulture D'Paris*, has been received. I have extracted such articles, as appeared most valuable, which are enclosed.

Truly your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, }
October 23, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XXV.

From the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

A method of increasing the size of Fruits; by M. JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE.

Amateurs of beautiful fruits, will doubtless read with pleasure, the experiments made by M. Jaume Saint-Hilaire, for increasing the size of Pears, which are described in a memoir, read by him, on the 5th of November, 1829, before the *Societe Royale et Centrale D'Agriculture*.

On examining the espalier pear trees, in the nursery of the Luxembourg and in many other gardens, I have several times remarked, says the author, and particularly during the month of August last, that when a pear was accidentally sustained by the trellis and wall, or was placed in the fork of two branches, it was generally larger, than those on the same tree, which were freely suspended from the branches. I presumed that this difference was thus occasioned; that when the fruit attained a certain size, its weight contracted the tubes and vessels of the peduncle destined to conduct the sap of the tree, and prevented from obtaining a size equal to such as were supported and consequently more favorably situated, or receiving the nourishing juices. I was therefore, desirous of ascertaining, how far this hypothesis would be confirmed by experiments, upon different kinds of pears; M. Dalbert, an intelligent and zealous gardener, aided me in making them, in the department of fruit trees, in the Royal Garden. We first selected a young tree bearing a pear called the *Duchesse D'Angoulême* figured in the *Flora et la Pomone Francaise* (Pl. LVI.) A pear, situated near the middle of the tree, was, on the 15th of September, 9 inches and 4 lines in circumference; it was left suspended from the branch. Another pear situated lower, was at the same time 10 inches and 10 lines in circumference. We placed under the latter a little shelf fixed upon a stake driven into the ground, in such a manner that the pear was supported by it. The 30th of September following, the two pears were gathered; the first, which remained suspended, had increased but 2 lines, and the second which was supported by the shelf, was 9 inches and 7 lines in circumference; it had gained 9 lines, which is considerable, for so large a pear, and in fifteen days.

It may be objected, that the position of the pears on the upper or lower branches, contributed to increase the size of one more than the other.

We selected two pears, called *Beurre D'Aremberg*, growing on the same branch and emanating from the same fruit spur. On the 15th of September, one of them was 8 inches and 4 lines in circumference, which was left suspended; the other was 8 inches and was supported by a shelf. The 7th of October following, both pears

were gathered; the first had increased but 2 lines; the second was 8 inches and 8 lines in circumference, having been enlarged 8 lines. It will be seen that the largest of the two pears was left suspended and the smallest was supported. An experiment, the reverse of this was made.

Upon a Chaptal pear tree, figured in the *Flora et la Pomone Francaise* (Pl. XCIII.) two were selected, which emanated from the same fruit spur: instead of placing the shelf under the smallest it was put under the largest, which, on the 15th of September, was 3 lines greater in circumference, than the other. On the 15th of October, these two pears were gathered; the largest was then 9 lines larger than the other, that is, it had increased 6 lines more.

From these experiments, it is believed, if they were repeated the following year, and commenced in July or Aug. a more marked difference and more satisfactory results would be produced; and my theory could be applied to other kinds of fruits, such as Quinces, Apples, Oranges, &c.

EXTRACT NO. XXVI.

A method of making Camellias produce seed; by M. LAFFAY FOURNEIR.

The author says, that having seen Camellias filled with seeds, in a garden he remarked these plants with more attention, and perceived, that the most of them had their branches mutilated and the ends broken off. In February following, Mr Laffay suppressed the wood buds, which accompanied the flowers, on several of his camellias, in order to direct the sap into the flowers and nourish the seeds; the experiment was successful, and has been repeated since with equally good fortune, particularly with Camellias cultivated in pots.

EXTRACT NO. XXVII.

A method of accelerating the maturity of Melons.

This consists in spreading under and around the melons, a bed of pulverized charcoal two inches deep. Lampodias, at Freiheng, attempted this experiment in 1813, and he succeeded in ripening melons in a box filled with earth and not covered during the cold summer of that year. The surface of the charcoal attained a temperature at noon of from 115 to 188 degrees, while elsewhere it was only from 85 to 88 degrees.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GUANO.

DEAR SIR—I observed in the *New England Farmer* of Sept. 3, page 54, an extract of a letter from the American Consul at Arequipa, Peru, 'relative to a kind of manure, called by the Spaniards, *guano*.' Perhaps the following more particular account of that substance, extracted from M. Von Humboldt's letter to M. Klaproth, may be interesting to those who have seen the above quotation.—Undoubtedly it is the ordure of sea-birds of the Pacific, which has been accumulating *a seculis seculorum*.

All the Aborigines of Peru were of opinion, that this substance is birds-dung; which was, however, doubted by many of the Spaniards. It is worth remarking that all the Guano-Islands

and rocks are situated between the 13th and 21st degree of South latitude; and yet the number of cormorants, flamingos, and cranes appears to be equally considerable in the islands situated farther towards the north or south. In Asia large magazines are erected alongside the shore for the reception of the guano. If we consider that, ever since the twelfth, or at least the thirteenth century, it has been customary in Peru to manure with this substance; that many millions of cubic feet have been strewed over the sandy parts of Peru (and indeed the possibility of practising agriculture along the sea-coast depends entirely on this precious material); and farther, that the guano still continues to be furnished in large quantities, and that the experience of the present generation appears to prove that those birds, on one of the islands, will scarcely produce a ship load of dung in a great number of years; if we consider all this, we cannot refrain from being astonished at the long series of centuries, or the vast number of birds, that must have been required to accumulate those immense strata of guano.

Though we can no longer hesitate to consider also the guano as dung of birds, yet it may be asked, has it originated on the same islands where it is now found, or has it been accumulated there by some revolution of the earth? Does it point back to an era when the deluged globe was provided with a greater number of aquatic birds than at the present time, in the same manner as the coal formation refers us back to a vastly luxuriant vegetation? Or was the guano formed under circumstances perfectly similar to those now existing, and was nothing required to produce such immense stratification but a long succession of ages? A long residence on the rocks and islands of the Peruvian coast, and attentive observation of the quantity of dung deposited at present by many thousand cormorants and flamingos in the space of one year, are the means which may, perhaps, at a future period, enable us to answer these questions. But it may be asked, what is to become of Peruvian agriculture, and what of the population of the coast, when the exhausted Guano islands shall no longer yield this manure?

In the neighborhood of Arica, where the crop of pepper (*Capsicum baccatum*, bird-pepper) is valued at from 3 to 400,000 dollars a year, each plant is manured three times every season with guano, viz. at the periods of taking root, flowering, and producing the fruit.

Under the government of the Incas, the guano was considered as an important object of political economy. It was prohibited, under pain of death, to destroy any of the birds on the Guano islands, each of which had its inspectors, and was divided into departments. From Arica to Chancay, a tract of 200 leagues in length, no other manure was made use of than guano. This great care accounts in some measure for the vast increase of the guano. But those wise regulations have long been abolished: at present the guano is dug for without regularity and at all seasons.

In an account of the guano, given to Messrs Foureroy and Vauquelin, [to whom specimens were communicated] mention is made of a few other circumstances relative to that substance.—

The guano, says Mr Humboldt, is found not only in the Chinche islands, near Pisco, but it exists also on the parts of the coast and its isles situated more in the South, at Ilo, Iza, and Arica. The inhabitants of Chancay, who trade in this article, go to the Chinche islands, and return in twenty days. Each boat takes a cargo of from 1500 to 2000 cubic feet of guano.

The strata in which the guano is disposed are from fifty to sixty feet in thickness, and they are worked in the same manner as the iron ochre mines. It is an excellent manure for the Indian corn or maize; but if too much of it be applied the root is burnt and destroyed by it.

When exposed to the fire the brownish yellow color of the guano is converted into black; it gives out white fumes, and the smell of empyreumatic ammonia. Water dissolves part of it, becomes thereby of a reddish color, and adopts an acid taste. Potassia dissolves much more of it than water; the solution is of a deep brown color, and is produced under an abundant development of ammonia. The result of the chemical analysis, made by Fourcroy and Vanquelin, is that the principal constituent part is concrete uric acid.

SOLOMON DROWN.

Foster, R. I. Oct. 9, 1830.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—As there has been considerable diversity of opinion exhibited with regard to transplanting fruit trees, I would recommend in order that Horticulturists may be satisfied which is the best time to remove and plant trees, to try the following mode with every kind of fruit trees cultivated in New England. In the autumn, any time after the frost has had a proper effect, take the trees up, *carefully preserving the roots*, lay them in with an inclination of about twentyfive to fortyfive degrees in the coldest situation; cover the roots and part of the stocks six to twelve inches deep; during the severity of winter cover the tops with mats or any material to exclude the rays of the sun; as spring advances throw some rubbish over the roots if necessary to retain the frost, until the ground becomes elsewhere warm and vegetation has commenced, when they may be transplanted.—By this mode of management no perceptible injury will be sustained in consequence of their removal—the trees will generally grow as vigorous as they would have done in their former situation. From experience I am satisfied this is decidedly the best way of transplanting trees. I refer with much satisfaction your readers to the reply of ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. to the Hon. Mr LOWELL, Chairman of the Committee for the Mass. Agr. Society as inserted in the New England Farmer vol. 6, page 122, for a successful experiment in the transplanting and management of Apple trees. JONA. WINSHIP.

Brighton, Nov. 8.

From the Concord, N. H. Statesman, Oct. 16.

MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Wednesday and Thursday last were proud days for the farmers and home manufacturers of Merrimack County, as manifested by the Cattle Show, and Exhibition of domestic products and manufactures, then attended at Canterbury. The collection of members of the Societies assembled and the concourse of spectators was unusually numerous—and the attention and hospitality of

the people of the place, highly gratifying.—The Agricultural Society met at the Town house on Wednesday morning, and, after the admission of members, and the filling up of the various Committees proceeded, at 12 o'clock, in connexion with the Merrimack Temperance Society, to the Rev. Mr Patrick's Meeting house, where an appropriate Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr SCALES, of Henniker, an eloquent Oration pronounced by the Hon. PHILIP CARRIGAIN, of Epsom, on the subject of Agriculture and the Arts, followed by an able Address on Temperance from the Hon. JOHN VASE, of Pembroke, and concluded by a pertinent prayer from the Rev. Mr CONANT, of Northfield—the whole interspersed with music by a select choir. The Society thence proceeded to Capt. Brown's, at whose house a suitable dinner was provided—the choicest of Cider giving a zest to wholesome food—and two Songs, written for the occasion by members of the Society, closing the table entertainment. In the afternoon, the respective Committees attended to the duties assigned them. The pens were well filled with cattle of all descriptions, and the out door show of noble animals was considered decidedly superior to any ever before witnessed in the County. Within doors the show was not less imposing. The hall for the display of Domestic Manufactures was not sufficiently commodious—but one could be well content to be elbowed and crowded, to have his eye regaled with the proud exhibition. Our limits compel us to be very brief in our notice at this time—a circumstance which we the less regret, as the Reports, soon to be published, will give a particular detail. We would barely observe that we have never, in this or any other County, witnessed so fine a display of articles of woollen manufacture generally, such as flannels, blankets and carpeting—and of many articles of cotton, and some of finer fabric.

On Thursday morning the Society again met and attended to the reports from the various awarding committees. In the afternoon the choice of Officers was made for the ensuing year—the paying of Premiums attended to—and the whole closed by a well contested Ploughing Match. The members of the Society separated in good season for their respective homes, exulting in the reflection, that while other Agricultural Societies, much to our regret, are dwindling and dying around us, ours, in the heart of the Granite State, still lives and prospers, going on from strength to strength.

PREMIUMS.

Col. James Cofran, Northfield, best farm, \$5 and 1 year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Walter Harris, Jr. Dunbarton, next best 4 and 1 year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Samuel Chadwick, Boscawen, next best 3 and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

J. M. Harper, Canterbury, next best 2 and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Wm. Gault, Concord, best kitchen garden 1 and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Thomas Ames, Canterbury, next best one year's subscription to the New England Farmer. Jeremiah Pecker, Concord, best Corn 1

and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Thomas Ames, Canterbury, next best 2 and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

do do, best Wheat 3,00

J. Pecker, next best do 2,00

do best Potatoes 3,00

T. Ames, next best 2,00

J. Pecker, best Oats 2,00

John West, best field of grass 3,00

and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Ebenezer Dustin, Hopkinton, general improvement on farm one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

E. Lund, do for corn and improvement in making compost manure, New England Farmer.

Richard Greenough, Canterbury, best working Oxen 3,00

Laban Morrill, do next best do 2,00

J. Pecker, Concord, on working Oxen 2,00

Isaac Virgin, do do 2,00

B. C. Swasey, Canterbury, do 2,00

Richard Greenough, best 3 year's old Steers 2,00

Benjamin Simpson, Boscawen, next best do 1,00

David Morrill, Canterbury, best 2 years old Steers 2,00

Reuben Johnson, Boscawen, next best do 1,00

Benjamin Simpson, on 2 years old Steers 75

Moses Coffin, on do 75

Richard Greenough, on do 75

Orlando Brown, Concord, 4 best yearlings 2,00

Olney Thompson, Pittsfield, best Bull 4,00

James Greenough, Canterbury, next do 3,00

Simon Green, Pittsfield, best bull calf 2,00

A. Burbank, Boscawen, next best do 1,00

Richard Greenough, best Cow 4,00

David Morrill, next best do 3,00

E. Chickering, Concord, next do 2,00

Dr Enos Hoyt, Northfield, on do 2,00

Charles Glidden, do 1 year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

David Morrill, best 3 years old heifer 2,00

Richard Greenough, next best 1,00

Charles Glidden, best 2 years old heifer 2,00

Richard Greenough, next best 1,00

Rufus Wilkins, Concord, best Stud horse 5,00

D. K. Foster, Chichester, next best 3,00

John Kilbourn, Boscawen, best Mare and Colt 3,00

Isaac Virgin, Concord, next best do 2,00

Sibley and Barnard, Hopkinton, best Saxony and Merino bucks 3,00

do do next best do 2,00

Dr E. Hoyt for a fine buck 1,00

Sibley and Barnard, 10 best Ewes 3,00

Richard Greenough, next best do 2,00

Ebenezer Morrison, Northfield, best Boar 2,00

T. Ames, best Sow and Pigs 4,00

Richard Greenough, best filled Cloth 3,00

Joshua Darling, Henniker, next best 2,00

Joseph Gerrish, Canterbury, for Cassimere 2,00

Samuel Chadwick, Boscawen, on do 1,00

Mrs Porter Blanchard, Concord, best floor Carpeting 3,00

Mrs John Head, Hookset, next best do 2,00

Mrs S. C. Bartlett, Salisbury, on do 1,00

Miss Myra Moore, London, do 1,00

Stephen Sibley, best Flannel 3,00

Joshua Darling, next best 2,00

do best pair Blankets 2,00

Abram Brown, Hopkinton, next best 1,00

J. M. Harper, on blanket 1,00

Thomas Potte, Concord, on flannel	1,00
Mrs Richard Bradley, do, on do	1,00
Mrs David Morrill, Jr, Canterbury, on do	1,00
Mrs Joseph Barnard, Hopkinton, 2 best	
pr's woollen Hose	1,00
Stephen Sibley, next best do	50
Miss Lucy-Jane Coffin, Roseawen, best	
pr. Silk Hose	2,00
Miss L. Bliss, do next best do	1,00
Mrs Jona. Wood, London, 1 pr. linen hose	1,00
Miss Eliza Peverly, Canterbury, best wool	
Coverlet	2,00
Miss Asenath Mason, do next best do	1,00
Walter Harris, Jr, Dunbarton, best cotton	
and wool do	2,00
Miss Sarah Davis, best Counterpane	1,50
Miss Eliza Brown, London, next best do	1,00
Miss Abigail Calef, Pembroke, for Straw	
Bonnet	1,00
A. P. Stinson, Concord, best boots & shoes	1,00
Ebenezer Morrison, Northfield, four fine	
specimens of Leather	4,00
Ruel Walker, London, on leather No. 7	1,00
Isaac Eastman, Concord, best breaking	
up plough	2,00
do do, best seed plough	1,00
Nathan Emery, Canterbury, on plough	1,00
A. P. Stinson, best specimen Blacksmith	
work	4,00
T. Ames, next best do	50
Enoch Gerrish, Boscawen, best Cheese	2,00
Charles Glidden, next best do	1,00
John Kilbourn, best Butter	2,00
Laban Morrill, next best do	1,00
Miss L. Bliss, best specimen of Needle	
work	1,50
Miss Charlotte Eaton, next best do	1,00
Miss Annette Eastman, Concord, Lace Veil	75
Miss L. Stinson, do	50
Miss Lucy Pettingill, Salisbury, do	50
Samuel Moore, London, best Rob Roy	1,50
Mrs Elizabeth Morrill, Concord, next best	
2 ps. 1 on each	2,00
J. A. Potter, Concord, for his improvement in	
the fine arts, and particularly for his excellent	
likeness of Capt. John Eastman, of Concord	2,00
E. D. Lord, Epsom, on filled Cloth	1,00
J. M. Harper, on do	1,00
George Hutchins, Concord, stair Carpet	1,00
Misses Eliza and Harriet McClary, do do	1,00
Mrs Peter Renton, do on hearth Rug	1,00
Mrs J. C. West, do on do	1,00
The Committee on carpets and hearth rugs, re-	
gretted that the funds of the Society would not	
allow them to award premiums on two other	
Rugs, wrought by Miss Sarah Herbert and Miss	
S. M. Cady of Concord, which were entitled to	
much commendation. There were also several	
very handsome floor carpets, which for the above	
reason could not receive premiums.	
Miss Eliza Peverly, for cotton Coverlet	1,00
J. M. Harper, growing the Mulberry tree	1,00
Stephen Chase, culture of Silk	1,00
J. C. West, for his garden	1,00
Thomas Ames, for the best Cider	3,00
Isaac Virgin, best ploughing	3,00
Charles Glidden, next best do	2,00
James Greenough, best teamster	1,00
Stephen Moore, ploughman	1,00
Charles M. Glidden, do	1,00

The Officers of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, elected for the year ensuing are

Hon. JOSEPH M. HARPER, Canterbury, *Pres't*,
 Maj. TIMO. CHANDLER, Concord, *V. Pres't*,
 Robert M. Wallace, Esq. Henniker; Charles
 Glidden, Esq. Northfield; Jonathan Eastman,
 jr. Esq. Concord; Samuel C. Bartlett, Esq. Sal-
 isbury; Col. Warren Story, Dunbarton; Harris-
 on G. Harris, Esq. Warner, *Directors*.
 Samuel Coffin, Esq. Concord, *Secretary*.

To add to the interest of the above Exhibition at Canterbury, Mr William Gaul, of Concord, in addition to his mammoth cucumbers before noticed, presented six other varieties, of the cucumber—viz. Long Green Turkey, Long Orange Turkey, long prickly, short prickly, early cluster and early Russia, from more than 500 of which that were ripe and handsome, we understand he has already harvested the seeds.

Also, 4 varieties of Beets, viz. Mangel Wurtzel, 25½ inches in circumference, weighing 10 lbs.; French Sugar Beet, 22½ inches do, weighing 7 lbs.; Long Blood, 19½ do. weighing 7 lbs.; early turnip-rooted do. 18½ do weighing 4 lbs.

Also, 3 kinds corn, viz. long eared, small eob, 8 row, for field; Tuscarora do. for boiling, sweet do. for do.

Also, Large Cape Savoy and Green Globe Savoy Cabbage, and long Dutch parsnips.

Among the Stock exhibited, was a very superior Heifer Calf, six months and a half old, of the common native breed raised by Mr Elliot Chickering of this town. The Cow, we understand, has had for the season nothing more than common keeping, and the Calf been allowed but half the milk. It is a finely formed young animal, of a handsome dark red color, free from any mixture of white, and weighs 480 pounds.

The Reports of the above Society, which are unusually interesting, we shall publish, as soon as we have room.

SHORT DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Food is as necessary to the health and growth of plants, as it is to animals. The best food for plants is rich, pulverized earth, or rather the vegetable matter which it contains. That your trees and shrubs may live and thrive, proceed as follows: dig for your trees holes at least three feet in diameter, and 18 inches deep, and for shrubs a proportionate size and depth, throwing away the lower spit of earth. Then fill up the hole to a proper height for setting the tree, with rich surface earth, or perfectly rotted manure, blended with four out of five parts of earth. Set your tree and cover with surface soil, treading down when the roots are covered with earth. See that the roots are trimmed of all bruised and broken parts; that they are separately extended in their natural direction; that fine earth everywhere comes in contact with them. A potato or two, or a gill of flaxseed or oats, may be advantageously placed in the hole before the tree is set, and a pail of water turned in after the hole is two thirds filled. The rich earth affords nutritive pasture for the young root to range in; the potatoes, &c, keep the ground loose and moist, and enable them to roam freely; and the water brings the earth in contact with the roots, and prevents them from becoming mouldy. Keep the ground free of grass as far as the roots extend; for these exhaust the moisture and nutriment necessary to the plant, and exclude

from the roots air and heat, the indispensable agents to vigorous growth. Treat your trees as you would favorite corn hills, which you wish to make the most of, except give them no unrotted dung. Washing with a strong ley in May will destroy insects, and promote the health and vigor of your trees. To persons living remote or who are unable to obtain their trees for early spring planting, we recommend that they procure them in the autumn and lay them in by the heel, as nurserymen technically term it; which is merely to dig a trench on a dry piece of ground, laying the earth on one side—the trench wide enough to contain the roots; put the roots into this, close together, letting the stocks rest in an inclined position upon the bank of earth and then cover the roots and a part of the stocks with earth. In this way they escape injury from the frost of winter, and are in readiness for early planting in the spring. Besides, better plants are generally obtained in the autumn than in the spring, after nurseries have been culled.—*Bud.*

Agricultural Societies.—On our first page will be found the proceedings of the meeting in Oakland County, for the formation of an Agricultural Society. We cordially wish success to the new association. The experience of the old States abundantly proves that such enterprise is sure of its reward, in the impulse it imparts to the operations of the farmer, in the increased value of his land, and in the augmentation of his profits. More than all it diffuses a spirit of emulation, the good influence of which cannot but be extensively felt.

If similar associations were formed in each county, there would be more frequent occasions for the publication of such notes as the following, handed to us by a friend from Tecumseh.—*Detroit Jour.*

Mr Jere. Arnold, of Tecumseh, has this season cleared 45 acres of land, ploughed 102 acres the first time, sowed 30 of it to oats, and harrowed, cross-ploughed and sowed 60 acres of the above land to wheat; and he has hauled 95 cwt. from Detroit to Tecumseh, distance 55 miles.

The whole of the above work has been done by Mr Arnold and two small boys, one 14 the other 11 years old; and his whole team has consisted of four horses, but the work has nearly all been done by three; he has had but one plough, and all has been done without the use of ardent spirits.

Sept. 27, 1830.

Silk.—A Silk-Cultivation Society has been formed in Holland. The efforts of a similar Association in England are said to have failed on account of the humidity of the climate. They have abandoned their mulberry plantations, one of which was in England, and the other in Ireland. A writer in the Bulletin Universel thinks the business cannot be made profitable in Europe much farther north than at present.

Mr Benj. Pickering, Newington, N. H. has a sweet apple tree which has produced three crops of ripe apples this season.

Mr Jabez H. Hammond, Windsor, Vt. has a cabbage showing 24 good hard heads, which grew on one stump.

The drought was so great in Tennessee last summer, that thousands of forest trees died, particularly where strata of limestone were near the surface of the ground.—*Boston Patriot.*

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The Committee on Useful Inventions report as follows, viz.—

That Mr Hale of New York, by J. R. Newell, entered for premium Hale's patent pump.—This pump is of continuous rotary action, the power being applied to a crank. This very compact hydraulic machine combines the actions of the sucking and forcing pumps; and is even capable of throwing water effectively as a fire engine; the arrangement and action of the valves is original, and highly ingenious; the Committee however, forbear attempting a description of these, as they could not be made intelligible without drawings. Perhaps the cost of this pump compared with that of the ordinary construction, will render its application in some degree limited; yet the Committee have no hesitation in expressing an opinion, that it is superior to any rotary pump heretofore constructed. As this invention was not made within this Commonwealth, and moreover the inventor has omitted to furnish certificates of its actual use, the Committee are restrained by the regulations of the Society from awarding a premium which in their opinion it deserves.

John & Horace M. Pool, of Easton, County of Bristol, entered for premium several geometrical protractors of a new construction, by which lines may be drawn with great facility, and at any required angle to the side of the tablet or drawing board, which in this case forms a base line; it is therefore a most convenient instrument in forming plans of surveys, an operation of primary importance to the farmer, considering the simplicity of the instrument and the ease with which it may be applied, the Committee award to the Messrs Pool, a premium of—Fifteen dollars.

The same gentlemen, the Messrs Pool, presented for exhibition, two steel drafting scales and a drafting square, the workmanship of which was executed in the best manner and equal to imported articles of the kind.

Anasa Dunbar of Sharon, County of Norfolk, entered for premium a machine for forming Boot fronts; good certificates of its having been tried and found useful were produced; the workmanship was well executed, and it did not appear complicated or likely to get out of order; but in the opinion of the Committee, was calculated for large establishments, and too costly for general use—and they do not award a premium.

Joseph Hutchinson of Dorchester, entered a Dash Churn for premium, but it did not appear to the Committee to be any improvement on the common churn in general use, and do not award a premium.

Daniel Chandler of Lexington, County of Middlesex, entered for premium a double harrow, and produced a certificate of its having been used and approved for harrowing among trees, on rocky and uneven ground, and operating in sharp hollows or valleys, when the two sides would rise, and permit all the teeth to come in contact with the earth; the workmanship was good; it was made in the common Heater shape, in two parts divided longitudinally, and hung with two strong hinges in the centre, for the purpose of turning up one half and placing it on the other, by which means it is made fit to pass in narrow places, between trees, stumps, and rocks.—When turned up or doubled over, one half the teeth are not in use. The Committee

were of opinion that strong handles like those of a plough, passing through the hind bar of the harrow, braced in the same manner as plough handles, answers all the purposes of Mr Chandler's harrow, with the handles a person could raise up either side of the harrow—raise or depress either end, and make the whole harrow bear on small uneven spots of earth, light it up if the teeth came in contact with a root or fast stone, and generally give a smoother and better pulverized surface to a field. In harrowing in seed the advantage of handles must be obvious to every farmer that makes use of them, or that sees them used; the double harrow has been in use in England for many years; hardly a book on Agricultural implements, but what contains plates of them, not precisely of the shape of Mr Chandler's harrow, not however varying materially. It can be used the two harrows together, or separate; and when separated, being lighter, make two teams—they are readily put together and as readily detached. Therefore the Committee do not award a premium.

The preceding entries were all made in season, agreeably to the rules of the Society, and a list containing those entries only, handed the Committee by the Secretary, at the time of their meeting on the 19th, to make the examination. The next day the Committee found other articles had been entered and placed in the Society's rooms on that day, viz.—a Washing Machine, by Mr Shepherd, of Watertown; three ploughs, by Mr Prouty, of Hanover, county of Plymouth, who appears to be only the manufacturer of the iron work; his certificate, which has many respectable signatures, mentioning its having been used and approved, has in the printed caption, Hitchcock's Patent Ploughs, manufactured by D. Prouty; no application by the Inventor, so that no question as to premium could have arisen, as regards this entry. A double plough, with two moulds of iron and two shares, two sharp lips behind, on bottom of moulds, said to be made for ploughing between corn, but no person appeared to explain to the Committee.

Messrs Nourse & Co. of Sherburne, introduced four ploughs, but the Committee could not perceive any new improvements in their construction; their certificates stated they had been used and highly approved.

Dr Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, county of Essex, presented two cast iron harrow teeth, of a new form, differing from any harrow teeth in common use. In a letter to the Trustees, of the 19th, he gives a particular description of these teeth; the superiority over any other in use, with a certificate from a person that had used a harrow with his cast iron teeth, and approved of it highly. The Committee will request the Trustees to publish Dr Nichols' letter to them, in the New England Farmer, and to cause one of his harrow teeth to be deposited in the Agricultural Warehouse, under the same roof of the New England Farmer Office, for public inspection; but perhaps it may be well for the Committee to observe that the entry made by Dr Nichols, for premium, is for his improved harrow teeth, of cast iron. The distance of most farmers from iron Foundries, the difficulty of renewing the teeth when broken, the loss of time in replacing them, and the probable expense that would attach, would have prevented the Committee from awarding a premium, had the regulation prescribed for mak-

ing the entry, been strictly complied with. All which is submitted by

GORHAM PARSONS,
DANIEL TREADWELL, } Committee.
DAVID MOODY.

Brighton, October 20, 1830.

The following is Doct. Nichols' letter alluded to above.

To the Trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—Believing that the Harrow might be greatly improved without any increase of expense, I last spring formed a model, and had a set of teeth cast at the Danvers Foundry which were immediately set in a frame and put in use on my farm in Middleton. They fully answered my expectations in everything but strength, being cast of hard brittle iron and too slender in that part where the greatest strength is required, to wit, the part nearest the stock which is not supported by it. Several of them were broken among large roots and fixed rocks. I then altered the model and had teeth cast of softer and stronger iron, (Scotch iron) such as are herewith exhibited, none of these have been broken. The projection from behind the point of the tooth is designed to receive a brace should the strength prove insufficient without one. I have not however found it necessary to brace the teeth of my harrow. The notch near the top is designed to secure the tooth in the frame by a pin which together with a wedge driven in behind, filling the trough of the tooth readily secures it, and at the same time leaves it in a situation to be easily taken out and set in a smaller frame for harrowing among corn, &c. With the form exhibited I am well satisfied, believing it combines a good degree of strength with a saving of metal. But very possibly it may still be improved, and as no patent will be taken out for it, every farmer will be at liberty to have it formed to suit himself. Each tooth at seven cents per pound costs about 30 cents—each tooth moves five inches of earth. Eleven teeth forms my harrow, which moves and pulverizes very completely a strip of land 55 inches wide \$3.30 the cost of the teeth, which is I think much less than the cost of the common teeth for a harrow of this size.

I think it not extravagant to say that with the same ox or horse power most tillage land may be benefited twice as much as it can be by the use of the common harrow in the same time, and that should even one tooth on an average be broken daily, it would still be the most economical harrow in use. In such a result however, which is not to be apprehended, it would be cheaper to make them of wrought iron.

Yours respectfully,

ANDREW NICHOLS.

Danvers, Oct. 19, 1830.

The Committee on Working Cattle, consisting of Messrs Luke Fiske, Aaron Capen, and Samuel Brooks, having attended to the duty assigned them, ask leave to report—

Twenty yoke of Cattle were regularly entered for the Society's premiums, and they did much credit to the farmers who offered them.

The Committee after trial of their power and training, and a comparison in reference to age, strength, form, equality of match, and other general properties, were unanimous in their awards as follows:—

To Benjamin Woodbury of Sutton, his cattle, four years old, first premium, \$25,00
 To Leonard Woodbury of Sutton, his cattle, four years old, second premium, \$20,00
 To Luther Whiting, of Sutton, his cattle, four years old, third premium, \$15,00
 To George M. Barrett, of Concord, his cattle, four years old, fourth premium, \$12,00
 To Henry Barrett, of Concord, his cattle, four years old, fifth premium, \$8,00

Many other Cattle were very deserving and performed well, and in other years would have obtained premiums; but the superiority of the show, in this respect, over former years, excluded them.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Per Order, LUKE FISKE,
 Brighton, Oct. 20, 1830. Chairman.

COMFORT.

This is a very comfortable word; and it is a sad pity the French don't know what it means. But it is a still greater pity that we, who have the word, and do know its meaning, should so often sacrifice it for the most unsubstantial reasons. The fact is, we are ashamed to be comfortable, lest we should appear ungenteel. The best chamber in the house must be shut up for company; the lightest and the handsomest parlor must be kept closed for the same reason. We must have a large house, and few domestics, for the sake of appearances,—and we sometimes cut ourselves off from intelligent society, because we cannot afford to receive them with quite so much show and ceremony as our neighbors. All this is foolish. If we cannot afford to be elegant, we can, at least, be comfortable; and if we can procure the elegancies of life, why not enjoy them every day? Why must spring-cushions, and warm carpets, and airy rooms, and handsome walls, be shut up three hundred and fifty days of the year, for the sake of making a grand show off, now and then? Why do we not consult our comfort by living in smaller houses, and keeping more domestics? Surely, leisure for intellectual and tasteful pursuits is better than the reputation for lofty rooms and Venetian windows. Why should we refrain from seeing cultivated people in a social, cordial way, because another can give them better wine and rarer fruit?

I admire splendor, and where circumstances warrant it, I am even strongly in favor of magnificence; but above all things I do love comfort.

I believe no people in the world have such fear of public opinion as the Americans. To a certain extent, the check is a salutary one; but our domestic life is a matter of much more concern to us than it is to the public; and we ought to have sufficient courage to study our own comfort, and gratify our own tastes.

Our manner of visiting, and of receiving visitors, is laborious in the extreme. If friends are staying with us, we feel as if every moment must be devoted to them. We cannot sleep, or ride, or read, or visit, for fear our friends should be left alone. This is making visiting a burden to them, as well as to ourselves. We soon become uneasy at such constraint, and they are restless under a conviction that they impose it upon us. The fact is, it is a luxury to a visitor sometimes to be left alone—to read, or ramble, or sleep, according to fancy. Many a time, when I have really admired and loved my hostess, I would have thanked her from my heart for a little relaxation of attention—the privilege of being sometimes left to my own thoughts—the luxury of a little more freedom, for her and for myself.

At the South, they manage these things better than we do. Their hospitality is unbounded. Visitors may be at home in a mansion, without depriving the inhabitants of the pleasures of home. Every thing is at the service of friends; but if the hostess wishes to visit, where her guest has no particular inclination to go, she does not hesitate to leave her to

herself, to dispose of time as best suits her. What a relief not to be obliged to visit, or obliged to stay at home! This perfect freedom is the only thing that can make visiting a real pleasure to all parties. A friend lately told me of a very elegant woman he had seen at the South, who formed the most prominent attraction at all the fashionable parties.

'I saw her once early in the morning,' said he, 'buying some fine fruit, at her door. She had on a calico morning-dress, and a very neat plain cap. I thought her an uncommonly genteel domestic—but never dreamed of its being the brilliant belle I had seen the evening before, until she bowed and spoke to me. We entered into some conversation concerning the fruit she was buying; and simple and common-place as the remarks must have been, during such an interview, I was absolutely enchanted with the graceful ease of her manner. A New England woman would have escaped into the house, on my approach—or not recognized me; or, if I had spoken first, would have blushed, and fidgetted, and apologized for her morning dress.' Which course is the wisest?—not to ask, which is the most comfortable. An ordinary woman will never get a character for real elegance by starving herself for state occasions; and a truly tasteful one will lose nothing by being sometimes seen without coronation robes.

Journal and Tribune.

BLOATING IN CATTLE.

A gentleman recently from France, communicates to us the following cure for this commonly fatal disease.

The Volatile Spirit of Ammonia is found to produce instantaneous relief. Its action is chemical, decomposing the gas generated in the stomach by fermentation.

M. Thenard, the celebrated French professor of Chemistry, speaking of the utility of scientific investigations, and of the innumerable instances where they had been found subservient to the general interests of society, among many others, adduced this as an example, and related the following anecdote, in illustration of its effects.

A short time previous, while on a visit to his native village in some remote part of France, a drove of 30 or 40 cattle broke into a field of rank clover, and all of them became affected with bloating, and when discovered some of them were so far gone as to fall down upon their fore legs. He called immediately for Spirits of Ammonia, but none could be found in the place, and they were obliged to send four miles to a neighboring village before it could be procured. He commenced by giving it to those most severely affected, and so on to the others, and all were saved excepting two. If there had been no delay in getting the remedy, probably none would have been lost.

The dose for a cow or ox is a table spoonful; for a sheep a teaspoonful, diluted in water or any convenient liquid. If not effectual, repeat the dose.—*Am. Citizen.*

EARLY RISING.

Early rising is a habit so easily acquired, so necessary to the despatch of every business, so advantageous to health, and so important to devotion, that, except in cases of necessity, it cannot be dispensed with by any prudent and diligent man.

Thanks to the goodness of God, and the fostering hands of our kind parents, this habit is so formed in some of us, that we should think it a cruel punishment to be confined to our beds after the usual early hour. Let us prize and preserve this profitable practice; and let us habituate all our children and servants to consider lying in bed after daylight as one of the ills of the aged and

the sick, and not as an enjoyment to people in a state of perfect health.

If any of us have been so unfortunate as to have acquired the idle habit of lying late in bed, let us get rid of it. Nothing is easier. A habit is nothing but a repetition of single acts: and bad habits are to be broke as they were formed, that is, by degrees. Let a person accustomed to sleep till eight in the morning, rise the first week in April at a quarter before eight, the second week at half after seven, the third at a quarter after seven, and the fourth at seven: let him continue this method till the end of July, subtracting one quarter of an hour each week from sleep, and he will accomplish the work that at first sight appears so difficult. It is not a stride, it is a succession of short steps, that conveys us from the foot to the top of a mountain. Early rising is a great gain of time; and should the learner just now supposed, rise all the harvest month at four instead of eight, he would make that month equal to five weeks of his former indolent life.

Country business cannot be despatched without early rising. In spring, summer, and autumn, the cool of the morning is the time both for the pleasure and riddance of work; and in the winter, the stores of the year are to be prepared for sale, and carried to market. The crop of next year, too, is to be set, or prepared for. Every business worth doing at all, is worth doing well, and as most businesses consist of a multiplicity of affairs, it is impossible to disentangle each from another, to put all in a regular train, and to arrange the whole so that nothing may be neglected, without coolness and clearness of thinking, as well as indefatigable application. The morning is necessary to all this, and the time and the manner of setting out generally determine the success or the listlessness of the day. Besides, all businesses are subject to accidents, and to set forward early is to provide for the repair, if not for the prevention of them. It is a fine saying of Job, 'If my land cry against me, or the furrows thereof complain, let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley.'

Lying long and late in bed impairs the health, generates diseases, and in the end destroys the lives of multitudes. It is an intemperance of the most pernicious kind, having nothing to recommend it, nothing to set against its ten thousand mischievous consequences, for to be asleep is to be dead for the time. This tyrannical habit attacks life in its essential powers, it makes the blood forget its way, and creep lazily along the veins, it relaxes the fibres, unstrings the nerves, evaporates the animal spirits, saddens the soul, dulls the fancy, subdues and stupifies a man to such a degree, that he, the lord of the creation, hath no appetite for anything in it, loaths labor, yawns for want of thought, trembles at the sight of a spider, and in the absence of that, at the creatures of his own gloomy imagination. In every view, therefore, it was wise in the psalmist to say, 'My voice shall be heard in the morning.'

Remarkable Hank of Silk.—A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and on being weighed was found to be of the texture of 15000 hanks in the lb. A single pound of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only 7 days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of 52 yards per diem.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1830.

Cattle Show at Northampton.—On the 27th ult. the anniversary of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society was celebrated in Northampton.

The Hampshire Gazette asserts that 'the exhibition was on the whole inferior to former exhibitions, though in some particulars there was an evident improvement.' The Hon. S. C. Allen of Northfield delivered the address. This is said to have been a very able production. The collection of people, especially of the younger portion of the community was very great. The manufactures are highly spoken of by the Editor of the Greenfield Gazette. Among them were a piece of blue cloth, which took the first premium; several pieces of excellent flannels, and some rose blankets; do. of stair carpeting; a cloth floor carpet wrought in colors with the needle, by Miss Esther Williams, 69 years of age; A bonnet made of the down of milk-weed attracted particular attention. Cutlery manufactured by Mr E. S. Phelps, and Messrs Fowle and Kirkham, of Northampton, was highly commended. Spiral springs for fastening doors and windows were exhibited, which were well calculated for their object. There were also fine butter, a few skeins of excellent sowing silk, made by Mrs Shaw, of Belchertown, and four or five pounds of raw silk, raised and reeled by Mrs Starkweather, of Northampton. This silk was wound on an Italian reel, said to be greatly preferable to any other.

'The manufactured articles generally were pronounced to be of a quality superior to those usually exhibited on such occasions,' although they were not so numerous.

The Committee on Butter, Cheese, and Cider, at the Brighton Show, respectfully report—

That the only articles offered to them for premiums were Butter and Cheese—that of the several entries, more than one half would not be considered Butter of uncommon excellence, either in flavor, the perfectness with which it was made, or the neatness with which it was put up; it might be termed very good butter, and a fair sample of what the owners send weekly to market; a few boxes of excellent flavor, pure, hard, and clean in appearance, and packed with great nicety and care.

The 1st premium, is awarded to Michael Crosby, of Bedford,	\$15
2d do to Nahum Hardy, Waltham,	\$10
3d do to Luther Chamberlain, of Westborough,	\$7
4th do to Adam Fay,	\$5

The Committee would be very happy (if occasion were given) to congratulate the community on the improvements in the art of making Butter and Cheese, but in truth for the last few years, the Cheese has been rarely capable of sustaining a premium, and the Butter of no remarkable or uncommon excellence; nothing better than what every farm in the commonwealth might and ought to produce, and where there is, as in many places there may be, a well constructed dairy room, purified by a running stream, stock selected for rich milk, sweet pastures, clean and thorough milkers and makers, butter might be offered, far surpassing

in sweetness and richness any to which the premium is given. If the farm offer no particular advantage for a dairy, great attention in scalding and purifying every vessel and article used, as well as great care, that the cream be not kept too long, and that no buttermilk remain, would add many thousand dollars of income to the venders, and increase the consumption by gratifying the taste and promoting the health of the purchaser. Much credit is due to Mr Benis, of Watertown, for his exhibition of a jar of Butter made in the summer of 1829, perfectly sweet, and of good flavor.

The premiums on old Cheese are awarded—
The 1st to Elisha Matthews, \$10
The 2d to Job Ranger, \$5

On new Cheese,
The 1st to Hooper Holland, \$10
The 2d to Samuel Denny, \$5

All the Cheese offered was, with two exceptions, from New Braintree and Barre, and from those excellent grazing townships we are almost always indebted for the display of Cheeses; some of them were certainly very good, but not of such uncommon excellence as to deserve higher commendation than receiving the premiums.

The sage Cheese of Capt. David Lee, offered only for exhibition, was very excellent of its kind.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. GUILD,	} Committee.
J. C. GRAY,	
I. THORNDIKE, Jr.	
I. P. DAVIS,	
BENJ. POLLARD.	

It should be borne in mind for the credit of those to whom premiums have been given, that as most of the Butter entered for premium at Brighton, is afterwards sent to Boston market, and sold as Brighton Butter, purchasers are apt to think Brighton and premium one and the same, though they are by no means convertible terms.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, November 6, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples.—From Mr John Perry, of Sherburne, a native apple of good quality. From E. Phinney, Esq. Baldwin apples, from his premium orchard; very fine and of large size; the largest apple weighed 16 oz., and 6 weighed 5 lbs. From Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, Hubbardston Nonsuch; this excellent apple is stated to be a native of Hubbardston. From J. B. Russell, a very pleasant flavored apple, cultivated extensively in West Cambridge, and called the 'Coney Apple.' From John Prince, Esq. Royal Apples, (good.) From S. Downer, Esq. Natural apples; small, handsome, and said to be very prolific. From George C. Eaton, 'Russet Sweetings,' very fair, keep late, and said to have been raised from seed in Petersham, Mass.

Pears.—From John Prince, Esq. Beurré d'Roi, Spanish Bon Chretien, and Winter Auchan. The Committee had doubts about the correctness of the last name, on the ground that the fruit was much better than the description of Pomological authors would indicate. From Jeremiah Colman, Esq. of Newburyport, Pears, names unknown. From E. Phinney, Esq. Doyenné Gris, from imported Tree. From Doct. S. A. Shurtleff, Virgouleuse, (Poire d'Glacé) not in eating. From S. G. Perkins, Esq. Doyenné d'Hyver, a good fruit and worthy of cultivation; for description see Bon

Jardiniur, of Noisette. From Samuel Lathrop, Esq. of West Springfield, a box of Pears, with the following letter to the editor of the New England Farmer.

West Springfield, November 2, 1830.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR—I have this day put into the Stage Office at Springfield, a small box containing 8 or 10 Pears, known to me by no other name than the Bagpipe. The scions were sent to me by Col. Thomas Forrest, late of Germantown, Pa., and formerly a member of Congress from that State. He informed me that it was a native fruit—that it originated on his farm, and that he had given it the above name. He spoke of the pear as excelling almost all others in his estimation, and of the tree as a good bearer.

I esteem it as a very valuable fruit, and have considered it a great accession to my assortment, which is small, the more so, as it was wholly unknown to any person here, who has seen or tasted it. It may not be a new kind to the members of the Society, but if it should be, and any person should wish for scions, it will give me pleasure to furnish them, at the proper season, to the extent of my means.

The fruit which I have sent you, is a fair sample—not a selection of the largest pears, but a just average of the whole produce. It is not so large this season as common—indeed the season has proved unfavorable with me for all kinds of pears.

I am, very respectfully,

Your friend and servant,

SAMUEL LATHROP.

The Committee have carefully examined the fruit, and have identified it to their satisfaction as the Holland Green, No. 26, of Cox, to whose description Mr Lathrop is referred. Col. Forrest must have been mistaken in its being a seedling, or have sent scions of the Holland Green for those of the 'Bagpipe.' The Holland Green has been produced for several years by one of the Committee. In all seasons it has been bad; he therefore came to the conclusion that it was unfit for our climate, and regrafted his trees, as did others who had raised the same fruit. The pears sent to the Society by Mr Lathrop, were of fine flavor; and in the warm soil of Springfield, and in New York and Pennsylvania, it is no doubt a very desirable fruit.

From Mr Otis Pettie, of Newton, Hyslop Clingstone Peaches.

A melon was also exhibited, which was taken from the Vine in Spain early in September. The flavor was good, and the seeds were distributed for cultivation. ROBERT MANNING.

POTATO ONIONS.

This curious variety of the onion is very early and mild. They should be planted in common dry situations, in the autumn,—covered over about two inches deep in gardens. The small ones should be planted out 4 inches apart—the large ones 12 to 14. They are generally ripe about the 10th of July, and yield eight to ten fold.

It is stated that there were in Boston on Monday, 18 ships, 6 barks, 86 brigs, 162 schooners, and 58 sloops, total, 330; exclusive of 200 or more fishing craft.

Mr John Reid, of Halifax, Vt. took from five hills of potatoes as follows; 1st 423, 2d, 425, 3d, 216, 4th, 175, 5th, 172—total, 1049.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the Address recently delivered before the South Carolina Agricultural Society, by JAMES CUTHBERT; also one delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Mr Cook;—and that before the Albany Horticultural Society, by Doct. BECK—extracts from each of which will appear in the New England Farmer as soon as our columns will admit. Several communications are on file, and will soon appear.

Sheep for Sale.

On hand and for sale 2000 fine woolled sheep of various grades from half to full blooded Merinos. Among them are about 500 Wethers and fat Ewes. 1250 Stock Ewes, (a desirable lot for persons wishing to obtain a flock,) and 250 lambs. The above will be sold on accommodating terms and in lots to suit purchasers on application to the subscriber in Cunningham, Hampshire County, Mass. CYRUS FORD.
Cunningham, Nov. 4, 1830. 3t.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—
20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseries—raised within six miles of Boston—at from 5 to \$10 per thousand, according to their size, &c. They will be suitably packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubbach*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.
Salem, October, 1830.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES IN NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including Wilnot's Superb, Genuine Keen's Seedling, &c.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, &c. &c. Honey-suckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c. &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES by the 100 or 1000—for plantations.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the trees, &c, for themselves, and make their own selections.

Trees, &c, will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in mats with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. eptD Oct. 8.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, two Apprentices. Those from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New Eng land Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 29.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street—

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75 cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a bluish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs. Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season—and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr SEAVEN, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Holland, and a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHIS—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1.00 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts. each \$1.00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts. each.

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 25 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts. each—per dozen. \$1.00

SPRING CROCUS—of all colours, 6 cts. each—50 cts. per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Black Hamburg,
Black Cape,
White Muscadine,
Golden Muscat,
Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape)
Caroline.

Napoleon,
White Chasselas,
Golden Chasselas,
Red Chasselas,
Black Constantia,
Bland,
Ferrol.

8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga.

400 two years old ISABELLAS.

1400 one " " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

Grape Vines.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Garden, the following Grape Vines.

Black Hamburg,
Black Cape,
ters,
Frankendaldt,
Esperione,
Isabella,
Grizzly Muscat,
Red Frontinae,
Red Chasselas,
Purple Muscat,
Red Constantia,
Golden Chasselas, &c,
Parsley leaved, or
Early Oval,

Black
Fruit.

Muscat of Alexandria,
White Frontinae,
White Corinthian,
White Chasselas,
Chasselas de Fontainebleau,
Bar Sur Aube,
Cionat,
Thomery Vines.

These Vines are from one to four years old, with fine roots and fit for planting immediately. The Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, and the Corinthian, were sent to the subscriber by Sir Joseph Banks, from Kew Gardens, and are known to be genuine, the original plants having all borne fruit for many years. The fine Black Hamburgs from Mr Breed's Vinery, which were so much admired at the Horticultural dinner this season, were raised from the subscriber's vines. Orders left at the Garden or with the subscriber, will meet due attention. Plants may be seen at the Garden.

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

N. B. A few Pear Trees of the new species, both of this country and Europe, are also offered for sale: among which are the Anguoleme, the Siculle, and the Colmar Souvraïn. Oct. 15.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Carles and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9.

Wanted,

A young woman from the country, from 20 to 25 years of age, to do the work in a small family in this city. An active, faithful woman, will meet with kind treatment and good wages. Apply at this office. Nov. 5.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

A good collection of Lily Roots, viz.—the Tiger, (spotted) Martagon, (spotted) Orange, and White Lilies. These make a fine appearance in the borders of gardens. They are hardy and durable. These plants have bulbous roots, and should be planted in rich soil, four inches deep, measuring from the top of the bulb. The small roots below the bulb, are perennial. Martagon Lilies grow from five to seven feet high, and produce from fifteen to twenty-five very delicate flowers on a stalk. The White Lily grows to the height of three to four feet, and produces large, white, fragrant flowers. The whole are easily cultivated, and are well calculated to beautify a border.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Nov. 8.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 4246 Cattle, 4140 Sheep, and 776 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—From \$3.25 to 4.37½; we noticed a few taken at \$4.50. Barrelling Cattle—for Mess. \$3.50, No. 1, \$3 a 3.08, No. 2, \$2.66 a 2.75.

Sheep.—We noticed a few lots only—one lot for \$1.25, one for 1.37½, one for 1.50, one for 1.75, and one for 2.10—a few casket wethers were taken for \$5.50.

Swine.—We noticed one entire lot of 250 at 3½c; one lot of 150 Sows and Barrows, at 4c; one of 50 large Barrows, at 4½c; one of 36 selected Barrows, Shoats, at 4½c; one of 20 selected Sows, Shoats, at 3½c—at retail, 4½ for Sows, 5c for Barrows.

MISCELLANIES.

The following beautiful lines, by N. P. Willis, illustrate the most interesting engraving in the *Youth's Keepsake* for 1831. We have never seen a better Juvenile annual than this volume.—*Mass. Jour. and Trib.*

TIRED OF PLAY.

Tired of play ! Tired of play !

What hast thou done this live long day ?

The birds are hushed, and so is the bee,

The sun is creeping up steeple and tree,

The doves have flown to the sheltering eaves,

And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves—

Twilight gathers and day is done—

How hast thou spent it, beautiful one ?

Playing ? But what hast thou done beside,

To tell thy mother at eventide ?

What promise of morn is left unbroken ?

What kind word to thy playmates spoken ?

Whom hast thou pitied, and whom forgiven ?

How with thy faults has duty striven ?

What hast thou learned by field and hill—

By greenwood path and by singing rill ?

There will come an eve to a longer day,

That will find thee tired—but not of play !

When thou wilt lean as thou leanest now,

With drooping limbs and aching brow,

And wish the shadows would faster creep,

And long to go to thy quiet sleep.

Well were it then if thine aching brow,

Were as free from sin and shame as now—

Well for thee if thy lip could tell

A tale like this of a day spent well.

If thine open hand hath relieved distress—

If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—

If thou hast forgiven the sore offence,

And humbled thy heart with penitence—

If Nature's voices have spoken to thee

With their holy meaning eloquently—

If every creature hath won thy love,

From the creeping worm to the brooding dove,

And never a sad, low-spoken word

Hath plead with thy human heart unheard—

Then, when the night steals on as now,

It will bring relief to thine aching brow,

And with joy and peace at the thought of rest,

'Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

A Transparent watch.—A watch has been presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, constructed of very peculiar materials, the parts being principally formed of rock crystal. It was made by M. Rebellier, and is small in size. The internal works are all visible; the two toothed wheels which carry the hands, are rock crystal; the other wheels are of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed in crystal, and all the axes turn on rubies. The escapement is of sapphire, the balance wheel of rock crystal, and its spring of gold. The regularity of this watch as a time keeper, is attributed by the maker to the feeble expansion of the rock crystal in the balance wheel, &c. The execution of the whole shows to what a state of perfection the art of cutting precious stones has been carried in modern times.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

Account of David Wilson.—This singular individual was one of the earliest emigrants to Kentucky. From the time of his settlement in the country, till within a few years past, he resided a few miles south of Port Williams, at the mouth of Kentucky river, on the waters of Mill Creek. The place of his abode, and his style of living are not more remarkable, than the character of the individual himself; and all I could learn of and concerning him, is in perfect harmony and good keeping. The habitation in which he spent so many and happy days, was composed of round poles and Kentucky mud. It consisted of two apartments, simply, with no out-house or cellar. During his residence in this singular place of abode, he became the husband of five wives, and the father of forty-six children.

According to his own account of himself, he was born in New Jersey, in the year 1728. He is in height about five feet six inches. His muscular frame and strength of constitution, seem to have defied the decay of years, or hardships and buffetings of a backwoods life.—The scientific and curious have examined the conformation of this singular being so far as practicable, and they represent his ribs, unlike those of his fellow mortals, separate and distinct, but as united together, forming on each side a solid sheet of bone; in short, that the vital part is safely deposited in a 'strong box,' defying all attacks of foes from without.

At the age of 96, he was in the enjoyment of entire health; his teeth all sound, his weight about 160, and his muscular strength truly astonishing. He never shook hands with an athletic man, but he gave him such a grip that he was fain to beg for mercy. At that advanced age, he could perform more labour than ordinary men could in the prime of life. His neighbors mention as a proof not only of his good constitution, but of his undiminished activity, that at his advanced age, he would leap from the ground, and crack his feet together, with the agility of a boy of sixteen.

Some 5 or 6 years since, he removed to Indiana, there to build himself a new habitation, plant a new colony, and become the father of a new race. He is now living near Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, with his sixth wife, and has two children of the new stock.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Go-Betweens.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world than that of a go-between—by which I mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbour every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes that poison effective, which else were inert; for three-fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

The French sawyers in Paris put one end of their saw upon the ground, and the other against their breast. They then take up a stick of wood in their hands, and move it across the saw until it is divided. In vain has an American repeatedly attempted to teach them the use of a wooden horse in sawing: they have only laughed at him; and because none of their sticks are large, have preferred to follow the custom of their fathers.

American Cotton goods are now exported to Calcutta with great profit, and materials for our manufactures are received here from there. The Raleigh Register says—'In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Dwight from Constantinople, to a friend in Utica, New York, he states that our Cotton goods are in good reputation at that place—so much so, that the English actually put American stamps on their goods, to sell them to better advantage.'

Women are greatly deceived when they think that they recommend themselves to the other sex by an indifference to religion. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious feeling with softness and sensibility of heart. At least we always consider the want of it a proof of that masculine spirit, which of all your faults we dislike the most. Besides, men consider your religion as the best security for that female virtue in which they are most sensibly interested. Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted with what they say.—This, to people of good understanding, will be a sufficient check.

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature—yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility, that warns her to shun the approach of every thing hurtful.

To Cure Sore Eyes.—'Good morning landlord,' said a man the other day as he stepped into a tavern to get something to drink.

'Good morning, sir,' replied mine host—'how do you do ?'

'Oh, I don't know,' said the man, raising his goggles and wiping away the rheum, 'I'm plagued most to death with these here pesky sore eyes. I wish you'd tell me how to cure em.'

'Willingly,' said the merry host.—'Wear your goggles over your mouth; wash your eyes in brandy—and I'll warrant a cure,'—*N. Y. Cons.*

A few questions asked and answered, according to our way of thinking.

Who is the best man? Not he who makes the greatest show, or the most noise. But he who does the most good at the least expense.

Who is the best Farmer? Not he who has the largest farm or the most land. But he who does all his work at the right time, and in the right way.

Who is the best Lawyer? Not he who makes the most writs, or gets the most money. But he who has the most knowledge, and uses that knowledge honestly.

Who is the best Politician? Not he who rides the fence till he sees which side is the strongest, or who intrigues with the ignorant, the vicious, and the profligate, to get himself into office. But he who reads candidly, imparts the information he has acquired honestly, and is faithful in all situations.—*N. H. Post.*

OVERFEEDING.—Most persons act as though the strength, vigor and health of the body rise in proportion to the load of food they are capable of forcing daily into the stomach; and hence overfeeding is the common error, at least, in our country. A slight deficiency of food is, however, far less injurious than too great an amount. The old maxim if health be your object, rise from the table before the appetite is sated, is founded in truth; and though the epicure will sneer at it, yet were he wisely to adhere to it, he would save himself from many a gloomy hour of pain and suffering.

When the stomach is not laboring under disease, and the individual is otherwise in health, the natural appetite is one of the best guides—the only one, indeed, as to the time for eating, as well as to the quantity of food that may, and ought to be taken: we should cease from eating the moment it is satisfied.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1830.

NO. 18.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Many persons who have cultivated the common Double Purple, and Double White Althea Frutex, and found them too delicate to support the winter uninjured, are not aware that there are other kinds far more hardy; several of which, having originated in this vicinity, have become completely naturalized to the locality, and I think will support your winters also. These are the Double Blue Striped, and the Double Pheasant Eye. There are also some single varieties, which are very beautiful and showy, and which I have never seen elsewhere, they having originated here—the two finest of these are the Deep Red, and the Carnation Striped.

While on the subject of Ornamental Trees, &c, I will mention some others that are of a very interesting character.

Magnolia Cordata, or *Yellow Twice Flowering Magnolia*.—This is one of the most admired species of its class, and will flower freely at the height of two feet, and continue to do so until it forms a tree of considerable size. It is highly interesting from being the only species with flowers of this color; and the more so, from its producing them twice in each season; once in May, and again in August, whence it has obtained the title of 'Twice Flowering Magnolia.' It is perfectly hardy, and will withstand the winters of the State of Maine.

Magnolia Obovata, or *Chinese Purple Flowering Magnolia*.—This is esteemed for the uncommon richness and beauty of its flower, which, in the house are produced in March. They are bell shaped, of a delicate violet purple outside, and white within, from which circumstance it is sometimes called the 'Two Colored Magnolia.' It supports our winters unprotected in the vicinity of New York, and perhaps may do so farther north. It sometimes produces flowers a second time in the month of August.

Magnolia Conspicua—*Chandelier Magnolia*, or *Yulan*.—This has very large flowers of a pure white color, very splendid in appearance, and in shape like a chandelier. In the house it flowers in March, but will support our winters unprotected. A tree is mentioned by the London Horticultural Society, as growing at the seat of Mr Abraham Hume, in England, which is 14 feet high, 15½ feet broad, and which produced 956 lowers in one season.

Silver Leaved Abele.—This tree is highly calculated to ornament pleasure grounds, &c. It attains to a large size, and is of quick growth; but its great beauty consists in its foliage, of a fine green, on the upper surface, and of a perfectly white silvery hue on the under side. The leaves being supported by slender petioles, are easily agitated, and hang quivering, with the least breeze, like the trembling aspen; and the green and white surfaces of the leaves mingled thereby, present a contrast which, at a distance, gives to the tree an appearance of being covered with numerous flowers. This tree has also the advantage of holding its foliage late in the season.—It

is of the most rapid growth and flourishing appearance, and at present is very much in request for ornamental grounds, &c.

Very respectfully,
WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden, }
November 1, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—The following observations are contained in a letter received from a very intelligent amateur Horticulturist, in New York, which I have no doubt you will think with me, merit an insertion in the New England Farmer. The writer has given the subject much attention, and is eminently qualified to pronounce an opinion upon any and all matters appertaining to this branch of national industry.

DORCHESTER.

DESTRUCTION OF PEAR TREES, &c.

'I have been led to doubt the theory of the destruction of the old pear trees, by the insect, as stated by Dr Fiske, and Gov. Lincoln, and as yet consider the insects only as the attendants of dead wood; for

'1st. Seedlings grafted on seedlings are not infected, as far as I can learn.

'2d. Seedlings on old stocks are subject to the disease, as I have two instances before me.

'3d. In no instance have I found the worm in a fresh diseased tree in the wood, nor in the green bark.

'4th. That in some cases the centre of the wood appears to have begun its decay.

'5th. That the decay of the bark begins in the lower part of the limb, or trunk, but the decay of the leaves commonly at the end of the branch, and the leaves are frequently dead, while the bark is still fresh several feet below.

'6th. That cutting off the diseased limbs appears only to have the effect of severe lopping, in the ordinary diseases of trees, to strengthen a few vigorous limbs; but this relief is here partial. I have preserved a limb in one instance, alive, and in bearing four years, but this year it perished.

'7th. That neighboring trees do not appear to take the disorder indiscriminately. It began in my garden about seven years since, when two winter *Bon Chretiens* died. The year following a distant tree, the *Early Blanquette*, died. The next, a *Little Muscat*. Since then several others of unknown kinds in different situations have also died, but none of the *St Michael's*, and other kinds near them have suffered. This year, I find the disease in two *Jargonelles*, in the *Virgouleuse*, and *Monsieur John*.

'8th. That girdling would not produce so rapid a decay as these trees have suffered. This is at least my present opinion. I purpose the ensuing year to make some experiments, unless I can find further satisfactory information on the subject, to supersede the necessity of such an examination.

'These are ALL imported trees of thirty years' standing. In a few years we shall be able to decide upon the question of the decay of these species, and until then, I shall continue my usual method of lopping, and burning the branches of

my old trees, and seek in the new varieties of Europe and America, (on seedling stocks) a succession more promising.

'I have thrown my ideas together hastily, only for your remarks.

'The rain during the blossoming of my European Vines, destroyed the blossoms, so that I have had but few grapes this year. I have found as yet, no advantage from the application of sulphur, against Mildew, nor in Ross' preparation for the destruction of the worm in the peach tree.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—I see it stated in your Nov. 9th paper, that Mr Samuel R. Johnson's plum tree, that has produced about \$50 worth of fruit annually, is the *Washington*, or *Bolmar* plum. As the tree referred to was sent to him by myself, I think it proper to mention that it is the *White Gage*, sometimes called *Prince's Gage*, and raised from seed by my father, and not the *Washington* plum. By reference to your back files, you will perceive Mr Johnson stated the facts correctly in the original notice of the great product of his tree about two years since.

Very respectfully,
WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden, }
November 9, 1830.

CRANBERRIES.

The Barnstable Journal states that Capt. Henry Hall of Barnstable has for the last 20 years cultivated cranberries. He has now about an acre of ground under cultivation. For the last 10 years he has raised an average of 70 bushels, and in some favorable seasons 100 bushels.

Sandy bog-land is the soil best adapted to their growth, and it should be kept well drained.—Capt. Hall has a tract of about four acres enclosed, which he calls his 'Cranberry Yard,' of a damp sandy soil, surface nearly level, and, where not planted with cranberries, covered with rushes and swamp brush. The cranberry vines were set around on the borders of the 'yard,' some on land, elevated two or three feet above the general level of the surface. The vines grow most vigorously, and the berries are of a better quality and more abundant where the soil is most sandy and damp. In very dry seasons, the cranberries are liable to be eaten and destroyed by worms; but, in general, are, under skilful management, as certain a crop as any kind of grain or garden vegetables.

The manner of transplanting is simple. Holes are dug four feet apart; only they are made deeper than for corn: into each of these, sods of vines are placed. The cranberry has creeping roots, spreads very rapidly and in three years from the time of planting will entirely cover the ground. If the land is overgrown with bushes they must first be removed; but it is not necessary to destroy rushes, for the cranberry vine will do it in a few years. When the land is very low or covered with a thick growth of weeds and rushes, Capt. Hall practises spreading over it a quantity of beach sand before planting. The fall is the best season for transplanting. No other cultivation is performed or required, than to keep the land drained, and cattle

from injuring the vines. The cranberries sell from \$1.00 to 1.50 per bushel, and the cost of picking is 20 cents per bushel.

Mr F. A. Hayden, of Lincoln, has gathered from his farm in Lincoln, this season, 400 bushels of Cranberries, which he sold in this city, last week, for \$600.

Committees for the Cattle Show of the Worcester Agricultural Society, Oct. 13, 1830.

On Ploughing.

George A Tufts, of Dudley, *Chairman*,
Ebenezer D. Ammidown, Southbridge,
Jonathan P. Grosvenor, Paxton,
John Bachellor, Grafton,
Benjamin Harrington, Princeton.

On Milk Cows and Fat Cattle.

Joseph G. Kendall, of Leominster, *Chairman*.
Lewis Barnard, Worcester,
John Whitney, Princeton,
Luther Chamberlain, Westborough,
Charles Mirick, Princeton.

On Working Oxen.

Samuel Mixer, of New Braintree, *Chairman*.
Seth Davenport, Mendon,
Benjamin Munroe, Northborough,
Thomas Drury, Jr., Ward,
John Wadsworth, Barre.

On all other Neat Stock.

Daniel Henshaw, of Worcester, *Chairman*.
Daniel Tenney, Sutton,
Henry Sprague, Charlton,
Samuel Sawyer, Sterling,
Josiah Gleason, New Braintree.

On Sheep.

William M. Towne, of Worcester, *Chairman*.
Thomas Bottomly, Leicester,
Benjamin N. Child, Worcester.

On Swine.

Isaac Davis, of Worcester, *Chairman*.
Cyrus Leland, Grafton,
Lewis Bigelow, Worcester.

On Butter and Cheese.

Jonas L. Sibley, of Sutton, *Chairman*.
Phineas Gleason, Westborough,
Seth Caldwell, Barre.

On Manufactures of Cotton, Wool, and Flax.

William S. Hastings of Mendon, *Chairman*.
Calvin R. Stone, Shrewsbury,
Amory H. Bowman, New Braintree,
Walton Livermore, Spencer,
Ivers Jewett, Fitchburg.

On all other Manufactured Articles.

William Lincoln of Worcester, *Chairman*.
Nathaniel Lakin, Paxton,
Walter Russell, Ashburnham,
Henry W. Miller, Worcester,
Horatio Carter, Lancaster.

The Committee appointed to award Premiums on Working Oxen, ask leave to Report:—

That twentythree pairs of Oxen were entered for premium—(almost twice the number that was entered last year)—and the Committee were of opinion, that this part of the exhibition excelled any preceding year in number, appearance and performance generally.

The Committee were gratified to observe an increase in the number of Oxen entered for pre-

mium from a few towns in the County, whose inhabitants have heretofore, on similar occasions, given proof of their skill in training Oxen for the draft.—It is so apparent to every practical farmer, that the usefulness and value of the ox, for labor, consists so much in his docility and discipline under the yoke, that it is to be regretted, that competitors for the premiums are generally from a few towns only; and that the owners of good oxen in other towns should be found unwilling to bestow the small portion of time and labor necessary to prepare them to compete for a premium, when at the same time they would be doubly paid for their trouble by the increased value of their labor on the farm.

In awarding the premiums, the Committee had particular regard to the strength, equality of match, and docility of the cattle, as well as to their size and appearance. The manner in which the labor was performed was so nearly equal as to render it difficult to designate to whom the premiums were justly due.

After occupying the short space of time allotted them for the examination, the Committee satisfied themselves, that the premiums ought to be awarded as follows:—

To Benjamin Woodbury, 2d, of Sutton, the first premium of twelve dollars.

To Simon Carpenter, of Charlton, the second premium of ten dollars.

To Leonard Woodbury, of Sutton, the third premium of eight dollars.

To Halloway Bailey, of Northborough, the fourth premium of five dollars.

Thomas Harback, of Sutton, would have had one of the premiums awarded to him; but it was made known to the Committee that he received the second premium on the same oxen last year; and therefore was not entitled to any except the first.

By order of the Committee.

SAMUEL MIXTER, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Swine submit the following Report:

Your Committee have been highly gratified in the examination of the various animals which have claimed their particular attention as a Committee on Swine.—The Hog was introduced into this country by the first discoverers of this western world, and is a native of all the temperate climates of Europe. From the excellence of its flesh—its prolific nature—its quick fattening properties—it may, with great propriety, be considered as one of the most profitable and advantageous of domestic animals. Such seems to be the opinion of the practical farmers of Worcester County. Although a portion of the pens allotted to Swine were filled with fine animals—still there were none exhibited from any town in the County except Worcester. Not that the farmers do not appreciate the value and importance of Hogs, but do not exhibit them in consequence of the trouble and inconvenience of driving or bringing them any considerable distance. Your Committee are however confident that there might have been a much larger exhibition of Swine of a superior quality, without bringing them any considerable distance.

There was but one Boar in the pens, so that the competition with this animal did not long puzzle the Committee. This animal offered by Hon. Oliver Fisk is of the Bedford breed—called

in England from whence the race was imported. The Bedford English Whites or English Broad Backs, introduced into this country by the Duke of Bedford, and sent by him as a present to Gen. Washington. Dr Fiske has had the breed about 10 years. The mother of the family obtained the first premium here 2 years ago. From this breed the best Hogs in New England originated. Your Committee are of an opinion although this animal had no competitor—that the Hon. Oliver Fisk, is entitled to the first premium of \$5.00 for the best Boar.

There was but one Sow in the pens. She was offered for premium by Mr Elisha Flagg of Worcester. A very beautiful animal and possessing in an eminent degree the fine quality of a profitable Hog. The Committee award to Mr Flagg the first premium for the best Sow, \$5.

On Pigs your Committee had more difficulty in ascertaining who was entitled to premium. 10 Pigs were offered for premium by Messrs Salisbury and Williams; 2 Pigs by Artemas Ward, Esq.; 2 by Mr Elisha Flagg, and 2 by Capt. John F. Clark. Your Committee were at a loss to ascertain to whom the premium should be awarded—but after a considerable deliberation, have awarded it to Messrs Salisbury and Williams for the best Pig, \$3.

Two premiums provided by the Society have not been awarded for the very best reason—because there were no animals exhibited for them.

Your committee had no inconsiderable difficulty in coming to the result on Pigs, such was the competition. They have endeavored to do their duty faithfully—if they have satisfied their fellow citizens, it is all they wish for. On former occasions the Society have been highly entertained with the interesting and witty reports of able and ingenious gentlemen. Your Committee would no shrink from going the whole hog on this occasion as they feel confident that no former exhibition has merited a stronger and warmer approbation of the animals, considering the number exhibited than the present.

It is not, however, the wish of the Committee to bore you with a long report—and will close our remarks—having alluded to the most useful and profitable breed of hogs—by congratulating the Society upon this occasion that after a careful attention to our duty, we have not witnessed a single specimen of that unprofitable and slovenly breed of animals sometimes delicately called Hogs by our charitable neighbors across the waters, who walk on two legs—and the Committee flatter themselves that the breed is nearly or quite extinct in New England.

ISAAC DAVIS,
LEWIS BIGELOW,
CYRUS LELAND.

} Committee

[To be continued.]

Peat Ashes.—It has been found by trials that the ashes of peat is an important manure, and E. Deane, asserted that it had three times the value of wood ashes. Fifteen bushels are recommended for an acre, used as a top dressing. It is an excellent manure for cold lands; and for all crops on dry soil, which require much heat to bring them to maturity. They should be sowed by hand, as they can thus be more evenly spread. It may be done in winter with the least danger of hurting plants by its heat. If sown in summer it should be just before a rain, by which it would be deprived of its burning quality. These ash-

are said to have a better effect on winter than on summer grain; and not to be good for beans, peas, &c., as they make the vines too luxuriant.

Sir Humphrey Davy, observed that 'Peat ashes are used as a topdressing for cultivated grasses, particularly sainfoin and clover,' and we find that peat ashes are very commonly used in Great Britain for manure.

From the York, [Pa.] Republican.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

The Hon. R. Rush, has sent to our office some parcels of remarkably fine wheat, accompanied with the letter which will be found below. Any of our York County farmers who feel disposed to try it, will be supplied by calling at this office, as it is the desire of Mr Rush that it should be distributed among them.

York, Oct. 19th, 1830.

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to send you herewith a few samples of wheat, originally from Syria, afterwards raised in England, and new, as far as I am informed, in our country. Its quality is said to be very fine, and its productiveness very great. I place the samples, regretting that they are not larger, in your hands, to be given away to such of our farmers of York County as you think may feel a disposition to make trial of them upon their farms. I have ventured to give it the name of the 'Bexley Wheat,' having received the first samples of it from Lord Bexley in England, who obtained it from Syria, as I understood. When at Washington, I gave a small quantity to my friend Col. Maynadier, of Annapolis, Maryland, under whose cultivation in that neighborhood, it has, on a single trial, succeeded wonderfully.

In the hope that it may prove useful among us,
I remain very respectfully

Yours, &c.

RICHARD RUSH.

T. C. HAMBLY, Esq.

Editor of the York Republican.

From the Daily Chronicle.

SAUERKRAUT, OR SALTED CABBAGE.

It is only 10 or 15 years since this article was introduced on board British ships of war, as an article possessed of valuable anti-scorbutic properties.—Experience proving it to be valuable for the above mentioned qualities, it is still retained in their supplies. It has long been in use on board of German and Dutch national vessels, as well as merchant ships, the crews of which, even during the longest voyages, remain perfectly free from scorbutic complaints. From time immemorial, it has formed a favorite standing dish to the robust inhabitants of the north of Europe during their long and rigorous winters. It is recommended by cheapness, savor, salubrity and simplicity of preparation. Cabbage should be taken that has sustained two or three white frosts previous to being gathered; sound, compact heads should be chosen, the green and imperfect leaves should be carefully removed, each head divided, and the stalk cut out; then sliced fine with an instrument made for the purpose; a suitable tub, barrel shaped, should be prepared. After cutting, it should be salted with the proportion of a pint of fine salt to the bushel of cabbage, well intermingled, which may then be gradually packed in the tub, pressing it continually with an appropriate wooden rammer. It should then be covered with a circular board, two inches less in diameter than the tub, and a weight of 20 or 30 lbs.

placed on it. In two weeks it will undergo the acetous fermentation, when it will be fit for use. Attention should be paid it every week, to skim the froth from the brine, to wash the board, stone, and sides of the tub. When Sauerkraut is taken out of the tub to cook, it should always be washed with fresh water and cooked without the addition of any other vegetable. A piece of fat pork—beef—or a fat goose, enclosed with the Sauerkraut in a close tin vessel, and stewed three hours, forms an excellent dish, and is the more valuable as it can be had at the seasons of the year, and under circumstances that vegetables cannot be procured.

From the Newburyport Herald.

CIDER.

As the time for laying in cider has come, I would observe, that mustard seed put into new cider will keep it much better than any other thing I have tried. I put a half pint common mustard seed into a barrel of new cider; and let it remain on the lees without drawing off, till it was all used, and it kept perfectly sweet till the last—not the new sickly sweet, but more like mellow old wine: the cider tasted a little of the mustard, but some gentlemen who drank of it thought it was improved by it. As the last year was the first time I put in the seed, I cannot say that it will always have the same effect; but so simple a thing is worth trying for my cider was decidedly the best I ever had. S.

We can add our own testimony in confirmation of the above. We took two barrels last season from the same pressing, and put half a pint of mustard seed in one of them as soon as fermentation commenced, and bunged it up tight. The other barrel was carefully treated in the common mode, letting the fermentation go on as long as anything was discharged from the bung hole, and then stopping it tight. That in which the mustard seed was put, was decidedly the brightest, clearest, and finest flavored cider we ever saw, and was so adjudged to be by all our friends who tasted it, and continued so to the last,—some of it remaining late in the spring, while the other barrel became hard and unpalatable, being very ordinary in its quality, and remains undrunk in our cellar to this day.—*Ed. Wor. Spy.*

Maine State House.—The pillars of the colonnade of this new edifice at Augusta, eight in number, elegantly wrought of granite, have been raised. They are 21 feet in length, exclusive of the base and capitals, 10½ feet in circumference at the bottom and 9 at the top, and weigh 10 tons each. The outside of the building will be finished before winter.

We observe in the Halifax Recorder of October 23, a person advertises, as just received from Liverpool, '100 pieces of Sattinets, assorted colors, which will be found equal to the American.' This is a novel style of puffing off English manufactured goods, but one, we dare say, that the venders find expedient, if not necessary.

The revival of business in Boston is universal; every trade—every branch of business feels it. The city wears a cheerful aspect, the stores are let at advanced rents, and everything shows life and activity.

Large quantities of copperas have been manufactured at Hubbardston, in this State, the past season.

The following pithy article from the New York Journal of Commerce expresses, probably, the feelings of a majority of the community upon the Militia System: *Nat. Aegis.*

DOWN WITH THE TYRANT! Now is the time to get rid of the odious, useless, and oppressive militia system with which we are burdened. Now is the time! The merchants are against it—the working men are against it—the whole community are against it. What more is wanting? Simply to have this united feeling express itself in some visible, tangible shape; so that it may tell upon the decisions of the next Legislature.

Down, we say, with the tyrant! It interferes with the pursuits of industry—corrupts the public morals—operates as a tax upon the community of five million dollars per annum—is worse than useless as a means of discipline and subordination—a burlesque upon patriotic feeling—and a libel upon the military spirit of the nation. Fellow citizens! when danger approaches, every man of us will enter the ranks like good soldiers; we will cheerfully submit to be drilled from day to day, and week to week, if need be; we will march to the combat with gallant hearts and determined spirits; and the country shall say that we have *done our duty*. It is not that we shrink from any necessary burden, in short, which as good citizens it becomes us to bear; but we have some pride left, both for ourselves and our country; and therefore we say, down with this hateful, useless, ridiculous, militia system.

Mrs Eliza Clashy, who keeps a boarding house in New York, has recovered \$800 of one William Brown in an action for slander. The less men have to say and do with female characters of any kind, the better.

Canal Survey—It will be recollected that a survey for a Canal between Weymouth and Taunton Rivers, with a view to connect the waters of Boston and Narragansett Bays, was begun and partially completed two or three years ago, by order of the General Government. The U. States' Engineers were joined and attended in the survey by three Commissioners appointed by the Government of Massachusetts. This survey not having been fully completed, no report has ever been made to the Engineer Department at Washington. During the present season, another route has been surveyed by Col. Anderson, who commenced the former survey three years ago. We learn that the new route is to the westward of the former one, is somewhat shorter than the other, and affords greater facilities for the construction of a canal. The summit level is at Howard's Meadow in Randolph; the route meets the Taunton River at Williams' Landing in this town, and thence is down the river on the west side to Dighton, till a depth of ten feet of water shall be found in the river at low tide. The Engineers have already reached near that point, which is said to be not far from the 'Four Corners,' in Dighton. The new survey is for a canal sixty feet wide and ten feet deep, sufficient for coasting vessels, with a tow path also for horse boats; the locks to be 100 feet in length. We learn that the Engineers have become entirely satisfied as to the practicability of a canal of this description, after a thorough examination of the country, the adjacent ponds, &c. No doubt is entertained, we understand, as to the sufficiency of the supply of water. A favorable report from the Engineers may therefore be anticipated; but whether any thing will be done towards the construction of the canal during the administration of our *veto* President, is another and different matter.—*Taunton Reporter.*

The Wheeling Compiler, on the authority of recent experience by some of the shopkeepers of that place, recommends the use of hog's lard, in lamps, as a substitute for sperm oil. The light afforded by it is said to be fully equal to, and is much cheaper than sperm oil. The discovery is not a new one.

From Prince's 'Pomological Manual.'

AMBRETTE. QUIN. ROZ. TOURN. DUH.
MIL. FOR.*Ambret, Ambrette, Winter Ambret. Evel.**Trompe-ralet*, of some countries according to Quintinye.*Cheat-servant*, synonyme according to Evelyn.*Ambrette d'hiver,**Ambrette avec épines,**Ambrette d'hiver avec épines,**Ambrette grise,**Thorny Ambrette,*} of various col-
lections.

The first notice I have found of this fine pear is in the works of the celebrated De la Quintinye, published about the year 1690. He enumerates three varieties of the Ambrette, viz.

The Ambrette, ripe in November, December, and January, a very good pear.

The Ambrette of Bourgeuil, or Graville, ripe the thirteenth of October, an indifferent pear.

The thornless Ambrette, ripe in November, an indifferent pear.

It is the first of these that is the subject of the present article, and strange as it may appear, the other two are not described by either Duhamel, Rozier, Miller, or Forsyth, or noticed in the Jardin Fruitiér, or Bon Jardinier. This fine fruit is said to have derived its title from its musky odor, which has a strong affinity to that of the Sweet Sultan flower, called in France Ambrette.

In the description given by De la Quintinye, after first remarking that the Ambret or Ambrette and the L'Echasserie bear considerable resemblance to each other, he proceeds to comment on the differences that exist between them. The Ambrette, he states, is in point of shape a little flatter, and its eye sunk in a cavity, whereas the L'Echasserie has its eye or crown quite jetting out: their size is similar, and they resemble each other likewise in color, though the former is commonly of a deeper and ruddier hue, and the latter lighter and yellower, more especially when it becomes fully ripe. They are also nearly alike in their stems, and ripen at the same period. They greatly assimilate in the delicious qualities of the fruit when at maturity, in which respect however, the L'Echasserie partially surpasses the other. The flesh of the Ambrette is sometimes rather more of a greenish hue, its seeds blacker and in large cells, and its skin is usually a little more rough to the touch.

The L'Echasserie is occasionally knobbed or warty, but it is the wood which presents the most striking distinction, that of the Ambrette being extremely thorny and prickly, precisely like the wild trees seen in the hedges, which is not the case with the other; for although it shoots out some points, they are not however sufficiently sharp to prick the fingers as those of the Ambrette will do. M. De la Quintinye further remarks, that the L'Echasserie had not made its appearance above twenty years, but that the Ambrette was already of ancient standing.

I will now proceed to give the description of it as detailed by Duhamel, and Rozier.

The shoots of the Ambrette tree are short, straight, and perfectly round, of a light grayish green hue where shaded, and a gridelin color next the sun; the buds are large, rounded, very acute, turned off from the branch, the base that supports them projecting but slightly; the leaves are of medium size, not indented, but furrowed or wrinkled; the flower consists of oval petals, hol-

lowed in the manner of a spoon, and the summits of the stamens are light purple mingled with white; the fruit is two inches in diameter, and twentyfive lines in height; its form is rounded, and inclining to oval, diminishing a little towards the stem, which is large, nine lines in length, and inserted in a very small cavity, whose circumference is swollen by some small protuberances; the head is very round, and the eye is placed in a slight depression surrounded by some small projections: the skin is whitish, and sometimes grayish, according to the soils; the flesh is greenish white, melting, and of a sweet, rich, and very pleasant flavor; the seeds are black and contained in broad cells, and the fruit begins to ripen in November, but keeps well till in February; the branches are thorny, and the tree may be propagated on the pear, but better on the quince. It delights in a dry warm soil, with a good exposition, and succeeds better as a standard than as a dwarf; in wet and cold soils the fruit is far inferior to that produced in more favorable situations.

ECHASSERY. PR. CAT. MIL. N. DUH.

*L'echasserie. Cox. Pr. cat. 25 ed.**Ambrette. Cox. Fes. New Amer. Gard.**Bezy de Chassery. Duh. syn. Mil. syn.**Eschassery. For.**Leschasserie,**Verte longue d'hyver,**Besidery, Sandry. Quin. Evel. Mil.**Echassete, ri Bezi de Chassery. Roz.**Winter green long. Evel.**Winter long green. Mil. syn.**Wilding of Echassery.**Yat or Yat pear.**Besidery Landry,**Landry wilding,**Tilton, of New Jersey.*

The shoots of this tree are very slender, bending at every joint, very much speckled (*tiqueé*), gray on one side, and of a greenish gray on the other; the buds moderately large, longish, pointed, turned off from the branch, and have a small and very slightly projecting base; the leaves are long, narrow, somewhat wrinkled or furrowed, indented very partially, but coarsely; the flower is formed of oblong petals, each somewhat hollowed or spoon-shaped, and terminating in a plicate or plaited point; the fruit is round, approaching to oval, and diminishes in size towards the stalk, considerably resembling the Ambrette; it is generally two inches in diameter, and twenty-nine lines in height, but sometimes it measures no more in one direction than in the other; the stem is large, eight to fifteen lines long, inserted in a small cavity, which is commonly surrounded with some small protuberances; the part next the head is perfectly round, and the eye is there placed even with the fruit; the skin is a whitish green, but becomes of a yellowish hue at maturity; the flesh is melting, of a sweet, musky, and very agreeable flavor; the seeds are brown, and the fruit ripens in November, and January; the tree may be ingrafted upon either the pear or the quince; it is productive and soon begins to bear fruit.

I have examined the subject very minutely, and have ascertained decidedly that this is the Ambrette pear of Cox's work, a fruit of great excellence and held in the highest estimation. The only difference he speaks of is in regard to the indenture of the leaf, and on this point I find he fell into an error in his description, for all the

trees that I have seen or heard of, that have been obtained from New Jersey, as the Ambrette or Tilton pear, have indented leaves, and this fact, with the circumstance of their being devoid of sharp thorns settles the question of identity satisfactorily.

Curious discovery—cause and remedy for carious teeth.—M. La Beaume, the medical electrician, has made a curious discovery, that the accumulation on the teeth termed 'tartar,' is occasioned by animalcula, which are visible on microscopic examination. According to this gentleman, they gradually burrow between the teeth and gums, penetrate the enamel, and enter the interior of the teeth, thereby producing the destruction termed 'caries,' and also *tooth ache*. Mr La Beaume, after numerous experiments, ascertained that the true malic acid (the purified acid of the crab apple) not only destroyed them, but dissolved the mucus collection which protected them. He therefore, recommends the teeth to be brushed every morning, and also the tongue, which, when loaded with foul slime, is covered with animalcula, with a lotion composed of malic acid and rose water, and afterwards with the prepared areca-nut charcoal. This mode of managing teeth is extremely beneficial, as it not only removes, and when used only once a week, prevents its reaccumulation, but cleanses the tongue and produces a relish for food. Its good effects on the tongue and palate, proceed in fact, from sympathy, or from a continuous influence transmitted to the stomach. The irritation produced by the animalcula, and offensive effluvia from them or their surrounding slime, probably of a fecal nature, are extended to the saliva glands; the consequence of which is, that their secretion is unhealthy, and no doubt, a very common cause of indigestion.—Hippocrates, who, in all cases, paid particular attention to the state of the stomach, was of a similar opinion, that a perfect or good digestion depends as much on the healthy state of the teeth, as on the sound condition of the digestive organs.

Itching Feet.—Among the minor evils to which the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains. The following specific is so simple and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part muriatic acid, mingled with seven parts water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but to prevent the farther progress of the chilblains.—The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.—*New Bedford Courier.*

New Steam Carriage.—Extract of a letter from the Sheffield Iris, signed 'An Engineer.' 'Being last week at Lynn, I was induced from reports I had heard of a steam carriage, to visit the manufactory of Carlton and Galbee where I saw this beautiful piece of machinery perform its evolutions. In viewing this modern wonder of mechanics, the beholder is at a loss which most to admire, whether the beauty, yet the simplicity of its construction, the ease with which it is guided, or the velocity of its movements. After going several times round the yard it took up a number of gentlemen, and I had the good fortune to be one of the number. It proceeded towards Brandon at the velo'

city of twelve miles per hour. The fireman then opened the valve for the heated air, which increased the speed to thirty miles an hour. The trees, gates, and houses, appeared to be retrograding at a most incredible velocity; the effects of which, was grand indeed; and after passing rivers, brooks and gentlemen's houses, it arrived at Brandon without any accident, in one hour and ten minutes from the time of its leaving Lynn, (a distance of twenty-five miles) which surpasses any thing that has been performed either on rail roads or turnpikes. It seems, therefore, that more depends on the construction of the carriage than its running on rails.—*English paper.*

Scratches in Horses.—This disorder or difficulty is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of it. The remedy is simple, safe, and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I never have known more than two or three applications necessary to effect a common cure.—*Turf Reg.*

From the Maryland Gazette.

THE BITE OF THE SNAKE.

SIR—I observed in your paper of Thursday last, a notice, extracted from the Boston Traveller, giving an account of a Mr Dunlap, one of the keepers of the New England Museum, having been bitten by a Rattlesnake. The probability is, had not Mr Dunlap applied the 'cord' with the promptitude which he did, that in a few hours after the accident, he would have been numbered with the dead. Mr Dunlap, however would have saved himself much suffering, and have immediately placed himself beyond all danger, had he with the same promptness have sucked the wound after fastening the ligature about his finger. The ignorant may start at this suggestion, but every intelligent and well informed reader knows, that not the slightest inconvenience could have resulted to him from it. The late Professor Barton, of the University of Pennsylvania, and successor of the ever to be lamented 'Dr Rush in the department of the Theory and Practice of Medicine,' in his lifetime tried the effect of the poison of the Rattlesnake upon himself, by taking it into his mouth, fresh from the fangs of the reptile. It proved perfectly innocent, and was attended only with a slight pungency, which readily passed away on rinsing his mouth, (if I rightly recollect,) with a solution of common salt. It is to be regretted, that the efficacy of pressure upon the 'side of the wound nearest the heart' in cases where poisons have been infused into the blood by the bites of snakes, is not more generally known. The bite of the Asp, which is ranked among the most poisonous of reptiles, it is said, may be rendered harmless by the timely application of the ligature and cupping glass. The editor of a distinguished scientific work in my possession says, 'dreadful as the poison of the Asp, and indeed of most vipers, is, it may be rendered entirely harmless by immediately applying forcible pressure on the side of the wound nearest the heart. In this way the cupping glass, ligature, &c, produce their beneficial effects.'

Squashes.—The Baltimore Gazette states that one Squash Seed, deposited the present season in the garden of Mr William B. Trufant, of that

town, has produced three full grown squashes! weighing together one hundred and fifty-five pounds. The length of the vine and branches was 368 ft.

BROOM CORN.

This crop has become a very important one in this part of the Connecticut valley. More acres were planted the last spring than in any previous season, but not far from one fourth of the brush, and the greater part of the seed, were destroyed by the early frosts. In consequence of the diminished quantity, increasing demand, and other circumstances, the price of broom-corn has advanced rapidly, and is now about 100 per cent higher than it has been for some years past. It is an object of speculation, and large quantities have been sold and re-sold within a short time. The price a few days ago was from 8 to 9 cents per pound; it is now 10 cents, and it is reported that some has been sold at a still higher rate. A man recently purchased 7500 pounds at 8 cents, and sold it immediately at 10 cents. We have heard of one hard case—a farmer who planted several acres last spring, made a contract at the time of planting, by which he is bound to deliver all his brush at 5 cents per pound, which is only half the present price.

Hamp. Gazette.

Flaxseed.—This article seems to be higher than usual—at least it brings more salt. Two bushels of American salt have been given in this place for one bushel of flaxseed.—*Ibid.*

STRAFFORD, (N. H.) CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show and Exhibition of articles of Domestic Industry of the Strafford Agricultural Society was held at Gilmanton, on the 6th and 7th of October.—We have not room for a detailed statement of the premiums &c. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the coming year.

Nehemiah Eastman of Farmington, *President.*
Wm. Hale, jr. of Barrington, *1st. vice do,*
Jeremiah Wilson, Gilmanton, *2d. do do,*
Francis Cogswell, Ossipee, *C. Secretary,*
Daniel Pickering, Wolfborough, *Treasurer,*
John Ham, Gilmanton, *R. Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Augustus Rollins, *Somersworth.*
Ezekiel Hayes, *Milton.*
Daniel Tucker, *Mercedith.*
Richard Furber, *Centre Harbor.*
Paul Wentworth, *Sandwich.*
Francis P. Smith, *Ossipee.*
Elisha Rollins, *Wakefield.*

Geology.—Governor Crafts, in his late message to the Legislature of Vermont, recommended the subject of Geology and Mineralogy to public attention as a source of industry and wealth. Some of the papers in that state have warmly approved of this suggestion of their Governor, and proposed that a Lyceum in each town collect its own specimens and furnish a deposit for each county Lyceum, by which means all the specimens could be named and described at the semi-annual meetings.

A late convention of the friends of education and general improvement in Utica, recommended that the second number of the Scientific Tracts, which treats upon Geology, be read in each town in the state, at meetings for appointing delegates to attend an adjourned meeting of the Convention in January.

The exhibition and explanation of a few Geological specimens at the various county conventions of teachers have induced and enabled very many of those who witnessed them, to introduce the subject into their schools, by which means several thousand children are now familiar with the common rocks and minerals which come under their observation.

The experiments already made upon this subject, are proof that if Lyceums generally should make Geology a specific object of attention for a few months, the whole country would be thoroughly explored, our resources in the mineral kingdom extensively developed, and new sources of industry and wealth opened to individuals and the public.—*Traveller.*

BURNS.—Equal parts of lime water and sweet oil mixed and incorporated, will form a kind of soap, which makes an excellent application for burns. It is said to be very efficacious in taking out the inflammation, as well as for healing the wounds caused either by burns or scalds.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

PHILOSOPHY.

Going into a bookstore the other day, I accidentally took up a new publication called 'The Frugal Housewife.' Turning over the leaves, my attention was caught by the following story, which I thought was worth five shillings, the price of the book; accordingly I bought it, and now send the extract for publication.

'Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman, who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species; so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably, viz. that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman, to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, from a distance of twenty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gains.—Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection of 'shreds and patches,' coarse in the extreme:

'Why don't you come down in a wagon?' said I, when I observed she was evidently wearied with her long journey.

'We han't got any horse,' replied she; 'the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n; and it would cost as much to hire one as all my thread would come to.'

'You have a husband, don't he do any thing for you?'

'He is a good man, he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn and specks the children's shoes. He's a kind husband as a woman need to have.'

'But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you,' said I.

'Why ma'am I don't look at it in that light,' replied the thread woman; 'I consider that I've great reason to be thankful that he's never took to any bad habits.'

'How many children have you?'

'Six sons and five darters, ma'am.'

'Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!'

'It's a family surely ma'am, but there an't one of 'em I'd be willing to lose. They are as good children as need be—all willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing a chore, will be sure to bring it to me, ma'am.'

'Do your daughters spin your thread?'

'No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough they go out to service. I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can; but it is right and fair they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed.'

'Don't you think you should be better off, if you had none but yourself to provide for?'

'Why no ma'am I don't. If I hadn't been married, I should always have been to work as hard as I could, and now I don't do more than that. My children are a great comfort to me; and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them.'

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson of that poor woman which I shall not forget.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1830.

FALLEN LEAVES FOR MANURE, HOT BEDS, &c.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. iv. page 60, will be found 'Extracts from the Bath Society papers, with remarks by Joux LowELL, Esq. from which the following are selected.

'A correspondent of the Bath Society in England warmly recommends a species of manure for potatoes, which I think peculiarly applicable to our country, because easily attainable. It is the employment of mould and *fallen leaves* taken from the woods. This, the writer observes, he has found an excellent substitute for other manure. He found the potatoes raised in this way, much more mealy, and of a finer flavor, much finer than when produced by the application of ashes and dung; and he considered it of great importance to poor people, who have not the means of procuring much dung. This, he observes, can always be procured in woody countries, and in those which are not so, it may be obtained in hedges and ditches and in old ponds. If this be a fact and we have little doubt of it, since it is known that few substances are more favorable to vegetation than rotten leaves, and the soil formed by their decomposition, there is scarcely a farmer in Massachusetts, who may not, by two or three days' labor, collect enough to plant all his potatoes, and thus save his manure for his corn and grass lands.'

The leaves of trees are very valuable for the purposes of gardening and for fruit trees. Speechly, an eminent English gardener, gives the following account of his mode of using them:

'After being raked into heaps, they should immediately be carried to some place near the hot house, where they must lie to couch. I generally fence them round with hurdles or anything else to keep them from being blown about the garden, in windy weather. In this place we tread them well, and water them, in case they happen to have been brought in dry. We make the heap six or seven feet in thickness, covering it over with old mats, or anything else, to prevent the upper leaves from being blown away. In a few days the heap will come to a strong heat. For the first year or two that I used these leaves, I did not continue them in the heaps longer than ten days or a fortnight: but in this I discovered a considerable inconvenience, as they settled so much, when got into the hot house as soon to require a supply. Taught by experience, I now let them remain in the heap for five or six weeks, in which time they are properly prepared for the hot house. In getting them into the pine pits, if they appear dry, we water them again, treading them in layers exceedingly well till the pit is quite full. We then cover the whole with tan to the thickness of two inches, and tread it well till the surface becomes smooth and even. On this we place the pine pots in the manner they are to stand, beginning with the middle row first, and filling up the spaces between the pots with tan. In like manner we proceed to the next row, till the whole is finished; and this operation is performed in the same manner as when tan only is used.

'Thus prepared, they will continue a constant and regular heat for twelve months, without stirring or turning; and if I may form a judgment

from their appearance when taken out, (being always entire and perfect,) it is probable they would continue their heat through a second year.' After some further details this writer observes, 'I believe oak leaves are preferable to those of any other sort; but I have found by repeated trials, that the leaves of beech, Spanish chestnut, and hornbeam, will answer the purpose very well. It seems that all leaves of a hard and firm texture are very proper; but soft leaves that soon decay, such as lime, sycamore, ash, and those of fruit trees in general, are very unfit for this mode of practice.'

The superiority of oak leaves as a material for hot beds according to this writer, consists in the following particulars:—'They always heat regularly; for during the whole time I have used them, which is nearly twentyfive years, I never once knew their heating with violence.

'The heat of oak leaves is constant; whereas tanners bark generally turns cold in a very short time, after its furious heat is gone off.

There is a saving in point of expense, and decayed leaves make good manure; whereas rotten tan is experimentally found to be of no value.'

Green Peas in November.—We were presented, on Friday last, Nov. 12, by JOHN HENSHAW, Esq. of Roxbury, with a basket of Green Peas, being the third crop raised by him this season, in the open air, from our Early Washington Peas. The new vines are still green, and uninjured by the frost.

American Manufactures.—The brig Danube, cleared from Boston for South America last week, with 595 bales of American cotton cloth, measuring 413,000 yards.

Poultry.—Fowls of every sort may be profitably fed on boiled potatoes and meal, mixed. Hens which do not lay in winter should have access to pounded bones, oyster shells, or some other matter which contains lime, in some of its compounds, because something of the kind is necessary to form the shells of eggs, which are composed of the phosphate of lime.

Indian Corn.—It is stated in a letter from Paris, that in consequence of the total failure of the crops of Cobbett's corn in the vicinity of the French capital last season, very few experiments of the kind will be tried the next year. A farmer, near Rouen is said to have lost 15,000 francs by his speculation in this way. —*Edinburgh Journal of Science.*

London Horticultural Society.—There were exhibited at a late meeting of this Society one hundred sorts of apples from Mr Hugh Ronalds. A bundle of asparagus consisting of 125 heads, weighing twentyeight pounds, from Mr Wm Robert Grayson, of Mortlake. A scarlet Brazilian pine apple from the garden of the Society. Asparagus, blanched in tubes from the garden of the Society.

Extraordinary Cabbage.—Jabez H. Hammond, has a cabbage in his possession, and ready to be shown, that has 24 good hard heads, that grew to one stump, and sprung from one seed. He thinks that this beats the Cow Cabbage. —*Windsor Chr.*

The papers in all our great commercial and manufacturing cities and towns, give us the cheering intelligence of a revival of business. It is like an electric shock, it reaches the whole body politic.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, November 13, 1830.

FRUITS.

Pears.—From Mr Burr, of Hingham, Holland Green Pears—were not of so fine quality and appearance as those exhibited on Saturday last, from Samuel Lathrop, Esq. From Mr Webster, of Haverhill, Marsh Pears, so called, a medium good eating pear. A description of this pear, if a foreign or native variety, &c, would be acceptable to the Committee. From Mr William Pratt, Jr, large and very fair Chaumontelle Pears—not in eating. From S. Downer, Ambrette Pears—not in eating. These pears were exhibited to show the variation in form of this variety—some being in the shape of a duck's egg, and a cluster of four, resembling thin Jargonelle pears. Those exhibited grew on different trees, but the same variation may be found on the same tree. From Mr R. Manning, Bon Louis Pears, (Forsyth's 7th edition) of good quality, and in fine eating.

Apples.—From Mr Burr, of Hingham, a Seedling Sweeting, said to be a great bearer, and keeps well, flesh tender and crispy, flavor very pleasant. From Mr Manning, Menagere Apple, (of A. Parmentier's Catalogue,) also see Prince's Treatise. Fall Pippin, from Mr Floy's Nursery. Winesap Apples (Cox, No. 89.) Danvers Winter Sweet, or Eppes' Sweet. This fruit was of remarkable fine appearance, not a blemish could be discovered on the dozen exhibited. They were of medium size, bright yellow color, good flavor, and worthy of cultivation for our market—will keep from December to April. From Mr John Perry, of Sherburne, Native Sweet Russets; a good apple, and said to keep well.

Grapes.—From Mr John B. Russell, fruit of the Isabella, received from Mr Rufus Kittredge (Portsmouth,) with the annexed letter. The fruit exhibited was of the true kind, but not sufficiently ripe to have attained flavor.

Portsmouth, Nov. 12, 1830.

MR J. B. RUSSELL,

SIR—Six years ago I received some Isabella grape vines from Prince's Nursery, from which I have distributed cuttings to many of my friends in this town. It not having fully answered our expectations, we have had some doubts of its being the true Isabella. Our doubts have been strengthened by comparing it with the figure in Prince's New Treatise on the Vine. They are much smaller, and not so oval. I have sent you a bunch, and wish you to inform me by the bearer, if they are the Isabella. If not, what kind are they?

Respectfully yours,

RUFUS KITTREDGE.

Nuts.—From S. Downer, a scion of the Shagbark Nut. This scion was set in the spring of 1826—it measured eight feet in length, and one inch in diameter at the foot.

In behalf of the Committee,

SAMUEL DOWNER.

NOTICE.

A box of Dahlias, received from M. Faldermann, (of the Imperial Botanic Gardens of St Petersburg,) will be distributed at the Hall on Saturday next. Also a bundle of cuttings (received from Mr Amos Perry, of Sherburne,) of the Native Grape, exhibited by him at the Hall, this season, are at the Hall for distribution.

MISCELLANIES.

AUTUMNAL SCENERY.

How bright is the scene when the Autumn sun glowing,
Spreads richness and plenty o'er mountain and vale!
When the orchards and fields their ripe fruits are bestowing,

And the Harvest hymn floats on the breath of the gale!
And while the gay season our hearts fondly cherish,
Still shaded with sadness its visions appear;
For they tell us of beauty which bloomed but to perish,—
That beauty which passed—with the *Infantile Year*!

Where now are those sweets which fond nature discloses,
When first she assumes her gay mantle of green;
When *Spring* decks the fields with her garlands of roses,
Or *Summer's* bright verdure enlivens the scene?—
They have passed—and, like beauty by age superseded,
Gray *AUTUMN* has left them all withered and sere!
They have fled, one by one, all unwept and unheeded,
Too frail to abide, with the *Ripening Year*.

But bright is the livery which *AUTUMN* is spreading,
To garnish the fields where the early flowers grew!
A hardier race their rich perfumes are shedding,
Of growth more majestic and ruddier hue!
The fields and the brooks and the hedges are bordered
With herbage and flowers to the Autumn winds dear;
While the plains with rich cornfields and vineyards embroidered,
Exult in the pride of the *Bountiful Year*.

And see, through the woodlands what hues are extending,
As midst the sere foliage the arid winds blow!
How the crimson, the gold, and the scarlet are blending,
And the purple, the green, and the orange tints glow!
But false are those colors, whose splendor thus heightens
The charms which fast verging to ruin appear!—
As the hectic's deep flush off the dying cheek brightens,
They mark but the flight of the *Hastening Year*!

For soon shall the flowers to rude frosts be subjected,
The orchards and fields their late joys shall deplore;
The herbage shall die on the plains unprotected,
And Nature look glad some and smiling no more!
And soon shall the long tedious nights be prevailing,
The sun to the Tropic shall speed his career;
While through the bare woodlands the piercing winds wailing,
Commence the sad moan for the *Languishing Year*.
Salem Observer.

The facetious Mr. Sheridan, on hearing his father speak of the antiquity of his family, stating, at the same time, that the original name was O'Sheridan, humorously observed: 'No doubt of that, father; no one has a better right to the O, for we owe every body.'

A writer in Blackwood, complaining of the march of intellect, says:

'Crossing Grosvenor-square, I was followed by one of those wretched beings who volunteer sweeping the pave. He had some ragged pieces of leather on his hand. The polite mendicant! As he held it out for the penny, 'Excuse my glove,' said this Chesterfield of the mire.'

An old lady, remarkable for her confused idea of the meaning of words, described a clear summer evening thus: 'It was a beautiful bright night—The moon made every thing as light as a cork.'

Dancing.—'I am an old fellow,' says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurb, 'but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, where I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fire side, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants no fiddler to sweeten her.'

'*Married Well*.'—There is not an expression in the English language more wretchedly abused than this *married well*; it is abused, because it is misapplied. When properly used, it tells of a heart and hand connexion; a blending together of similar tastes and fancies for the journey of life; a giving away early in the spring of years the affections of the heart; and a joining then of the sexes in marriage, with the determination of adding a joy to each other. But this is all forgotten in the race of selfishness. We live to be happy—we ponder much upon the best mode of becoming so; yet if we wander from the true path in marriage, we get lost in a wild of misery, where the sun light of enjoyment scarcely ever finds its way. Now I for one, do not believe that money is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage, or that it will create a smile of joy upon the brow where affection does not dwell. Take the word of an old fellow for it; he who woos and wins modest merit; who seeks a partner for the social circle, and a helpmate for the domestic concerns of life; who uses the voice of reason, and I have no objection to his listening a little to the warblings of fancy in his choice, will marry well, although he may not obtain a copper with his bride, yet she brings to him a willing heart and a free mind: and these are of infinite value, to have around us, as we journey through the world.

From observations made on the river Rhine, it appears that granite, sienite, and argillaceous slate soils, are among the best for the *vine*, with respect to both productiveness and quality.

An American gentleman in Paris, during what an English lady has most felicitously denominated the late *pattern* revolution, after detailing the events of that glorious and proud epoch of French history, exclaims, in the fullness of his feelings, 'if I were not an American I would proudly be a Frenchman.' We admire the sentiment; it is worthy of an American bosom; and we pray Heaven that the time may be far distant when there will be more of point than patriotism in it. To be an American is now to hold the highest elevation on earth. To claim indenture with Washington, with the Hannocks, the Jeffersons, the Pinckneys, and the Rutleges, of *United America*, is, indeed, a distinction above all Greek, 'above all Roman fame.' There is a glory belonging to the humblest native of the soil where *true liberty* first sprang, which we had hoped would be perpetual as its own mountains. But what becomes of that glory, when that sacred soil is made the theatre of *disunion*? When that grand experiment upon which a whole world has looked with breathless solicitude, becomes a 'splendid failure?' The heart sickens over the idea!

INNOCENCE AND GUILT.—To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence—an exemption granted only to inviolable virtue. But guilt has always its horrors and solicitudes; and to make it yet more shameful and detestable, it is doomed often to stand in awe of those to whom nothing could give influence or weight, but their power of betraying.—*Rambler*.

SICK HEAD ACHE.—A correspondent in the Tuesday's Advertiser states, that three or four small lumps of nitric acid, dissolved in cold water, and drunk off, is a cure for sick head ache, arising from the deficiency of acid in the stomach. The experiment is simple, and worth a trial, at least. We are not informed whether the remedy has a similar effect when the disease arises from a superabundance of acid on the stomach.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

HEALTH.—The principal secrets of health are early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and leaving the table unoppressed.

For Sale,

The well known *FARM* in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponteau—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

Pomace Shovels.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, a few very superior pomace shovels. Also a few of Willis' improved Apple and Quince pearling Machines.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

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Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
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NO. 19.

REVIEW.

From the American Farmer.

The following Review of Mr Prince's Treatise on the Vine, by a distinguished gentleman of Virginia, has saved us the trouble of a detailed notice of it; and the many extracts heretofore made from the sheets, with which we were politely favored by the author, while in the course of publication, will have enabled our readers to judge of its merits from the text; but still we deem it proper to urge upon cultivators and amateurs the great advantage to be derived from the possessing the work. It should be in the hands of all Vignerons and Gardeners.

TREATISE ON THE VINE.

Embracing its history from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the establishment of Vineyards, by WILLIAM ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WILLIAM PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, Vice President of the New York Horticultural Society, &c. &c. &c. New York, 1830, pp. 355.

The public has been for some time in expectation of the appearance of Mr Prince's Treatise on the Vine, which has recently issued from the New York press. The long experience of the elder Mr Prince, who has devoted so much of his attention to the subject of the vine, and who has been for twenty years engaged in importing and cultivating the finest varieties of Europe, as well as bringing into notice many of our native kinds, has caused the lovers of this interesting plant to look forward with great anxiety to the publication of this work. No American perhaps was so well qualified as Mr Prince to render such an acceptable service to the public. He was, moreover, one of the first persons who strenuously contended that the vine must succeed in the United States. Amidst the diversity of soil and climate which our country presents, from the Gulf of Mexico to the 45th degree of N. latitude, and from the Atlantic ocean to the western wilds, in the same zone with the celebrated wine countries of Europe, he could see no just reason why we might not in time become equally successful in the cultivation of this plant; and, with sufficient experience, rival its productions in the other hemisphere. What was then a matter of speculation, is now in the full tide of successful experiment. Many of our most intelligent citizens are engaged in rearing the vine; fruit of the most delicious quality has been raised; extensive vineyards have been planted in some parts of the country; and excellent wine has been made from them. Even societies have been formed to promote an extension of this culture.

That there may have been some disappointment experienced by individuals in the degree of success which they have attained, is very probable and not to be wondered at. Our native vines are seen everywhere in rich luxuriance, extending their branches over an ample space, and yielding burthens of fruit without any care from the hand of man. Hence it was not unnatural to suppose that even the foreign vine would prosper in our gardens, and bear abundantly. Expectations founded on such conclusions could never be realized, and hence some failures have been the result.

More correct practices, obtained in time, and a considerable increase of knowledge was diffused;

but as the vine has been extended in a much greater degree than just principles of culture have been adopted, there became consequently a proportionate demand for correct rules applicable to this branch of industry. It was to supply this want, and at the same time to stimulate to still greater exertion, that the Treatise of Mr Prince has been published. No effort has been spared to render it in the highest degree useful and acceptable, since not only has the particular adaptation of our own country to the vine been fully considered, together with such departures from the foreign mode of culture as our experience has suggested to be profitable, but all the information which could be derived from the best European authors has been collected in relation to the whole duties of the vine dresser. It was one great object of the author to present in his work the concentrated intelligence of every clime, derived from all the experience of the past, for the benefit of the American horticulturist. The most careful observation and the greatest research have evidently been made to render the offering as acceptable as possible.

As many persons seek with avidity everything connected with the vine, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the contents of this Treatise; suggesting at the same time to every person who has half a dozen vines that he could not expend a dollar and a half more appropriately, than in purchasing the work. It may be taken for granted that no one who has ever feasted once upon this delicious fruit, but would be well pleased to raise enough for his own use; and whoever has succeeded in raising enough to supply his own wants, has no doubt felt that passion common to all who are fond of the vine, namely, a desire to extend his stock and introduce into his collection still finer varieties. It is certainly one of the most delightful and ennobling pursuits that can engage the attention; a fact, which may enable us to account for the enthusiasm which invariably seizes the minds of those who become in the least enamored of the subject.

Among the many strong considerations which should recommend Mr Prince to our favor, not the least is the one, that he is an American in feeling as well as by birth. He takes a deep interest in the prosperity of our country, and he has employed his pen, not so much with a view to his own profit, as from the laudable desire to instruct his fellow citizens on the important subject of which he treats. Wishing to see every branch of industry thrive, and to extend the sphere of usefulness as much as possible, he has devoted all his energies to prove the adaptation of his country to the extensive introduction of the vine. In a most admirable and beautiful argument, founded upon known facts relative to other fruits, he demonstrates this to the satisfaction of every one who may read it. Under these patriotic feelings, he has not inappropriately inscribed his Treatise to a distinguished statesman, whose life has been closely connected with the prosperity and independence of our Union. The dedication is remarkable for its neatness and simplicity, written in the spirit of one freeman addressing himself to another.

Mr Prince commences his work with a brief historical account of the vine from the earliest times, which contains a good deal of curious information. He traces the origin of this plant to Asia; indeed he goes so far as to fix upon Persia as its native land, though the evidence which he adduces in favor of this opinion is not altogether striking. From Asia its culture was extended to the southern parts of Europe. Its progress was at first slow, but as its advantages came to be better known, it was communicated with an inconceivable rapidity when contrasted with the difficulty which exists in the present day in causing the best precepts and best modes of culture to be adopted. The vine was very early transmitted to the Narbonese province of Gaul, but the cold was so intense beyond the Cevennes that it was deemed impossible to mature the grapes so far to the north. The climate had not become ameliorated to the degree it afterwards attained by cultivation; and the vine being a native of a much more southern region, needed that acclimation by culture which it subsequently attained. As these difficulties were surmounted, vineyards were gradually established in the interior parts of the country. Kings and princes did all in their power to promote its extension by planting vineyards on their own account. Through a long course of time, the vine has become so completely naturalized in that generous climate, and has attained such full development, that it might now be supposed it was its native region. These facts with many interesting particulars are very appropriately narrated; and may very justly lead to the conclusion that our own climate, without waiting for the softening and ameliorating hand of time to work a change in its temperature, is already sufficiently genial to invite an extensive cultivation of the vine, even if we had no varieties of our own capable of withstanding every vicissitude of season.

The author next devotes some chapters to a consideration of the effect of climate, soil, exposition &c, upon the flavor of the grape, and in a series of very sensible and forcible remarks, examines the subject in detail. There is a fund of valuable information on all these points, which should be referred to by every person who wishes to acquaint himself with the proper manner of locating his vines.

We were next treated with descriptions of a vast number of the most estimable grapes, both for wine and for the table, amounting to upwards of two hundred foreign, and eighty native varieties. These descriptions are frequently very minute, being in most instances made from a particular personal examination of the fruit. The extensive nurseries of the author, in which he has planted two standard vines of every variety, for the purpose of testing their merits and submitting them to the inspection of visitors, have enabled him to enjoy an advantage in perfecting this part of his work, which very few persons have had an opportunity to possess. So faithful and ample are the descriptions in many instances, that persons having the vines in their possession and being ignorant of their names, will find no difficulty in identifying them.

This part of Mr Prince's Treatise contains a

great deal of exceedingly valuable information to the scientific horticulturist, as well as to the practical man. He appears to have taken the utmost pains to render the Nomenclature as perfect as possible. The importance of this branch of the subject, cannot be too highly estimated. It is within the knowledge of almost every person that the same fruit oftentimes passes under entirely different names. From a want of due care in preserving and perpetuating that which most properly appertains to it, it will not unfrequently take the name of the person who may have been instrumental in extending it, or of the place from whence it has been obtained by a new cultivator; the effect of which is to produce immense confusion, and to unsettle that which might with very little trouble, have been established on a solid foundation. So deeply rooted is this evil in Europe, that though the most scientific men have endeavored to eradicate it, their labor has been in a great measure without success; and if it is permitted to become effectually transplanted in our young country, we may find equal difficulty in getting rid of it. It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of those who either collect or distribute vines, to use the utmost caution in giving them their proper names. Nothing can be more mortifying than to be at considerable trouble or expense to procure a plant which may happen to bear a high sounding title, and nurse it with the greatest tenderness under a belief that it is something very rare; and after all, when it bears fruit, to discover that we had it before, or were well acquainted with it; and that perhaps it is of no great merit. A valuable part, therefore, of the Nomenclature, is the very careful arrangement of all the synonymæ, which Mr Prince has made. These are so numerous as it regards some of the foreign vines as to amount sometimes to fifteen or twenty; and even our own native 'Bland' has acquired almost a dozen titles, under each of which it is cultivated in some district of country. It is therefore very obvious that every attempt should be made to rescue this subject from such endless confusion. Mr Prince recommends that the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies should take it under their care, for much no doubt yet remains to be done.

Surprising as it may appear, not less than eighty native varieties are enumerated and described in the Treatise. It is already well known that some of these are exceedingly valuable, being at the same time pleasant for the table, and possessing those qualities necessary for making an excellent wine. It is extremely probable that many of the others will be found to be no less deserving of cultivation. With a public spirit and liberality truly honorable, intelligent persons from all parts of the country have vied with each other in sending their rich contributions to the extensive nurseries of the author; and have been free in imparting all the information in their possession relative to their merits. A noble and generous feeling seems to have animated all hearts. Mr Prince does not fail to dwell on this interesting development with delight and enthusiasm; he even compares the spirit which prompted these spontaneous offerings, to that which animated the people of France in that joyous period of her history, when the emperor Probus restored the vine to that lovely country; and when songs of rejoicing were heard on the hills and in the plains, on being again permitted to cherish the beloved and long lost plant.

There can be no reasonable doubt that there are

many valuable varieties of our native vines that remain to be discovered. It would be well for every person who seriously directs his attention to the culture of the grape, to make a careful examination in his own neighborhood, that he may at least contribute one more valuable kind to the general stock. By this attention, many which now waste the fragrance of their flowers upon the desert air, and whose delicious fruit is only picked by birds, might be brought into successful cultivation and prove to be great acquisitions. It is the opinion of many intelligent persons that we should chiefly rely upon our native varieties for the purpose of making wine; though the general opinion that the quality of the foreign grape is so much deteriorated by a change of soil and climate, as that its product no longer resembles that which was derived from it in its original locality, is most probably founded on error. That there may be some change is not improbable. But many of the foreign vines produce very abundant crops; and Mr Herbermont of South Carolina, a gentleman whose zeal, intelligence and experience are so well known, has made a very rich and delightful wine from his 'Madeira,' supposed to have been originally brought from the island of that name. Other kinds have also been found to yield a very pleasant wine. Much of the disappointment which has resulted from our endeavors to raise foreign vines, has in all probability proceeded from our ignorance of their management, and from a desire to obtain too much fruit before they arrived at a state for mature bearing. No change of soil and climate can produce any alteration in the distinguishing characteristics of any variety of this plant: the same general appearance of wood and foliage remains identical. With due attention, therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the fruit itself will not undergo material change for the worse, as some persons have contended; on the contrary, it can be established in numerous instances that the most abundant crops of the most delicious quality, have been raised in various places in this country from the exotic vine, not at all inferior to what they are in France. In the vicinity of Baltimore this fact has been completely verified; and even as far north as Boston, singular as it may appear, not less than one hundred thousand pounds of grapes are annually raised in the neighborhood of that city. We cannot, therefore, but consider the sentiment which seems to prevail of laying aside the foreign species, as founded on a very imperfect trial of their capacity for productions. We would not, however, by any means, be thought to discourage the extensive propagation of our valuable native varieties. In the eastern world, as Mr Prince very justly and forcibly remarks, they have never possessed but one species of the vine: whereas in America we have not less than four or five, indigenous to the country. By long and continued cultivation the qualities of these natural productions of our soil, may become so ameliorated, as to be equal perhaps in every respect, to the most celebrated varieties of Europe; for it was only by subjecting them to similar treatment, that such transcendent varieties have been obtained. Let us, therefore, not despair of equal success, though the time may be somewhat distant.

After this, perhaps unseasonable, digression, it is proper that we return to the Treatise, and give some account of the concluding part of the work, which forms one of the most valuable portions of its contents. Succeeding the descriptions with which we are favored, of so many delightful varie-

ties of the grape, and after devoting some pages to the distinctive characteristics of our native species, Mr Prince enters upon the subject of culture. This he divides into three parts: first, great or vineyard culture, comprising that of fields or plantations on an extended scale for the manufacturer of wines, brandies, and raisins; second, small or garden culture on a more limited scale, for the supply of markets with fresh fruits, or for family supplies alone; third, hot-house culture, where artificial heat is resorted to, either to obviate the effects of climate or to advance the maturity.

The author treats at considerable length whatever relates to these modes of cultivation. He is so ample and minute that scarcely anything is left untouched. The preparation of the ground; the planting of vines; the most approved manner of raising vines from cuttings, the operations of layering and engrafting; the location of vineyards with enclosures suitable to protect them; propping and training according to the various methods which have been found to succeed best in different climates, from the low to the high trained vines, and from the common trellis to that admirable system of espalier by which the delicious and highly gilt fruit of Thomerry is perfected, with several other modes applicable to particular circumstances; all this, with every form of management which can contribute to the prosperity of the fullest development of the fruit, is dwelt upon with minute attention. It would extend this article much beyond a proper limit to endeavor to condense the views of the author on these important subjects. They could not in any event be so well understood as by consulting the work itself, where the reader will find all elucidated in a clear and satisfactory manner.

Appended to the Treatise is a catalogue of all the vines in the extensive gardens of the author, amounting to not less than five hundred varieties; affording ample selections for every diversity of soil and climate, where the vine may be brought to flourish.

Thus far we have only spoken of the work in connexion with the subject, because it is naturally more interesting on that account. But it would be an unpardonable omission to pass over it entirely without paying a tribute to its literary merits. Mr Prince has not only been able to impart a vast fund of information to his readers, but he has evinced a talent for doing it in a perspicuous and agreeable manner. His language is well chosen and engaging; full without being redundant; easy, flowing and frequently nervous; and, where the subject admits of it, abounding in classical allusions. It is evident that it is for the most part, the effort of an ardent and sprightly mind, devoted enthusiastically to the vine. And if we sometimes discover some indications of almost youthful fervor, which might induce sober age to indulge in a smile; yet he who has ever known what it is *to love and to cherish the vine*, will duly appreciate any occasional exuberance of feeling and have a higher opinion of the generosity and amiableness of the author. A.

CROWS.

Few birds are more numerous and annoying to the farmers of the Atlantic States than the common crow (*C. corone*), which, throughout a considerable part of the year, collects in astonishingly large flocks, and makes destructive descents upon newly-planted maize and other grain. In this species it seems as if all the evil propensities of

the race were united and augmented. Exceedingly cunning in detecting every contrivance intended for their destruction, they are rarely destroyed to any great extent, except in seasons of excessive and long-protracted cold weather. Then (as during the winter of 1828—9) vast numbers perish from starvation, since the earth, brooks, rivers and bays being completely locked up, all their sources of supply are cut off. At such times, their hunger is so distressing as to force them to the most extraordinary exertions, and they devour substances, which nothing but excessive hunger could induce any animal to swallow. During the hard winter alluded to, immense flocks were observed passing from the direction of the famous roosting place in the vicinity of Bristol, Pa. (particularly noted by Wilson), towards the shores of the sea and bay, and returning regularly in the afternoon. Thousands upon thousands, for several hours, moved heavily along in a broad, irregular line; and, from the numbers found dead in the field, it is most probable that, during the severest weather, but little benefit resulted from their long diurnal pilgrimage. The common crow is voracious at all times, and nearly, if not quite, as omnivorous as the brown rat. Grain of all sorts, but especially Indian corn, insects, carrion, eggs, fish, young birds, the young of various domestic fowls, and even young pigs, are sought for eagerly, and devoured with avidity. This species, from the peculiar excellence of its sight, smell and hearing, by which it is very early warned of approaching danger, is very audacious, frequently coming close to the farm-houses in search of prey, and persevering in efforts to rob the hens of their chickens, until successful. The writer has witnessed several times, in the state of Maryland, where crows are far too abundant, the pertinacity of one of these robbers in attempting to seize a young chicken, notwithstanding the fierce defence made by the hen. His approaches appeared to have in view the withdrawal of the hen to a little distance from the brood; then, taking advantage of his wings, he would fly suddenly over her, and seize the chick. The same attempts were frequently made upon the goose, with a view to seize her goslings, but the vigilant gander, though sorely fatigued by his struggles, never failed to defeat a single crow: it was otherwise, however, when two or more united for the purpose of feasting on the young. It is not an uncommon thing for farmers to be under the necessity of replanting corn several times in the spring, and, when it is just rising above the ground, to be obliged to keep several persons continually on guard in the fields. When the corn has shot up an inch or two above the surface, a host of these black-coated plunderers invade the fields, and having posted sentinels in several commanding situations, march regularly along the corn-rows, drawing up the grain, pulling skilfully by the shoot, and then swallowing the germinating corn. Among the most successful experiments made to prevent the crows from doing this mischief is that of coating the seed corn with a mixture of tar, oil, and a small quantity of slacked lime, in powder. The ingredients being mixed in a tub, the seed corn is stirred in it until each grain receives a thorough coating of the mixture. This preparation, as it necessarily keeps the grain from being readily affected by moisture, is found to retard the germinating about three days. In the instance we witnessed of the trial of this preventive, it was

fully successful; for, although the field was daily visited by hosts of crows, they were content with pulling up enough corn, in various places, to be satisfied that it was, throughout, equally unpalatable. During their breeding season, which is in the spring months, the flocks spread over a great extent of country, and build their nests of small sticks, lined with grass, in lofty trees, choosing the most remote and difficult of approach. The young, generally, are two in number, and until fully fledged are most solicitously protected by their parents. When the young crows first begin to receive lessons in flying, nothing is more remarkable and affecting than the efforts made to preserve them, by the parents, when a gunner approaches the vicinity. Every artifice is employed to call attention away from the young, which seem to comprehend the directions or calls of their parents, and remain perfectly silent and motionless. In the mean while, the father and mother fly towards the gunner, taking care not to remain an instant in one place, and, by the most vociferous outcries, deprecate his cruelty. These efforts being continued, their voluntary exposure, and the eagerness with which they fly about a particular spot, are almost always successful in withdrawing the sportsman from the place where the young actually are. As soon as they have succeeded in leading him to a sufficient distance, they cease their accents of distress, fly a little farther from their young, and from a lofty perch, which enables them to watch all around, utter an occasional cry, which one may readily imagine to be intended for the direction and encouragement of their offspring. The most successful mode of destroying crows, is that of invading them in their extensive dormitories during the night. When they have selected a pine thicket, or other dense piece of wood, for a roosting place, they repair thither with great regularity. Every evening, vast flocks come sailing to the retreat, and the trees are literally covered and bowed down. When the state of Maryland received crow scalps in payment of taxes, at three cents each, parties were frequently made to attack the crow roosts. Gunners were stationed at various parts, surrounding the roosts, and all those of one division fired at once; the slaughter was necessarily dreadful, and those remaining unhurt, bewildered by the darkness, the flashing and report of the guns, and the distressing cries of their companions, flew but to a little distance, and settled near another party of gunners. As soon as they were fairly at rest, the same tragedy was reacted and repeated, until the approach of day or the fatigue of their destroyers caused a cessation. The wounded were then despatched by knocking them on the head or wringing their necks, and the bill, with so much of the skull as passed for a scalp, was cut off and strung for the payment of the taxgatherer. The poor people, who had no taxes to pay, disposed of their crow scalps to the store-keepers, who purchased them at rather a lower rate. This premium has long been discontinued, and the number of these marauders is, in many parts of that state, quite large enough to require its reestablishment.—*Ency. Americana.*

Beet sugar.—The success of this branch of industry, in the North of France, leaves no doubt of its success in Belgium, the soil and climate of which are so favorable to the culture of beets. The rapid increase of the number of manufactories of indigenous sugar in many parts of France

is a proof of the advantages which this new species of activity will afford to the country, and which doubtless will acquire great extension, at no distant period. One of the principal manufacturers, M. Crespelle Delisse, of Arras, is of opinion that in ten years, France will gather from its own soil, the sugar necessary for its consumption and which is estimated at 120,000,000 pounds.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The season is now approaching when the district Schools throughout the State commence for the winter.

Among the multitude of our statutes, there are none which reflect more credit upon the wisdom of our Legislators, and are better calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the people, than those providing for the establishment and support of public schools in every town.

Knowledge is power; and so long as our citizens receive a good common education, there can be little fear of the decline or decay of the sound principles of free government established by the toil and blood of our ancestors.

Those to whom the charge of procuring teachers is intrusted, fill a highly responsible office, and have much to answer for to their country and to the rising generation.

There has an opinion prevailed to some extent, which we think to be erroneous, that it is best in procuring teachers to take the one who will keep the longest time for the amount of money the district has to expend; if the merits of all instructors were equal, this would undoubtedly be correct; but there is no situation perhaps in which men are ever placed, where similar acquirements produce such entirely different results as in that of teachers.

The teacher, who, to a *thorough knowledge* of the branches he professes to teach, joins a happy facility of imparting information, and the art of preserving good order in his school, is calculated to be of the most service to his scholars.

Experience in teaching and managing a school is of no small advantage. Where order is not preserved, little progress in learning can be expected. The teacher who is obtained at a low rate is not always the cheapest. It is a great error in School Committees to attend so much to the price of the teacher's services, and so little as they sometimes do to their qualifications.

Children in the country have an opportunity of attending a school of only a few months duration in each year; they ought then to have the best instructors that can be procured.

No pains, no care and attention that can be bestowed upon the schooling of the youth of our country and in furnishing them a good, thorough and substantial English education, can be considered as lost or wasted. It is like money put to usury, the profit to be received in the end is certain, though the operation of its increase may not be visible.—*National Egis.*

Improved pavements.—In London, pavements are being made of hewn granite blocks, nicely fitted so as to make a smooth surface, and made crowning or arched so that the pressure of a load acts on the whole bed. This is an improvement. We have taken occasion long ago to suggest wooden blocks for streets near churches and other places where it is important not to have noise.—*Journal.*

Factories.—We understand the foundations of two new factories were commenced at Lowell, last week, near the expected terminus of the contemplated Rail Road.—*Con. Yeo.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

AN EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON.

LETTER I.

MR FESSENDEN—

DEAR SIR—I commenced my excursion 29th September, by way of New Bedford to Newport, where I devoted two days to the kind civilities of the family of my worthy friend Dr K. This procured me a gratifying visit to the stupendous fortifications now erecting at Brinton's point, under the able superintendence of Col. Totten. These works, of a mile in extent, and most formidable in height and strength, have been five years in progress, at an annual expense of \$100,000. It is calculated that in another five years the whole will be completed, at the cost of one million of dollars, and will present an impregnable barrier against the strongest force. At Newport, I embarked in the Chancellor Livingston, one of those massive arks which in the days of our fathers would have been viewed as a terrific phenomenon from the infernal regions. We now estimate it as a vehicle of great utility and convenience, a pleasant resort for the fashionable world, for recreation and amusement; steaming onward with 2 or 300 people at the rate of 16 miles an hour; one can scarcely enjoy a reposing nap ere he awakes at the end of the voyage. The well known skill and experience of the commanders on this line, preclude all apprehension of the awful disasters which have so frequently occurred in other places. Who, since the days of Columbus, more than Robert Fulton, has conferred wealth and benefit on the world of mankind? Where is the genius to be found, bold enough to predict the incalculable results yet to be derived from that all powerful, space-annihilating, labor-saving agent, expansive steam? At New York, I embarked on board the North America, a still more formidable and splendid vessel, accompanied by my respected friend Dr Hosack, bound to his noble residence at Hyde Park. Soon after leaving the wharf we passed on the left Hoboken; a short distance above are the romantic and beautiful hills called Weehawken, three miles from New York. Here occurred the tragical fate of the illustrious Hamilton, and this spot has obtained a reckless notoriety as the resort of duellists to adjust their misconceived points of honor. At Weehawken, on the western margin of the Hudson, commences a very singular and stupendous range of trap rock, called the Palisades. This range extends about 22 miles, some parts of which rise to 20 and others to 550 feet in height, presenting an almost perpendicular surface. Seven miles from the city, on a beautiful and commanding site on the east side, stands conspicuous, that noble edifice, the New York Lunatic, or Bloomingdale Asylum, erected a few years since. It is a splendid fabric of hewn freestone, and was the favorite object of that philanthropist the late Thomas Eddy, Esq. The ridge of high land which extends across York Island is called Harlaem heights, well remembered for a line of fortifications in the early part of the revolutionary war. Fort Lee, on the west side, is 300 feet above the level of the water, and was evacuated in 1776, after the fall of Fort Washington, erected on the summit of a high hill on the east side, 12 miles from the city. The fate of this fort falling into the hands of the Hessians in 1776, together with 2,600 men was among the first and most appalling

disasters of the war. We passed, October 2d, in distant view of Tarrytown, on the east side, the place where was captured the lamented Andre, and Tappan on the west, where I witnessed the execution of that unfortunate officer on the 2d October, 1780, precisely fifty years since;—an interesting retrospection! Sing Sing, or Mount Pleasant, is on the east side, 34 miles from the city. This is a noted place, where the bones of thousands of our unfortunate prisoners have been mouldering since the American war. The new state prison now located on the bank of the river makes a conspicuous and noble appearance. 'It is built of hewn white stone, quarried on the premises. The whole work was performed by the convicts. Its dimensions are 44 by 480 feet; it has a double row of cells built back to back, four tiers high, and 200 in each tier; making in all 800 cells. The average number of convicts here is 550. The discipline is that of the Auburn prison supposed to be the best now in use. The next object of interesting reminiscence is Stony Point, on the west side 40 miles from New York. This is a bold rough promontory on the summit of which a light house is now erected. It was a formidable fortification, wrested from the British by assantly the gallant general Wayne, July 16th, 1779.

Verplank's Point, opposite, was also the site of a fort, and a splendid mansion is now situated upon it, occupied by Mr Philip Verplank. Here commence the celebrated Highlands. The majestic river resembles a vast canal traversing a wild forest, its banks on each side for many miles exhibit a sublime spectacle of mountain based on mountains, precipitous crags, and huge rocks in wild confusion.

St. Anthony's Nose—This is a mountain on the east side, rising 1228 feet above the river, directly opposite old Fort Montgomery, from which may be seen the Catskill mountains, part of Connecticut, with a view down the Hudson extending to New Jersey and Harlaem heights, Long Island, &c. This mountain is called St Anthony's nose, erroneously supposed to be that which exhibits a profile of a human face, the name of which is derived according to Washington Irving, from the nose of Anthony Van Corlaer in early times.

West Point.—Of all situations on the Hudson, this is incomparably the most important, more celebrated in the history of our revolution than any other military post, and fraught with objects of peculiar interest at the present day. The venerable Fort Mifflin occupying a majestic and commanding situation; the pride and boast of our military chiefs, from which we were prepared to hurl engines of destruction on the assailing foe, and which was shorn of its strength by the vile traitor's hand, is now reduced to a mouldering pile of ruins. There is now at this noted place a hospital which is a fine stone edifice with a piazza in front and an extensive wing at each end. On a commanding eminence is a spacious hotel in a style of much elegance, the keeper of which, Mr Bispham, is famed for good cheer and obliging deportment. The United States Military Academy and all the buildings appertaining to that excellent establishment, exhibit a magnificent view. These consist of six brick buildings for the officers and professors, and the number of cadets is about 209 under the superintendence of the accomplished Lieut. Col. Thayer. This noble institution for the instruction of our youth in the important

sciences of engineering and tactics, reflects much honor on our government, and on our national character. In a conspicuous place on the point, is erected a handsome monument of fine hewn marble; the inscription on it is 'Kosciusko.' 'Erected by the corps of cadets, 1828.' Among the interesting recollections pertaining to West Point is Kosciusko's garden, situated in a deep rocky valley near the river, where in 1778, I was amused in viewing his curious water fountain, spouting jets and cascades. 'Clusters of lilacs are still growing which are said to have been planted by the Polish Patriot.' Col. Thaddeus Kosciusko was a gentleman of distinction in Poland, and a favorite of the king. But having eloped with a beautiful lady of high rank, they were overtaken in their flight by her father, who made a violent attempt to rescue his daughter. Kosciusko was reduced to the alternative of destroying the parent or of abandoning the object of his affections. His noble spirit disdaining the atrocious deed, he sheathed his sword; and soon after, having obtained permission of his sovereign to quit Poland, he resorted to America, where he resolved to exercise his gallantry in a new sphere of action. He served in the engineer department with the rank of colonel in our army. After or before the close of the war, Kosciusko returned to his native country, where he acted the part of a zealous patriot in heading the Poles against the Russians. He was severely wounded in battle, and died in Switzerland in 1817. A little below West Point, on the opposite side, is seen the small point from which the traitor Arnold took his flight and reached the British sloop of war Vulture in September, 1780. New Windsor—is on the west side, where is seen a low house formerly the domicile of Mr Ellison in whose family General Washington for some time resided. Mrs Ellison who performed many domestic offices for the commander in chief, is still living, and is the wife of Mr Bullis. Newburg, is on the west side. A quarter of a mile south of this village stands the old stone house in which Washington held his head quarters at the time when the celebrated anonymous 'Newburg letters' created so much excitement in the army, and so much distress to the commander in chief. Poughkeepsie—on the east side is a handsome and pleasant village containing two elegant hotels famed for their excellent accommodations.

Hyde Park, is on the east side, six miles above Poughkeepsie, and divides the distance pretty equally from New York to Albany. This pleasant village received its name from Dr John Bard's country residence, now in the possession of Dr David Hosack, and this is the extent of my present excursion. Landing at the dock on the premises, we were met by the Doctor's carriage and conveyed up a circuitous road about half a mile to the mansion. The approach is truly enchanting, the house a palace, the landscape a rural paradise, the respectable occupants distinguished for the kindest hospitality. Hyde Park estate was the country residence of Dr John Bard,* and it was the scene of his latter days. After him his son Dr Samuel Bard* erected a splendid house and made considerable improvements, while his son in law, Rev. Mr McNicker, erected a beautiful dwelling in the finest style of an English cottage.

*For a biographical sketch of the characters of these excellent men see, American Medical Biography.

From both these elegant seats the eye sweeps over the noble Hudson, which is nearly a mile in width, speckled at all times with the white spreading canvas, or the more formidable Fulton steamers. A richer prospect is not to be found, a more varied and fascinating view of picturesque scenery is scarcely to be imagined. The present proprietor, Dr David Hosack, has since the year 1794, been distinguished for assiduity and devotion to the practical duties of his profession, and fulfilling the office of teacher in various branches of medical science in the city of New York. Many of his works have been republished in foreign countries, and among the honors which he has received from the learned institutions of Europe, he has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and also of the Wernerian natural history Society of Edinburgh. His more recent work, the life of the late Governor Dewitt Clinton, with an account of the origin and progress of the great Erie Canal, has been received as a splendid production, justly delineating the character of his illustrious friend, and redounding to the fame and honor of the author. Dr Hosack sustained the office of president of the New York Historical Society for several years, and in May, 1824, was elected president of the New York Horticultural Society. He was the founder and proprietor of the Elgin Botanic Garden in 1801, the first and best in the United States, which has been purchased by the Legislature of that State for the purpose of completing a system of medical instruction. Although this eminent physician and philosopher has exchanged his professional labors during the summer months for the delightful scenes of rural and pastoral life, yet he retains a high sense of the importance of medical science, and the public is still to be benefited by his literary labors. He is well qualified as a practical agriculturist and horticulturist, having devoted much attention to the nature of soils and the principles of vegetable life when lecturing on botany and georgics. From the spirit displayed during the short period of 18 months in his system of improvements, it may be predicted that as an agriculturist, he will become no less eminent than in medical erudition.

He rises early, and soon repairs to the point where his presence is most required, allowing himself little relaxation either of mind or muscle. He never suffers his talent to be hid in a napkin, nor his wealth hoarded under a miser's key.

Please accept the respectful regards of your humble servant.

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, November, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR J. B. RUSSELL.—

SIR—In December last, I bought a lot of garden seeds at your Store; I then told you that you should hear from me on their account, whether satisfied or dissatisfied. I have now the pleasure to inform you that, with the exception of a box of seeds which I had several years ago, from those sent out by Wm Cobbett to this country, the seeds from you were the best I ever had, and their produce has proved conclusively that they had been raised from selected plants, and that care had been taken to prevent a mixture of kinds. Among others, I should mention as those which were peculiarly excellent, the Ruta Baga, the Large Cape Savoy and Low Dutch Cabbages, the Long Dutch Parsnip, Blood Beet, and White Portugal and Yel-

low Onions. The Parsnips and Beets were remarkably straight and free from fibrous roots; the Ruta Baga the finest I ever saw, excepting those only raised from the seed of Cobbett, above mentioned. I have selected 46 of the handsomest and largest of the Ruta Baga for seed, which after they were divested of the leaves weighed 442 lbs. one of the largest weighed 16 lbs. I mention these facts in justice to you, and for the benefit of those who are in want of seeds, that they may know where they can procure such as may be depended upon.

Though not immediately connected with agriculture, yet conclusive as to a fact highly interesting to it, whether the use of ardent spirits is necessary for laborers, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that this past season from the 25th of July to the 25th of October I was concerned in the execution of a contract for the making of 19 miles of the U. S. Military Road between Bangor and Houlton; that we had on an average about 40 men employed, about one half were our own countrymen, and the other half Irish; that our labor was of the hardest kind and most trying to the constitution, at least one third part of our men half leg deep in mud and water, digging drains; that we slept on the ground with only a few boughs under us, a blanket over us, with no other shelter than a camp, the roof of which was so leaky that after every rain we were compelled to hang our blankets out to dry; notwithstanding this mixture of our own countrymen and the Irish, who are thought not to accord, not a cross word was spoken in our camp. Notwithstanding the severity of the service to which we were exposed, only equal to six days of one man were lost by sickness, and both these facts are to be attributed to the fact, that not one drop of any ardent spirit was brought into our camp. After this, let no advocate of Rum say that it is necessary to keep out the cold or to ward off the effects of exposure to dampness and wet.

We shall be at work on the same road next year from the first of June to the last of September. We shall want as many hands as we had the past season; we will give them as much as they want to eat, Coffee and Tea three times a day, plenty of hard work, their cash when their work is done, but not one drop of Rum. Those who want to engage on these terms may apply to the subscriber at his camp on the Military Road between the Molmecs and the Fork of the Mattawamkeag.

CHARLES JARVIS.

Ellsworth, Me. Nov. 16, 1830.

VENUS' FLY TRAP.

Botanic name, *Dionea Muscipula*.
English name, *Venus' Fly Trap*.
French name, *Attrape Mouche*.

This strange American flower is one of the greatest wonders of the vegetable world.—There are many plants showing evitable signs of irritability and spontaneous motions, but few that decoy and ensnare insects so completely by acts emulating volition.

This wonderful plant is quite peculiar to America, and even confined to a very small range. It has only been found wild in the swamps of North Carolina, and seldom if ever out of that state. It is much admired and prized in all gardens, being rare, difficult to procure, cultivate and propagate. It must be kept in pots, always moist and surrounded by moss.

The leaves are radical, wedge shaped, and each has at the end a biloped appendage, surrounded by bristles. It is in those lobes that the power of moving resides. They can expand and shut or fold themselves. A kind of clammy exudation attracts small flies and winged insects, who come to sip it; but no sooner have they tickled the lobes by their feet, than the lobes shut and entangle the flies by their bristles, holding them fast, and never unfolding again until they are dead, and cease to irritate the leaves by their struggles to escape.

The flowers are white, forming a cluster of Corymbus, upon a leafless stem: they have five petals and ten stamina; therefore belong to Decandria, or the 10th class of Linnaeus. In a natural arrangement this plant is the type of the family of DIONIDIA.

It has received the generic name of DIONIA, which was one of the ancient names of Venus, and the specific name of MUSCIPULA, means fly catcher. Only one species is known, and no varieties are afforded. It is therefore an unique wonder.

It may be considered as a true emblem of CAUTION, teaching us to beware of deceitful attractions and the concealed snares of the world.—*Ohio Nat. Rep.*

Opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road.—According to our report, the speed of the car was, while he observed the time, at the rate of 18 or 19 miles an hour; but he was assured by Mr Stephenson that, when the interruption took place, the rate was 24 miles an hour, and at one time even 38!

This is unquestionably one of the greatest triumphs of Mechanical Science. It is the commencement of a new era in loco-motive. We may expect the construction of rail-ways on all the roads where the dense population would render the speculation profitable. Already the shares of this company are at a premium, which is the best proof of the general opinion as to the speculation.

Distant cities are now brought near to each other. The ranting call of the Poet to annihilate space and time, may almost be said to be realised. Before a citizen of London could proceed in one of those lumbering coaches which yet disgrace the streets of the metropolis, the stronghold of so many monopolies, to the west end of the town, a Liverpool merchant will have finished his journey to Manchester.

The power of man over the material world has been augmented within a few years in so extraordinary a manner, invention having succeeded rapidly to invention, that there has been generated a disposition to believe that the elements may be made available to man to a degree far beyond anything of which we have experienced. Had railroads along which carriages might proceed at the rate of 36 miles an hour been hinted at to Swift, he would certainly have deemed the speculation adapted to Laputa.—*Lon. Morn. Chron.*

Enormous Bones.—The skeleton of an animal, of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks since, at the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky. We have the following particulars from a friend, who received them from a gentleman who resides near the Lick:—

There are ten or twelve sets of tusks, from 4 to 12 feet long; the claws are 4 feet long 3 broad; the tusks were arranged in a circular order, as if by the hands of man; within the circle the bones were deposited, which, when placed together,

showed the animal to have been at least 25 feet high, and 60 feet long. The skull bone alone weighed 400 pounds. They were found by a Mr Finney, about 14 feet below the surface of the earth, who had refused \$5,000 for them. The skeleton is said to be complete, saving only one or two ribs.

When and how this animal existed, must baffle all speculation. The mammoth himself, so long the wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into comparative insignificance before this newly discovered prodigy. If carnivorous, a buffalo would scarcely serve him for a meal, and if granivorous trees must have been his tender herbage.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1830.

LEAVES FOR MANURE.

In our last, we gave some remarks on this subject, but the following in addition may, perhaps, prove useful. We are assured that great use is made of leaves for manure in some parts of Europe, and that farmers pay for the privilege of gathering them from public walks, shaded by trees, as well as from forests. Our excellent correspondent J. M. G. of Weston, Mass., in a communication, published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. vi, page 102, observed that the gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable arrangements: a cart with ladders fore and aft, and long slats of boards to go from ladder to ladder to secure the sides and stakes, is the best adapted carriage. The leaves should be raked into small heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square, should then be laid on the ground, and the small heaps be raked into it; when full a man ties the corners of the sheet, and hands it to a boy, who keeps on the cart and receives it; he unties the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while; in this way a load is soon obtained; and to the above tackling, some little brush may be added to the sides of the load to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves: but have found the above sheet to work easier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which make it easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn. Such a sheet will cost about one dollar.

‘In the use of leaves, hogs excel; for whether as a litter in the covered part of their sty, or whether thrown in moderate quantities in their yard, when mired, they soon work them, and secure them from the power of the wind; when used for littering cattle it is absolutely needful to work them with their dung. When the floor is cleared in the morning, the dung, urine and leaves, should be well worked and chopped together, with the shovel before they are thrown out on the heap; if it is not done, the wind will surely take hold, and disappointment ensue; when so mixed, they will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom any trace of them be seen in the fall, when potatoes are dug.’

Fattening Pigs on Coal.—Cunningham, in his *Two Years in New South Wales*, relates, ‘I had often heard it said among sailors that pigs would fatten on coals, and though I had observed them very fond of munching up the coals and cinders

that came in their way, still I conceived they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine than as food, till I was assured by a friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig being lost for several weeks in a vessel which he commanded, and it was at last found to have tumbled into the coal hole, and there lived all that period without a single morsel of anything to feed on but coals; on being dragged out it was found as plump and fat as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food. Another friend told me of a similar case, which came under his observation; and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve to show the wonderful facility which the stomachs of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, as a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen our surprise will decrease.’

Bishop's New Early Dwarf Prolific Pea.—Mr Jude Kimball of Lyndon, Vt. has cultivated this pea extensively the past summer. He considers it a most valuable variety, being very prolific, of the richest flavor, and continues in bearing a great length of time; one vine 12 ins. high produced 108 pods, two had 94 pods each, and many had from 50 to 70 pods each.—It seldom grows more than 10 to 14 inches in height, of course requires no sticks. It is but a few days later than the Early Washington Pea. It should be planted 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows, which its spreading habit require, and which answers better than when sown closer; hence it is obvious there will be a great saving of seed, as a quart of this will go as far as three quarts of other peas. It begins to blossom when three inches high. They should be planted every fortnight for a constant succession, and green peas may be obtained all the summer and autumn. From the nature of its growth, it appears well calculated to withstand the great heat of our summers.

Potatoes food for Horses.—To every 300 pounds of potatoes, washed and steamed, is added half a pint of salt, and occasionally a small portion of sulphur; this quantity will more than supply a horse kept at work constantly for six days. Horses thus fed will perform with the greatest ease, all the common labor of a farm, without hay or oats.—*English publication.*

The Bunker Hill Aurora recommends a convention of Military Officers, to devise measures for relief in the present Militia System. We doubt if they would do much towards relieving the onerous burdens of Privates, whose complaints have generally been overlooked in the thousand and one transformations of the militia system.

Two gentlemen of Liverpool, England, have subscribed liberally to the stock of the Virginia Rail Road, from Petersburg to Roanoke.

Hydrophobia.—Three cases of the cure of this formidable disease by friction with mercurial ointment one of them at 40 days after the bite, when slight symptoms of the disease, attended with Spasm, had become manifested, and described in the Bib. Univ. Mars. 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, November 20, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples.—From Mr Manning, the Conway apple and the Reinette d'Espagne. From Gen. Newhall, of Lynnfield, specimens of yellow and red apples.

Pears.—A St Germain, weighing 12½ oz., a fine specimen from J. B. Joy, Esq. of Boston. Chaumontelle, very fine, from Wm. Pratt, Esq. Both of these fruits, and especially the former, however perfectly fine and fair in cities and some highly favored situations near, are liable to blast notoriously in the vicinity of Boston. From Mr Downer, St Germain and the Chaumontelle of Cox, and the Iron Pear, weighing 16 oz. Presumed by the committee to be the ‘Black Pear of Worcester,’ of Langley's Pomona: also Winter Rousselette, of high musky flavor, but dry. From Mr Manning, Pears, name unknown, and the Spanish Bon Chretien. From Wm. Robert Prince, Esq. of the Linnean Botanic Garden, Prince's St Germain, fine and well deserving of cultivation; also a small pear, in a state of decay received by him from a French Nursery, for the Verte longue d'Automne, and not true; also Colmar Souverain, one of the new sorts of Van Mons, large and fine. This fruit has been noticed in the report of a former meeting.

Quinces.—Mr Prince sent also for exhibition specimens of French apple-shaped Quince, and and the Coignassier commun of France, or common French Quince. WM. KENRICK.

FLOWERS.

Chrysanthemums, grown in the open ground, from R. L. Emmons. Quilled Flame, Curled Lilac, Tasselled White, Golden Lotus, Large Lilac, for premium, and the following sorts for exhibition only. Changeable Buff, Paper White, Crimson, Pink, Lilac, and White, Semi-quilled White, Parks' small Yellow, Golden Yellow. From Nathaniel Davenport, Milton, the following Chrysanthemums for premium. Quilled Flame, Quilled Lilac, Quilled White, Golden Yellow, Golden Lotus, and Pink. A beautiful plant of Camellia Japonica, var. Double Striped, full of flowers and buds, was also exhibited by Mr Davenport.

Mr Cook's Address is now ready for delivery to members of the Society, at their Hall.

State Prison.—There are at present, 290 convicts in the prison in this town—who are confined in solitary cells in the night time and during meals. The whole cost of the new Prison—together with a new chapel and cookery, erected the past year—is \$31,000, including the labor of the convicts. The cost of the old prison, erected in 1804-5, was \$170,000. This is now used principally for a Warehouse. The new prison contains 300 cells.—*Charlestown Aurora.*

¶ The legislature of Vermont has repealed imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

Qui tam suit.—George J. Willis, vs. H. F. Sanders and L. Wilson, brought to recover a penalty incurred under the statute to prevent the making or setting up of lotteries, was tried before the county court of this county, which closed their session last week. The Jury found the respondents had incurred a penalty under the statute equal to the amount of the scheme, and accordingly returned a verdict for the complainant of \$402,660.—*Vermont Gazette.*

Rice was introduced into South Carolina in 1693 from the island of Madagascar. Thomas Smith went on board of a British vessel which touched at Sullivan's Island on her way to England. He received a small bag of seed from the Captain with directions for cultivating it, which he distributed among his neighbors. We believe that the culture of Rice in the Southern provinces was protected by the British government as early as 1740.

Morus Multicaulis, or New Chinese Mulberry.

About 50 young trees from 2 to 3 feet high, can be supplied of this most valuable variety, lately introduced to France from the Philippine Islands, and found to surpass all other kinds for silk worms. Price \$9 per dozen.

Also 14 other varieties, the most esteemed in France, Italy, and Turkey, for the silk culture, including the *Broad leaved leaved*, *Large oval leaved*, Count Dandolo's celebrated *Foglia dappia* and the *Tartarian*, particularly esteemed for its peculiarly hardy character, and which would probably support the winters of Lower Canada.

500 Madeira nut or Persian Walnut, 10 feet in height. Orders received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, by J. B. RUSSELL.

Grape Vines, &c.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, an extensive assortment of Grape Vines, of both American and European sorts at nursery prices, comprising all the standard varieties, now cultivated either in the open air or the Green House.

Also Yellow Locust, Scarlet and Sugar Maple, Honey Locust, Early Washington, Blue Imperial, and Bishop's New Early Dwarf Prolific Peas, of this year's growth.

Patent Door Springs.

Burwell's superior article of Door Springs, on an entirely new construction, which have been most highly approved of wherever used, are now offered for sale by J. R. Newell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

N. B. Mr Smallidge is now in the city and will personally attend to the setting of them during the few days he may remain. Nov. 26.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, are requested to meet at the Exchange Coffee House on Saturday, 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting upon and adopting measures relative to the procuring a suitable room for the future meetings of the Society. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

ROBERT L. EMMONS,
Recording Secretary.

Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving Articles.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store No. 52 North Market Street, Prime Double and Single distilled Rose Water and Peach Water from Downer's garden; price of the double distilled 50 cts per bottle—Single distilled 31 cts Peach water 31 cts.

Also fresh Pulverized Sweet and Pot Herbs, from the Shakers at Harvard, packed in tin canisters, viz. Sweet Majorum 37½ cts. per canister—Summer Savory 25 cts. Thyme 33 cts.—Sage 17 cts.—Tomato Mustard 50 cts. per bottle—Tomato Ketchup 33 cts.

Improved Vegetable Steamers.

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, Improved Vegetable Steamers for cooking all kinds of vegetables, particularly Potatoes. They are of cast iron, of convenient size for every day use, and it is thought that any family who has once used them, and noticed the superior manner in which Potatoes are cooked in them, would consider them an indispensable article—they are of two sizes, price of the smallest 75 cts, the largest \$1.12½ cts.

White Mustard Seed wanted.

The subscriber at the New England Seed Store, 52 North Market, Boston, is in want of White Mustard Seed, of American growth, to be well cleaned, free from must, dirt, or imperfect seed, for which he will pay 20 per cent per bushel more than the wholesale market price for European White Mustard Seed. J. B. RUSSELL.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the city of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully informed that a register is kept at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages and residences of such boys, of good character, (generally orphans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Rev. Dr Tuckerman, general Missionary to the poor in this city. Any information will be given gratis at the Seed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston.

31.

Nov. 26.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

31.

Nov. 26.

Premium Butter.

The competitors for the premium intended to be awarded on the 2d day of December next, are notified that the Committee have been obliged to postpone the examination till FRIDAY the 3d, in consequence of the 2d having been appointed as a day of public Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

Per order of the Committee.

Nov 26.

BENJ. GUILD.

Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street,

A Treatise on the Vine; embracing its History from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred Foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the Establishment, Culture, and Management of Vineyards.

'The Vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots,
Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south.
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.'

By WM. ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden. 1 vol. octavo, 335 pages. Price \$1.50. Oct. 29.

New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831.

Just published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor of the Astronomical part of the American Almanac.

This Almanac contains the usual miscellaneous and agricultural articles—a list of the civil officers of the United States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies—a chronicle of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830—a complete Calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England—the Sun's declination, &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among the agricultural articles, are a description of Mr Phinney's Improved Roller, with a drawing; and a drawing and description of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chandler's farm, in Lexington.

Price \$6.00 per groce—62½ cts per dozen. Oct. 1.

Rees' Cyclopaedia,

American edition, revised, corrected, enlarged and adapted to the United States, in 47 volumes, quarto, including a large atlas, and 5 volumes of plates. This valuable work, the labor of 20 years, is illustrated by *eleven hundred and fifty engravings*, by the most distinguished artists. (There are 43 plates upon agriculture alone, containing 394 figures; upon Natural History, including Botany, the number of plates exceeds 260.) The original cost of this work in boards was \$470, and will now be sold in elegant Russia half binding *very low*, if applied for soon. Apply (post paid) at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Nov. 10, 1830. 31

Sheep for Sale.

On hand and for sale 2000 fine woolled sheep of various grades from half to full blooded Merinos. Among them are about 500 Wethers and fat Ewes. 1250 Stock Ewes, (a desirable lot for persons wishing to obtain a flock,) and 250 lambs. The above will be sold on accommodating terms and in lots to suit purchasers on application to the subscriber in Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass.

CYRUS FORD.

Cummington, Nov. 4, 1830.

31.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 25	1 50
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton.	117 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	127 50
BEANS, white,	bushel.	96	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	13	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	5	7
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 75	5 87
Genesee,	"	5 62	5 87
Rye, best,	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	64	66
Rye,	"	68	70
Barley,	"	58	60
Oats,	"	36	38
HAY,	cwt.	1 60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	12 00	12 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	2 00	14 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	12 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	12 50	13 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	2 75	13 75
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	"	3 00
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	35	38
Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	50	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	30	35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	62	67
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	57
Merino, half blood,	"	47	50
Merino, quarter,	"	37	40
Native, washed,	"	36	38
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	52	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	40	42
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	"	45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	7	9
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	8
whole hogs,	"	6	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	10	11
BUTTER, Reg and tub,	"	12	16
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	13	20
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	"	70
Indian, retail,	"	"	80
POTATOES,	"	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET.—Prices at Faneuil Hall Market.—Cranberries, 1.25 1.50 per bushel—Potatoes, (raised in this vicinity) 20 to 30 cts. per bushel; (Eastern, from the coasts, 20 to 25 cts.)—Cabbages, 37½ cts. per dozen—Cauliflowers, 6 to 19 cts. per head—Sweet Potatoes, 75 per bushel—Chestnuts, 1.75 per bushel—Shagbarks, 1.50 per bushel—Onions, 1.25 per barrel—Winter Crookneck Squashes, 1.00 per 100 lbs—Small Canada Squashes, 1.50 per 100 lbs.—French Turnips, 37½—Carrots, 50 cts.—Quinces, 2.00 per bushel. The market is also constantly well supplied with Radishes, Lettuces, &c, though out of season.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Nov. 22.

At market, this day, 3009 Cattle, 7270 Sheep, and 90 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle from \$3 25 to 4 37½; a few extra Cattle were taken at 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle dull; very few sales effected; the barrellers have had as many as they could conveniently turn their hands to of late, and appear to have already purchased nearly or quite their supply: lots were offered at the former prices, but refused—a falling off of nearly 17 cts. the hundred, say for Mess 3.33 a 3.42; No. 1, 2, \$4 a 2.92.

Sheep.—Sales not so quick as usual, probably in consequence of the weather, and we were of opinion that former prices were hardly supported: we noticed one lot of several hundred taken at 1.00; also lots at 1.25, 1.33, and 1.37½; a lot of about 500 at 1.40; lots at 1.50, 1.62, 1.88, and 2.00; and one lot of 80 wethers at 2.50.

Swine.—Scarce, and in better demand than barrelling cattle; buyers are not yet fully supplied; a small advance was effected on those retailed, say 4½ for Sows, and 5½ for Barrows.—Patriot.

THE COTTAGE CONTRAST.

Nulla est sincera voluptas
Solicitemque aliquid letis intervient.

HAD I the least of little farms,
A chatty wife to bless my arms,
A chubby child to fri-k and play,
To sleep all night and romp all day,
A snug thatched house, though small, yet warm,
A dog to bark in case of harm,
A sturdy horse, a good fat cow,
The last to milk, the first to plough,
A fine fat pig, a pleasing book,
An honest friend, a babbling brook,
A distant church its chimes to ring,
A neighboring wood for birds to sing,
A garden gay, a swarm of bees,
A dabbling duck, some gabbling geese,
A cackling hen, a crowing cock,
A cask of ale, a kitchen clock,—
Had I but these, then, free from cares,
I'd laugh, and sing, and say my prayers;
Happy to live, content to die,
What prince more truly blest than I?

Then grant, kind Fortune, if you please,
I may be gratified with these;
Man wants but little more, I guess,
Nor should he be content with less.
Unhappy man! 'tis sad to see
Thy various turns of destiny!
'Twixt good and ill forever lost,
From pleasure still to misery tost;
Through life's dark Wilderness we grope,
Depressed by fear, revived by hope;
Still poring o'er the text we look,
Till Death steps in and shuts the book.
Thrice blest, indeed, had mortals been,
If friends forever might remain;
If kindred kind and parents dear
Did multiply from year to year;
The old remain the young increase,
In circling harmony and peace.

The lots of man two pitchers fill;
One holds the good, and one the ill.
No mortal yet could ever drain
The cup of pleasure free from pain;
Nor ever pain fill up the measure
Without some core-ponding pleasure—
The wisest seem content to quaff
A mixture fair of half and half.

As precious gems, opaque and dark,
Condensed retain their native spark,
Till science points the artful way
To liberate the slumbering ray,
Then, sparkling o'er some sordid foil,
Its beaming splendors gaily smile;
So to comparison we owe
One half our sense of weal and woe.
Thus sun and rain, thus hopes and fears,
Alternate fill the circling years;
Thus youth and age, thus strength, disease,
With smiles and tears, and toils and ease
Together mixed, combine, compound,
Connect and fill the mortal round;
And on their systematic strife
Depends the balanced beam of life.
Content and health, two standing dishes,
Compose the best of human wishes.
This happy medium understood
Leads in its train each earthly good;
For sweet content, wherever she goes,
Brings peace of mind and sound repose,
And health attends on every station,
With exercise and moderation;
And blest are those that early find
This equal balance of the mind,
Nor high, nor low, nor rich, nor poor,
In worth and innocence secure!

But wit, 'tis said when best is brief:
'T is very true—so turn the leaf.
Now we'll proceed the scene to vary,
To view my life when quite contrary.

My barking dog begins to bite;
My chubby child cries all the night;
My sturdy horse has got the glanders;
The fox devours my geese and ganders;
My fine fat pig has got the measles;
My hens are worried by the weasles;
The ducks destroy my gar'en seeds,
And all my flowers are choked with weeds;

My cackling cock forgets to crow;
My kitchen clock forgets to go;
Incessant rains drown all my wheat;
My honest friend turns out a cheat;
My chatty wife begins to rail;
The thunder sou's my cask of ale;
My cow, unconscious, gravely stalks
And ——— along my gravel walks;
My pig, to scratch his measly rump,
Mistakes my beehive for a stump,
And when the indignant realm rebels,
Continues ——— in their cells;
The jarring screams of birds attest
Some truant schoolboy robs their nest;
My distant chimes nocturnal toll
A requiem to some rustic soul;
My snug thatched house, oh! sad to tell,
Instead of home, is grown a hell;
And discord dire and worse alarms
Assail the worst of wretched farms.
Despair ensues, and mental ease
And health give place to slow disease;
Condemned to live, afraid to die,
What mortal half so cursed as I!

Like learned judge, with serious face,
The moral now sums up the case,
And calls on wisdom to decide
From counsel heard on either side.
Wisdom attends, but first with awe
Adjusts his wig, then gives the law;
Let Reason early take the rein,
And over Sense its sway maintain;
For, if too close your joys you cluster,
You'll find they'll lose their wonted lustre,
Leaving behind the sad remains
Of galling grief and endless pains.

R. T.
Columbian Centinel.

'THE WAR IN THE JERSEYS.'

From various accounts it appears that the warfare between the friends and foes of *distilled spirits* is carried on in a *spirited* manner in New Jersey. One light skirmish is reported of rather an amusing character. Several knights of the punchon: who had been annoyed by a cold water company, conceived the design of making their favorite beverage the weapon of its own defence. Thinking the artillery as irresistible by others as by themselves, they actually invaded the dwelling of one of their principal antagonists, a clergyman, with a barrel of rum. This piece of ordnance was planted in the front of the door, and a deputation sent in for his surrender. A barrel of rum, they thought, was certainly a present, which even a preacher of righteousness and temperance could not refuse. In this they were not deceived. It was most politely accepted, and with many thanks. The deputation eyed each other with significant gratulation. The fortress was gained. But, alas! the triumph of the wicked is short. What was their astonishment when the clergyman continued, 'Here, Thomas, bring the axe.' 'Twas a word and a blow. In went the barrel head, and out gushed the rum. The victory was on the other side, and the clergyman declared his door-yard a depository for all the rum in the country, free of storage, and axes furnished to boot. *Spirit of Monmouth and Trenton!* If the Jerseymen go on at this rate the victory will be theirs, without blood shed, though not without rum shed; and though 'distilled spirits' should be poured on to 'the land' instead of being 'banished from it,' we are not certain that we should find fault with this mode of warfare if the soil does not suffer.—
Genius of Temperance.

PERFECTION.—To arrive at perfection, a man should have very sincere friends, or inveterate enemies; because he would be made sensible of his good or ill conduct, either by the censures of the one, or the admonitions of the other.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.
June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponteau—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work).—Price 25 cents.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, two Apprentices. Those from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 29.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. [P] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HON. JESSE BULL.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Haltus, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1830.

NO. 20.

AGRICULTURE.

The following interesting communication is from an intelligent gentleman in Ohio, from whose pen we hope frequently to receive assistance.

Poland, Trumbull County, Ohio, Nov. 10th, 1830.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN ESQ.—

SIR—A few days since I accidentally met with several volumes of the New England Farmer, with which I was so much pleased, that I wish to become a subscriber. I have enclosed a three dollar bill, which you will place to my credit, and if it be in your power to send me all the back numbers, will commence my subscription with the beginning of the 9th volume.

The information, contained in your publication, on the subject of the diseases of fruit trees, is becoming highly important in this section of the country. For a number of years, after its first settlement, the late spring-frosts frequently destroyed the young fruit, but the trees remained healthy, and exempt from the depredation of insects. More recently, as the forests have become cleared up, no inconvenience is felt from the frosts, but the curculio, rose-bug, and blight have appeared, and are far more injurious.

The curculio has destroyed most of the plums or the last ten years; and attacked the apples and forelle cherries for the first time, during the last season.

In the month of July, I visited the beautiful settlement of Mr Rapp, at Economy, on the bank of the Ohio, 14 miles below Pittsburgh, and was highly gratified to see his numerous Plum and Prune trees loaded with fruit, uninjured by the insect. The senior Mr Rapp informed me, that while his trees were in bloom, his gardener placed around the body of them, a few inches above the ground, two pieces of boards, of suitable size, say six inches by twelve, out of which, a semi-circular portion had been cut, so that when fitted together, around the tree, they would completely invest the body. These were confined together by two narrow battens, secured with screws, on the under surface. On the upper surface, a circular channel was cut, half an inch deep, and one inch wide, so as to surround the tree. The joints between the two boards, where crossed by this channel, were closed with putty, and any vacancies between the boards and the tree carefully stopped with clay mortar. The circular channel is then filled with tar, and presents an effectual barrier to the progress of the insects. Some attention is required, to see that the tar does not leak out or become hardened.

A few of the insects, notwithstanding this precaution, will find means to pass, and will injure some of the fruit which will drop prematurely. It is immediately picked up and committed to the fire.

A plum tree, belonging to one of my neighbors, produced a great abundance of fine fruit this season. He informed me that for several years, all the plums dropped before they ripened; that last year, being confined to his home, by ill health, he daily watched their progress, and when about the size of a pea, he discovered an insect in the act of puncturing them. He selected one tree, in which he built a fire, with a quantity of re-

fuse chips and damp shavings, which were renewed, so as to keep up a constant smoke, for a week or more, till all the insects disappeared. No other cause could be assigned why this tree matured more than a bushel of fruit, while those contiguous to it, entirely failed, though they blossomed and set equally full.

The blight appeared in this country about twelve years since, and having destroyed most of the pear trees, is now showing itself in the Quince bush, the cultivated Apple tree, and in a few instances in the thorn and native crab Apple. Its origin is imputed to as many different causes, by the people in this vicinity, as it is by the correspondents of your Journal, and I do not know that I can give you any facts that will throw more light upon the subject. In answer to such as believe it to be the effect of too high cultivation and overbearing of fruit, I would state, that I have lost a number of fine young pear trees in a moderately rich soil, some of which were seedlings and others engrafted, but none had ever produced fruit; and to such as believe it to be a stroke of the sun, I would observe that many trees first showed the disease three years since, during a long period of cloudy weather, when the sun did not shine for more than a week.

If like causes produce like effects, why did not overbearing of fruit, too high cultivation, or the depression of the sun destroy fruit trees in former times?

The largest pear tree with which I am acquainted in the state of Ohio, is about eighteen inches in diameter, and is growing in the county of Columbiana. It is surrounded with from six to eight cart loads of stone, among which the cinders from a blacksmith's shop have been thrown for the last ten years. The tree is very productive, and free from the blight, while those in that vicinity have died. Its owner a German, considers its preservation owing to the stones and cinders.

I have seen the experiment tried on trees already diseased, but without a favorable effect.

The Rose Bug was a stranger to this part of the country until three years since, and I believe at this time has never been seen west of this, while it has been very abundant to the east, in the state of Pennsylvania, where during the last season, it directed its attacks principally upon the sassafras, and the rose.

The Bee Moth was unknown here, except by report, until the last summer, when it began its depredations upon the late and weak swarms, and destroyed many of them.

Very respectfully yours.

JARED P. KIRTLAND.

SUN-FLOWER SEED OIL.

It has been often said, and truly too, that 'this country has a resource for everything, within herself.' Our territory exposes some surface to every climate, and those foreign productions which we have not already succeeded in acclimating, our citizens are daily and successfully exercising themselves in finding substitutes for.

In this pursuit, our enterprising citizen, Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. has rendered himself prominent by his success in the culture and expression of the

Oil of Sun flowers. It has we believe often been spoken of, but to our knowledge, no one has yet been so successful in extracting oil of the first quality, as Mr Barnitz has; which is owing to some improvements which he has invented, and we believe for his own safety, and not from any desire of profit, has patented.

The uses of this oil are various. Mr Barnitz informs us that he has tried many experiments, to ascertain to what purposes it may be applied. For painting, it answers as well as Linseed oil; for burning, it is equal to the best winter strained Spermi; and for culinary purposes it is pronounced quite as agreeable as the Olive oil. We have, it is true, seen some burning with which fault might be found, but we would remark, that almost as much skill and care is required in the use of oil for lights, as of coal for fires; beside which, any new article, except it be a new face, is always received with caution, and prejudices are easily and often excited, before a fair trial is given. We have ourselves seen it burning at Mr B.'s, and were much pleased with the brilliancy and clearness of the light.

It answers as a cathartic when taken in sufficient quantities, and from the hull or husks of the seed it is said, a good ink may be prepared, while the dried stalks furnish simple kindling for the morning fires.

The culture and manufacture of this truly valuable article, are both cheap and simple. Mr B. is very willing to furnish information to any gentleman who is disposed to experiment. On an acre of good land, about 60 to 70 bushels of seed may be raised, which is worth about 60 cts. per bushel. The single headed is preferred, as being most productive. It is cultivated precisely like corn, and any one who will plant a row in his cornfield, will at once learn the capabilities of his soil and the mode of culture.

Establishment of a Model Farm in Greece.—

The government has founded an establishment from which important results may be expected, in favor of a country afflicted with the ravages of war and still more perhaps by the idle and military habits which have resulted from them. Gregory Palaiologus, one of the young Greeks, who has pursued a course of agricultural studies at the institution of Roville in France, has returned to his country, in order to devote his knowledge, perfected by the management of a large agricultural establishment which had been confided to him in Corsica, to the benefit of his country. He embarked with a considerable provision of implements, seeds, &c, supplied by the committee at Paris. Capo D'Istria has placed at his disposal a national domain situated between the village of Dalmanara, and the ruins of the ancient Tyrinthus, for the purpose of a model farm. His first care will be the sowing of the grain brought with him, the creation of a nursery, and the tillage of the ground by instruments unknown in that country. Prospects of extensive benefit attach themselves to the institution of Palaiologus. It must become a focus of light, which will distribute throughout Greece the knowledge requisite to the successful cultivation of a soil so long watered with human blood. But many years must still elapse before this desira-

ble object can be completed. Europe, in delivering Greece has not finished its work. Enriched by the arts of peace, is it not our duty to devote a portion of what they have furnished us to enable our brethren of the east to enjoy its benefits?—*Rev. Encyc. Mars. 1830.*

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

By the Rev. Adam Clarke, L. L. D. F. A. S.

From my earliest childhood I was bred up on a little farm, which I was taught to care for, and cultivate ever since I was able to spring the rattle, use the whip, manage the sickle, or handle the spade; and as I found that much of our success depended on a proper knowledge and management of the weather, I was led to study it ever since I was eight years of age. I believe *Meteorology* is a natural science, and one of the first that is studied; and that every child in the country makes, untaught, some progress in it: at least so it was with me. I had actually learned, by silent observation, to form good conjectures concerning the coming weather, and, on this head, to teach wisdom among those who were perfect, especially among such as had not been obliged like me to watch earnestly, that what was so necessary to the family support, should not be spoiled by the weather before it was housed.—Many a time, even in tender youth, have I watched the heavens with anxiety, examined the different appearances of the morning and evening sun, the phases of the moon, the scintillation of the stars, the course and color of the clouds, the flight of the crow and the swallow, the gambols of the colt, the fluttering of the ducks, and the loud screams of the seamew—not forgetting even the hue and croaking of the frog. From the little knowledge I had derived from close observation, I often ventured to direct our agricultural operations in reference to the coming days, and was seldom much mistaken in my reckoning. When I thought I had a pretty good stock of knowledge and experience in this way, I ventured to give counsel to my neighbors. For my kindness, or perhaps officiousness on this head, I met one day with a mortifying rebuff. I was about ten years of age; it was harvest time, and 'what sort of a day tomorrow would be,' was the subject of conversation. To a very intelligent gentleman who was present, I stated in opposition to his own opinion, 'Mr P. to-morrow will be a *foul day*.'—To which he answered, 'Adam, how can you tell?' I answered, without giving the rule on which my prognostication was founded, 'O Sir, I know it will be so.' 'You know! how should you know?' 'Why, Sir, I pleasantly replied, 'because I am *weatherwise*.' 'Yes,' said he, 'or otherwise.' The next day, however, proved that my augury was well drawn.

About twenty years ago, a Table, purporting to be the work of the late Dr Herschel, was variously published, professing to form prognostics of the weather, by the times of the change, full and quarters of the moon. I have carefully consulted this Table for several years, and was amazed at its general accuracy:—for though long, as you have seen, engaged in the study of the weather, I never thought that any rules could be devised liable to so few exceptions. I have made a little alteration in the arrangements, illustrated it with further observations, and have sent it that you

may insert it in the Magazine, as it has hitherto been confined generally to a few Almanacs.

A TABLE for foretelling the weather through all the Lunations of each year forever.

This table and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth; and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

MOON.	TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon—the first Quarter—the Full Moon—or the last quarter happens.	Between midnight and two in the morning.	Fair.	hand frost unless the wind be S. or W.
	2 and 4 morning.	cold with frequent showers.	snow and stormy.
	4 and 6	rain.	rain.
	6 and 8	wind and rain.	stormy.
	8 and 10	changeable.	cold rain, if wind W.; snow if E.
	10 and 12	frequent showers.	cold & high wind.
	At 12 o'clock at noon and two P. M.	very rainy.	snow or rain.
	Between 2 and 4 afternoon.	changeable.	fair and mild.
	4 and 6	fair.	fair.
	6 and 8	fair if wind N. W.	fair and frosty if wind N. or N. E.
	8 and 10	rainy if S. or S. W.	rain or soft S. or S. W.
	10 and midnight.	ditto.	ditto.
	fair.	fair and frosty.	

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The nearer the time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full and Last Quarter, are to MIDNIGHT, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to MIDNIGHT, or NOON, the phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's Change,—First Quarter,—Full,—and Last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the WIND, as it is noted in the Table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring; yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. With this precaution he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the Table.

It is said that the late Dr Darwin, having made an appointment to take a country jaunt with some friends on the ensuing day, but perceiving that the weather would be unfavorable, sent as an excuse for not keeping his promise, a poetical epistle containing an enumeration of most of the signs of approaching ill weather.—I have enlarged these by adding several new ones, and remodelling others; and subjoin it as very useful, and a thing easy to be remembered.

SIGNS OF APPROACHING FOUL WEATHER.

The hollow winds begin to blow;
The clouds look black, the glass is low;
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep;
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed;
The moon in halos hid her head.
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For see, a rainbow spans the sky.
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
Closed is the pink eyed pimpernell.
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
Old BETTY's joints are on the rack:
Her corns with shooting pains torment her,
And to her bed untimely sent her.
Loud quack the ducks, the sea fowl cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How restless are the snorting swine!
The busy flies disturb the kine.
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings.
The cricket too, how sharp he sings!
Pass on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
The smoke from chimneys right ascends;
Then spreading, back to earth it bends.
The wind unsteady veers around,
Or settling in the South is found.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
The glow worms, numerous, clear and bright,
Illumed the dewy hill last night.
At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays.
The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed.
The sky is green, the air is still;
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
The dog, so altered is his taste,
Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast.
Behold the rooks, how odd their flight,
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball.
The tender colts on back do lie,
Nor heed the traveller passing by.
In fiery red the sun doth rise,
Then wades through clouds to mount the skies.
'Twill surely rain, we see't with sorrow,
No working in the fields tomorrow.

Hoping that this paper will be of some use to country readers, I am, dear sir, yours truly,

ADAM CLARK

Preservation of iron from rust.—A mastic or varnishing for this purpose proposed by M. Zemi and sanctioned by the Societ  d'Encouragement, is as follows: eighty parts of pounded brick, passed through a Silk Sieve, are mixed with 20 part of litharge; the whole is then rubbed up by a muller with linseed oil so as to form a thick paste.

which may be diluted with Spirit of turpentine; before it is applied the iron should be well cleaned.

From an experience of two years, upon locks exposed to the air, and watered daily with Salt water, after being covered with two coats of this mastic, the good effects of it have been thoroughly proved.—*Bull. d'Encour. Jan. 1830.*

CROUP.

We are not going to present to our readers a new and sovereign remedy for the croup; one which never fails until it is tried, and then is found, at the particular juncture, to be utterly inert or prejudicial. We leave discoveries of this nature to almanacs, and books on popular medicine. Our design at this time is to call the attention of mothers to the means of prevention, which they have in their own power. But first, let us ask them—for however preposterous the question may seem, the conduct of many of them justifies it—When a child is nearly suffocated or actually dead from croup, does the mother derive consolation in her alarm and grief, by reflecting that the dear little one has been always dressed in the latest fashion, with very full and short sleeves, and low breast? She may, in reply, accuse us of sporting with her feelings—well then, we take the liberty of telling her, that she trifles with them herself, and endangers, if she does not actually sacrifice the life of her child, by laying bare its little bosom and shoulders, which are among the most sensitive parts of the skin. And what is the reason of this exposure? None. What the excuse? Because the little dear looks so well in this dress; that is, in fact, because it is made to look like a diminutive woman, a new variety of the species; neither child or adult; neither natural or graceful. Some assign a better motive, viz: in order to accustom the child to resist the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the seasons.—The intention, though good, is not adapted to the variable climate of this country; and its adoption, the rest of the body being at the same time covered with warm clothing, renders the chest more susceptible of injury. Inflammatory diseases do unquestionably often arise from this exposure, which might be avoided even by a slight covering of muslin. Lentin, a celebrated German physician, as well as many of our own countrymen, are of opinion that croup is not unfrequently thus produced. These remarks of an English writer, are strictly applicable to our climate and its inhabitants.—*Journal of Health.*

RUINED BY HARD STUDY.

The history of very many of our students might be briefly told. A lad is sent to college, and after a few months he returns, pale, emaciated, and puny. Immediately a general lamentation is raised among the circle of friends, that the dear youth is ruining himself with *hard study*. It is high time that both friends and the public should be disabused on this subject. The truth is, in most cases, hard study has had little or nothing to do with the business. He may have studied well or he may not; but this is not the ground of the difficulty. He has indulged his youthful appetite, without regard to even the common rules of discretion. At the same time, he has indulged in indolent habits, neglecting exercise, or taking it so irregularly as to do him more hurt than good. And very possibly, too, he may have learned the very gentlemanly habits of drinking wine, if nothing worse, and smoking, chewing, and snuffing tobacco. And no wonder he looks pale. Meanwhile there is something so pleasant to the

ears of a young student in the report that he is ruining himself by *hard study*, that he feels almost willing to endure his sufferings; and as he looks in the glass, he thinks he can discern in his pale features, plain indications of future greatness. Whereas, if he would learn to read aright, he would only discern indications of present imbecility, and future worthlessness. Only convince the young gentleman, that it will not be fatal to his scholastic dignity to *bestir* himself a little, and live and act like other people, and at the same time put a little restraint upon his gluttonous propensities, and the blush of health, and strength of limb, will soon return; and with them will return that energy of mind which will qualify him to study to some purpose.—*Christian Mirror.*

Cobbett's Corn.—Cobbett's Corn is this year a complete failure, even worse in gardens than it was last year upon farms, none ripened in the fields; but in gardens in favorable situations some was saved which looked perfect, but when sown this spring, has not vegetated, to the full amount of three fourths of seed.—*London paper.*

March of Intelligence.—This is truly the march of intelligence. The following is an extract from a Liverpool paper:

It is said that a new telegraphic system is about to be established in France, which will be at the service of the public, like the post office. The results will be most important to the commercial world; for it is calculated that a despatch containing several lines, which would traverse a distance of one hundred leagues in a few moments, would cost but 20 francs. M. Ferrier de Druignan, the inventor of this new system, proposes shortly to organise a line of telegraphs from Paris to Havre. Several experiments have been already made, in the presence of persons appointed by the government, and they are said to afford every prospect of the success of the plan.

MISERIES OF A RICH MAN.

Who is dogged in the streets and knocked down at midnight? The rich man. Whose house is broken into by robbers? The rich man's. Who has his pockets cut out, and his coats spoiled in a crowd? The rich man. Who is in doubt whether people are laughing at him, in their sleeves, when they are eating his dinner? The rich man. Who adds to his trouble by every story which he adds to his house? The rich man—for the higher he ascends, the colder is the atmosphere. A bank breaks, and who suffers? The rich stockholder and depositor. War blows his horn, and who trembles? Death approaches and who fears to look him in the face? Why, the rich man—and yet all the world envies the rich. Depend upon it the length of your face will always be proportioned to the length of your purse. If you live in a two-story house, be thankful, and not covet the loftier mansion of your neighbor. You but dishonor yourself, and insult your destiny, by fretting and repining.—*Morn. Cour.*

Itching Feet.—Among the minor evils to which the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains. The following specific is so simple and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part muriatic acid, mingled with seven parts water, with which the feet must

be well rubbed for a night or two before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but to prevent the farther progress of the chilblains.—The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.—*New Bedford Courier.*

Science in Madrid.—There are in the city of Madrid three distinct establishments for instruction in the Sciences. The first is the Museum of Natural Sciences, which is divided into two parts; the Museum, which contains a beautiful cabinet of natural history including one of the richest collections of minerals in the world. The Botanic Garden, containing a rich collection, among which is the Flora of Bogota, Santa Fé, &c. Second the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, including models of the various kinds of machinery, &c.

Two barns of Maj. A. Goodwin of S. Berwick, were burnt night of 18th, with 100 tons hay, several of barley, and six large oxen: loss \$2000 no insurance.

In Wake Co. N. C. a pumpkin weighing 86 lbs. and measuring 5 feet 2 inches round, was raised last season.

Chevalier de Rivafinoli, agent of a London Mining Co. has arrived in North Carolina with a number of Germans, and is making extensive arrangements for mining.

The Bath (Me.) Gazette is to be discontinued by the present publisher, who believes he can do better in other business, although with prompt payment, it would have given him a reasonable support.

Mr Bouvier, Philadelphia, has made 16 pieces of furniture, surpassing anything of the kind in the President's House. They were ordered by a lady in the West Indies or S. America, in the coffers of whose late husband, immense riches were found.

Militia officers in the Western part of New-York, are holding meetings to petition Congress to modify the Militia system.

The body of a man who fell from the steam-boat Ohio, Oct. 6, near Poughkeepsie, was found a few days after and decently interred at Milton, N.Y. is that of Mr. Thos. Harrison, of Yorkshire, Eng. in the employ of Admiral Coffin, and had charge of the celebrated horses, Serab, Barefoot, and Cleveland Bay. He is supposed to have fallen over when asleep.

Letters from France to some of the English editors seem to imply that the elements so suddenly quieted, still heave a little. A good many English travellers have hurried home, thinking it best to send before a squall.—These fears may be without foundation; they are founded on the restlessness of the republican party, impatient under a government that even bears the name of monarchy, and the malicious instigations of the old royalists, who try to foment faction, in order to answer their own wiposes.

It is said the age of salmon is marked by circles in the back-bone, as the age of trees is by the concentric rings in the heart; every year adds a circle.

Extraordinary speed of a Steam Carriage.—In the London Globe and Traveller of the 14th of Oct. is the following article taken from the Taunton Courier.

Unparalleled Steam Engine Trip.—Mr Stepenson, the proprietor of the Racket Engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Way, had this week decided in his favor a wager of one thousand guineas upon the speed of his Engine by traversing the distance between the two towns, (thirty two miles) in THIRTY THREE MINUTES—[or in other words, at more than 58 miles per hour.]

AN EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON.

LETTER II.

MR FESSENDEN—

DEAR SIR—The mansion house at Hyde Park is elevated about 200 feet above the surface of the river. With its two wings it presents a noble front of 136 feet, and is two stories above the basement. The centre or principal building, has a piazza on both fronts: the west front is open to the Hudson, and the east looks over a spacious, beautiful lawn towards the turnpike from New York to Albany. The hall, and several apartments above and below, are warmed by heated air from a coal furnace in the basement story. The south wing contains a rich and well selected library, consisting of 4 or 5000 vols. purchased at the expense of \$20,000. Here is to be found a collection of works in every branch of literature. In no private library is there a more complete collection of European and American periodical Journals; scarcely a production of merit of this description, but may be found in this collection, and the number is constantly increasing. The Dr has also in his hall and gallery, a valuable collection of paintings, by the first artists both ancient and modern. At a proper distance north from the house, is situated the coach house and stable, built of stone in a chaste style of Grecian simplicity, and is 61 feet in front by 40 deep. At an equal distance south, is to be seen the green house and hot house, a spacious edifice, constructed with great architectural taste and elegance, and well calculated for the preservation of the most tender exotics that require protection in our climate. It is composed of a centre and two wings, extending 110 feet in front and from 17 to 20 feet deep. One apartment is appropriated to a large collection of pines. Among the rich display of rare shrubs and plants, are the magnolia grandiflora, the splendid strelitzia, the fragrant farnesiana, and a beautiful tree of the Ficus elastica or Indian rubber, about 8 feet high, 5 years old. Contiguous to the green house is an extensive ornamental garden, in which is arranged in fine style, a beautiful variety of trees, shrubs and flowers; among which stands that glory of the forest, the magnolia glauca, bearing large white flowers, perfuming the atmosphere with a delightful fragrance. The forest trees which surround the domicile are identically the natives which are found in our forest; some of the oaks are a century in age, and all are large and so grouped and intermingled over the lawn, as to present at every step the most fantastic views that can attract the pencil of the artist. From the piazza, and from the bank on the west side of the house we have a charming view, extending to the opposite side of the river, of the blue summits of the Catskill mountains, and many gentlemen's seats, and cultivated farms. Whether indeed we direct the eye across the river, or glance over its surface north or south, we have a variegated landscape embracing the borders of the noble Hudson, from 20 to 40 miles in extent. In either direction the curling columns of smoke announce the approach of the Fulton arks, their decks covered with an assembled multitude, and impelled with astonishing speed, the bosom of the stream seeming to swell with pride as if conscious of the value of the burden it sustains. From the house, gravelled walks diverge and extend in opposite directions nearly half a mile, exhibiting a diversified scenery of hills and dales, now descending

a sloping declivity on the verge of a precipice, again ascending to a commanding plain, opening a scene of unrivalled beauty. At the termination of these romantic walks fanciful pavilions are erected, where visitors may contemplate a captivating display of nature's magnificence in these regions of wonder. From the turnpike road there are two gates of entrance into the premises, about half a mile from each other, and a porter's lodge is connected with each gate. The north lodge is 19 by 31 feet, with a portico projecting over the north and south fronts, each supported by 4 Grecian Doric columns. Two wings project from the sides, which serve as lodging rooms. This little building has been much and deservedly admired for its architectural beauty. The entrance gate is finished in a very neat and imposing style of architecture. Mr Thompson of New York, is the skilful architect employed in the construction of these buildings. The south lodge, connected with a neat gateway, with the improvements of the surrounding grounds, present a very picturesque appearance. This is the most commanding point from which to view advantageously the mansion, green house, stable, and out houses, which appear at considerable distance from each other in the extensive lawn. This avenue to the mansion is over a stone bridge, crossing a rapid stream precipitated from the milldams above, and falls in a cascade below. The winding of the road, the varied surface of the ground, the bridge, and the falling of the water, continually vary the prospect and render it a never tiring scene.

Agriculture.—Hyde Park estate consists of a tract of about 500 acres of excellent land, bordering on the Hudson one mile and half, and extending one mile back from the river; the turnpike from New York to Albany passing through the premises. The farm comprises every variety of soil and aspect, and has not been exhausted by cultivation. It is well wooded and supplied with numerous unceasing springs of pure water. A creek also meanders through the farm, furnishing falls well calculated for manufactories and mill seats, and being dammed at proper places, forms excellent pickerel and trout ponds. The 500 acres under culture yield large crops of hay and grain, and the soil is adapted to the production of every article of luxury and convenience which man can desire. Dr Hosack commences his labors with characteristic ardor, and evinces a fine taste for agricultural pursuits. His improvements are not only in the buildings he has erected, and the embellishments of the pleasure grounds, but in the more solid operations of the farm, as levelling hills and precipices, opening roads and avenues, erecting bridges and turning water courses. Many acres of rugged, hilly land hitherto deemed almost inaccessible to the plough or not worth the labor, have this season been subdued, the stones worked into wall and the soil sowed with rye.

Stock.—This consists of short horned Durham, Devonshire, Alderney and Helderness, all recently imported. His flock of sheep consisting of 600, are Merino, Saxon and Bakewell. Besides these, the Dr has lately imported the Welsh, so highly celebrated for its mutton. Having been careful to introduce the best breeds, he is no less attentive in preserving them unmixed, by which he renders an important service to other cultivators. In front of his house, on the lower bank of the river, he has a park stocked with deer, and at present

accompanied by 16 Saxon bucks and a pair of Surat goats. The buildings, comprising the farm yard, consists of barns, stables, low sheds, calf and sheep pens, cider house, having a cellar to contain 100 barrels, and wagon house forming the three sides of a hollow square of about 175 feet. The centre of the yard is dished out for the manure, over which is erected a covering in the form of an umbrella, about 40 feet diameter, to prevent evaporation, and serve as a temporary shelter for cattle and a roost for poultry, &c. The excavation is so contrived as to keep the yard dry, and no manure is wasted, the liquid part being conveyed by a covered drain into the kitchen garden, and nursery. The sheep yard is located between the barn and garden, and a spacious room is provided beneath the barn for the ewes and their young when their condition requires a shelter. The hog pens are admirably calculated for the accommodation of about 70 swine, and to keep the different breeds separate, having a cooking apparatus in the rear. The *farm house* stands a small distance from the farm yard and is well arranged for the purpose intended. The cellar is devoted to the purpose of a dairy, being floored with stone flagging and the windows wired to exclude flies. On entering the dairy I was struck with a view of a novel process of butter churning. This operation is performed by a single dog. The animal is placed on a horizontal wheel, the surface of which is covered with coarse cloth to receive his claws, he is tied by his neck, and by pawing with all his feet, the wheel turns under him and moves a crank and shaft connected with the churndash. The dog does not complain of his labor on the tread wheel, knowing that he is to be well fed as soon as the butter is produced, but he evidently appeared sheepish.

Apiary.—During my visit at Hyde Park, by request of Dr H. I superintended the construction of an apiary upon my improved plan. The house is 30 feet long and two tiers in height and will contain nearly 40 hives. The hives are furnished with two sliding boxes or drawers in the upper part, glazed in front, but shielded from light; they are withdrawn in the rear of the bives, and this affords the greatest facility for taking the honey without destroying the bees. The close house secures the hives from the ravages of the Bee-moth and from the weather, and may be opened occasionally for ventilation. It may with truth be asserted that this plant has been found by experience to possess advantages superior to any other. Dr H. is now in possession of a family of bees without stings which were sent to Dr Mitchell from Mexico. He keeps them in his green house that they may enjoy an atmosphere similar in temperature to that in their native climate. There is on the stream belonging to Dr H. the workshop of Mr Hale, the ingenious inventor of the patent rotary pump, which the inventor assured me will discharge 160 gallons a minute, and will elevate a column of water to the altitude of 300 feet, which he had engaged to perform for a gentleman in New York. The base of the machinery appears to consist of a circular box of brass, or other metal, furnished with fly valves, but no description from me can do justice to the subject. This pump may be applied to ships or fire engines. Dr H. has two of them in operation, at his green house and bathing room. On inspection I find that the

power is applied by turning a crank, and the water is forced out continuously. The principal part of this hydraulic machine is, I believe, original with Mr Hale, and I observed to him, 'you inventive geniuses are getting the world of mankind perfect, you leave nothing for posterity to do.'

I met at Hyde Park, Mr Bennet, an English gentleman, and an eminent landscape painter, who has been for some time engaged, in taking landscape views of some interesting objects. Had Basil Hall been so fortunate as to have visited Hyde Park, the grand display and the generous hospitality which he would have experienced, could not fail of reminding him of some of the noble seats in his own country, and of correcting his unjust prejudice against ours.

I was rejoiced while at Hyde Park to have an interview with an old friend and associate in the revolutionary army, General M. L. Having suspended our acquaintance for the last 50 years, and unapprised of each other's situation in life, this unexpected meeting was truly gratifying. General L. is one of the very few survivors of his military brethren, who possesses the means of sumptuous living and domestic enjoyments. His magnificent mansion is located on the banks of the Hudson, 4 miles above Hyde Park. The front towards the river is ornamented with a colonnade, a spacious and lofty piazza walled on three sides with Venetian blinds. From this there is a fine view of the Catskill mountains, in all their variety and magnificence, and an extensive landscape of variegated scenery peculiar to these regions. Here resides, during the summer months, the venerable patriarch, surrounded by objects of interesting reminiscence, of glorious achievements and tragical events, with which he was familiar in days which tried the souls of men. He presented at his bountiful board a numerous family, even to the 4th generation, and although his hair is gray, and his eyes dim, yet integrity of intellect is preserved, his war worn frame is erect, and an excellent spirit dwells within him.

Catskill mountains, are on the west side of the Hudson, about 110 miles above the city of New York. Of these celebrated mountains, I could enjoy only a distant view. They have become so much a fashionable resort, that a splendid hotel is erected on the summit, elevated 2214 feet above the river. This edifice is 140 feet in length and 1 story high, and cost the mountain association about \$22,000. It occupies a part of table rock, calculated to be 3000 feet above the water. At Catskill dock, stages are in readiness to take parties to the mountain house. The distance by the circuitous road is 13 miles, although in a direct line it is only 8, and is found to be a journey of hours in going and a little over two in returning. This site, it is said, commands the most extensive and romantic prospect in America; steam boats and other objects may be traced to the distance of nearly 70 miles by the naked eye. 'At first glance one would be led to believe with *weather Stocking*, that creation was all before him, and he is forced to admit that his wildest anticipations are more than realized. The view from table rock has been compared by those who have been both, to that from the summit of Vesuvius over the bay of Naples and the adjacent coast. Features they are unlike; but in character the same. From this lofty eminence all inequalities of surface are overlooked.' An accomplished tourist in New York who has recently visited the

mountain and placed her foot on the housetop, gave me a glowing description. 'The view from the summit is most delightful, but from the house top it is still more enchanting. I saw the rising sun in all his glory, and could not wonder that the Persians worship the sun. The highlands appeared like small elevations and the majestic river was narrowed to a ribbon.'

I have now detailed, perhaps too minutely, an account of the most interesting objects which engaged my attention during my excursion, and trust that my friend Dr H. will require no apology for the liberty I have taken with his domains and concerns.

I subscribe myself very respectfully,

Your very humble servant.

JAMES THACHER.

Cattle Show.—On the 11th ult. about 120 yoke of Working Cattle and Steers, were exhibited near the centre of Feeding Hills. Although there were no premiums offered, and only eleven days notice given, a large number of farmers were assembled, and a very laudable interest in the exhibition was manifested. Committees were appointed to examine the Cattle, and report on the six best pair of different ages. Among other advantages of the exhibition, it afforded a good opportunity for buying, selling, exchanging and mating; and it was resolved to have a similar exhibition annually, in the centre of the town of West-Springfield.—*Springfield Rep.*

Domestic Manufactures.—Brig Hudson, which sailed from this port lately for Calcutta carried out 99,807 yards of Domestic Cotton valued at \$8,589 98. How long, at this rate, will it be before our Commerce will sink under the oppressive weight of our Manufacturers?—*Boston Centinel.*

Longevity of Animals.—A writer in the New York Times gives the following as the greatest number of years to which any of the animals have attained: the Cricket, 10 years. Spider, sometimes, but seldom more than 1 year. Scorpion, 1. River crayfish, 20. Carp, 100 to 150. Crocodile, 100. Tortoise, 100. Hen, 10. Peacock, 24. Lark, 18. Sparrow hawk, 40. Goose, 50. Swan and Eagle, 100. Parrot, 110. Rabbit, 9. Goat, 10. Sheep, 10. Hog, 20. Dog, 23 to 28. Cat, 18. Squirrel, 7. Wolf and bear, 20. Fox, 15. Lion, 60. Cow, 20. Bull, 30. Ox, 19. Deer, 20. Horse, 25 to 30. Ass, 25 to 30. Camel, 50 to 60. Elephant, 150 to 200.

Good Farming.—A farmer in the town of Sing Sing, N. Y. has raised during the past season upwards of five thousand bushels of good Wheat! The Chemung Canal passes through his land—and this is a substantial argument in favor of the benefits to be derived from the Canal.—*Elmira Republican.*

HORRIBLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent of the Auburn Free Press, communicates the following account of the termination of one of those distressing cases of disease, upon which it is impossible to reflect without a shudder.

Mr Vale of the town of Ovid, Seneca Co. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday, the 31st of October last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

The particulars as far as I have been able to gather them are as follows:—Nine or ten weeks

previous to his death, Mr Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of Hydrophobia, and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was bitten severely on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog, a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of Hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man, that he too had within him all the elements of a quick coming and most appalling death. Medical aid was immediately secured, and all known specifics for hydrophobia put in requisition.

Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger—felt that the applications had the desired effect; when he learned that the mysterious and maddening agent was at work within him—learned that he must die a mad man! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water into a dish before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited. Doct. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head—very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation, free from pain and well at heart, until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the bystanders, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who from friendship or curiosity, remained with him through the night)—'Clear the room! Clear the room!' They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone! Now commenced a struggle which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—grated his teeth—frothed at his mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, to which by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come into the room where he was. 'Now,' said he, 'bind me, keep away from me!' Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies, and groans, and shouts too fearful to be told and too dreadful ever to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning!

BE PUNCTUAL.

'Oh! he does not want it.'

But he *does* want it. And even if he did not your own engagement has nothing to do with his private circumstances.

Such is the self-excuse of many a careless creditor, and such the proper answer.

It is to be lamented that there is no charge to which many, who may be good men, are more subjected, than the want of punctuality in payment of little debts. And there is no plea by which conscience is more readily satisfied, than that of the declaration that the creditor does not need the amount. The same thing applies to a hundred little borrowings.

A book is lent: it is detained until the lender is unable to recollect the name of the borrower—but then, 'he does not want it; he has many others; or he has read it already.' But he *does* want it. If he has others, it is no reason why he should not lend it to others as well as to yourself.

A small subscription is due: 'The society does not want it; the sum is so small that it can make no difference.' But the Society *does* want it. If every member did as you do, there would be no funds in the hands of the Treasurer; and your neglect is dissolving the society as far as your own item of influence goes. That influence goes thus far to discourage schemes of benevolence, and to destroy public confidence. You inspired a hope which you crushed again.

An Editor's payment is due: 'He does not want it.' But he *does* want it. And this very plea of yours gives him more trouble than all others put together.

ROXBURY.

We have read Mr Dearborn's Centennial Address with much pleasure. He has taken expanded views of principles and causes, and detailed in an agreeable manner striking particulars of local history. We quote a short specimen.—*Jour. & Trib.*

'Roxbury can number among her sons, or inhabitants, many distinguished men. It has been the favorite residence of Governors Thomas and Joseph Dudley, Shirley and Barnard, when under the colonial government,—and since the establishment of Independence, of the PROSCRIBED Hancock and Adams—the civil Nestor and Ulysses of the revolution, and of Bowdoin, Sumner and Eustis, forming a constellation of statesmen, whose effulgence illumined the national route to prosperity and grandeur, and will be ever conspicuous in our historical zodiac: and here were born Generals Warren and Heath; Warren! that immortal patriot, that eloquent advocate of the rights of man, that dauntless soldier, that first great martyr of American Liberty. At the mention of his venerated name, we involuntarily turn towards that consecrated battle-ground where he offered up his life in his country's cause, and the whole story of national advent comes fresh and glowing upon the mind, in the mustering reminiscences of that glorious epoch.

When first the May-flower on this rock bound strand
Sent forth her 'few and faithful' pilgrim band,
No friendly foot stood waiting on the shore
To bid them 'welcome home,' their wanderings o'er;
To hail with joy the long expected guest
From weary wanderings, to delightful rest;
Where trembling joy half doubts her happy lot.
Blest even in sorrows, thus to be forgot;
No blazing hearth, no cheering voice of home,
No temple's lofty spire nor vaulted dome,
No altar-fire, no censor's breath was there,
Where rose the pilgrims first deep voice of prayer,
But from the roofless rock their praise was poured,
Where forests sighed, and answering surges roared,
And as their echoing anthem pealed on high,
The startled panther howled his fierce reply;
And the grim savage yelled in wild dismay,
And paused to wonder, where he came to slay.'

Years glide along—in silent swiftness plays
The Change that steals away our flying days.
But sadness lingered now where joy had been.
And grief hung darkening o'er each sunbright scene.
Then shrunk the flowers on Freedom's fairy tree,
And drooped thy lofty genius, Liberty.
Long did'st thou weep unheeded and alone,
And mourned like Memnon as each sun went down,—
Ay! wept—'till grief to indignation turned—
And strong and bright within, thy spirit burned.

And then another Change came o'er the land,
Where iron power had urged her stern command.
Where bristling bayonets gleamed from north to south,
And laws were uttered from the cannon's mouth;
Doomed soon to sink beneath a crimson flood,
And unlike Draco's, be effaced in blood.

The last No. of the Ladies' Magazine contains a well engraved and well colored print of the fashions. Oppo-

site to it is the picture of an aged woman dying in neglected poverty. The two pictures convey an impressive lesson—may the young and fashionable lay it to their hearts.

Although Mrs Hale has continued this periodical a number of years, we do not perceive that it declines at all in interest.—*Id.*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—The conductors of this highly useful and valuable publication, have stereotyped the first volume, and embellished it with an elegant lithographic frontispiece. We feel happy to state that this work has already acquired great popularity, and it merits it. We cannot better express our opinion of its worth, than by borrowing the following from the *Philadelphian*. 'The articles which it contains are eagerly copied into the public prints of every description. News-papers and magazines, whether federal or republican, religious or irreligious, all enrich themselves from this well conducted Journal. Its language is chaste and scientific, without being technical, and its main subject one, about which every one daily inquires, when he meets a friend.'

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUTH.

From a work by Rev. Hosea Hildreth, of Gloucester, recently published.

It is highly important, my young friends, that you early acquire and establish habits of economy in matters of expense. It is important to your own personal welfare—to your success in the world, as well as to the welfare of your country. Young people are apt to entertain extravagant and absurd notions of life—to estimate their enjoyments by the money they cost; to choose enjoyments which are expensive, and connected with display. But you may depend upon it, the most valuable enjoyments are easily obtained; they cost but little money, and are within the reach of all, of the poor as well as of the rich. If a person's design is to secure such privileges and enjoyments only as are connected with virtue, with sobriety, intellectual improvements, and elevation of character, he may carry his designs into operation with very limited funds. It is dissipation, sensual enjoyments, enjoyments which have no good moral tendency—it is such enjoyments as these that cost money and very often put young persons upon disagreeable and dishonorable expedients to meet their expenses. The truth is, men's *dispensable* wants, wants which their own folly have created or which the absurd customs of society have imposed—these wants are all expensive; and they do more than a little to prevent young people rising in the world—to bring on failures, discouragements, habits of intemperance and crimes.

A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and, on being weighed was found to be the texture of 1,500 hanks in the lb. A single lb. of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently produced at the rate of 52 yards per diem.

The Indian Head Woollen Factories, at Dunstable, N. H. whose operations have been suspended, have been sold for \$90,000. The new owners are to be called the Jackson Company. President, David Sears; Directors, Samuel Appleton, Amos Lawrence, Ebenezer Francis, and Daniel Abbott.

The history of the late memorable events in France have been published in Paris on tri-colored paper; one third red, one third blue, and one third white.

Messrs Carter & Hendee, of this city have had this work translated, and we understand it will be published in a few days on tri-colored paper.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—I have thought the following information might be acceptable.

Harrison's large fall pear of Cox is synonymous with *Rushmore's Autumn Bonchretien*, and it was once intimated to me by a Bostonian, that he thought the *Mogul Summer* of that vicinity, to be identical also.—I send you a description of it.*

Catawba grapes have been sold in large quantities in the New York markets the present season, brought from the adjacent vineyards, and readily brought 25 cts. per lb.†

The Blue Pearmain, the fruit of which was exhibited to me when last at Boston, is identical with the *Flushing Spitzenburgh*.

Yours respectfully,
WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

*This description we have been obliged to defer this week.

†The Catawba Grapes have sold in the Boston Faneuil Hall market readily this autumn, at 37½ cts. per lb. from Mr SEAVER's Garden, at Roxbury—the Isabella (which is now much more abundant here) at 25 cts.; the white Sweetwater at the same price.—EDITOR.

White Mulberry seed.—Owing to the early frosts in Connecticut, which prevented the ripening of the fruit, the usual crop of White Mulberry Seed has been wholly cut off. We advise our friends in the country to be cautious in their purchases of this seed, as a large quantity of old seed is, we understand, hawked about the country, as fresh. This seed will not vegetate when one year old. We shall endeavor to get some from the South that may be relied upon. In the mean time we advise all farmers who have large white mulberry trees, in bearing, to save all the seed in future seasons, as it will no doubt continue to be in great demand for several years.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, November 27, 1830.

FRUITS.

Pears.—Mr R. F. Phipps, of Charlestown, presented a specimen of the *Royale d'Hiver*, from a tree received from Vilmorin and Andrieux, of Paris. This fruit was in eating, under size, but from its close resemblance to the character of that pear, was thought to be genuine.

Apples.—Mr Stephen Chase, of Fryeburg, Me. presented by Mr Charles Tappan, a specimen of a fine seedling apple, who suggested that it should be called the 'FESSENDEN APPLE,' in compliment to the worthy editor of the *New England Farmer* in which the committee most willingly concur. They are said to have originated in that town, and were of very pleasant flavor and fair appearance represented by Mr Chase as keeping till March who thinks the properties of this variety tend to controvert the theory of Cox, that apples of good flavor cannot be raised in Maine. It is to be hoped that the result of the exertions of that gentleman and others, who are engaged in ameliorating the qualities of the fruits of that State, may render such an opinion general.

The season has now arrived when it is requisite to suspend the weekly exhibitions of fruit &c, till the Spring; should, however, any individuals have any of the new, or valuable late varieties, they are solicited to send specimens, they may come into eating, to the Hall of the Society for examination.

In behalf of the Committee on Fruits.
ELIJAH VOSE.

Prospectus of the Naturalist,
A Periodical Publication.

The Subscriber proposes to compile a work of the above description, treating on the three kingdoms of Nature—each number to be accompanied with a *Lithographic Print*. The work will be divided into *three departments*, viz:—

I. *Zoology*.—In treating of an animal, will be given its classification and habitation; describing its properties, uses, modes of existence, arms of defence, and the several advantages to which it may be subject.

II. *Botany*.—In treating of a vegetable, will be given its classification, habitation, geographical situation, and duration; describing its properties, uses, the nature of its substance, and other circumstances relative to vegetable Physiology.

III. *Mineralogy*.—In treating of a mineral, will be given its classification and the place where it is found; describing its properties, uses, manipulation, and the other important chemical changes to which it may be subject.

It is evident that a work of the above description may be carried to an indefinite extent, that its continuance, of course, depends on the patronage of which it may be deemed worthy. It will be compiled from the best writers on the subject; and it will be the object of the editor to use his utmost exertions to render the work useful and interesting. Those who may subscribe for the proposed work, may rest assured that its design shall be justly fulfilled.

DANIEL JAY BROWNE.

Boston, Oct. 27, 1830.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be published monthly, in an 8vo. form, on paper of a superior quality, making a volume of about 400 pages. The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars* a year, to be paid on the receipt of the first number.

\$100. *Premium Butter.* December 4.

In consequence of the appointment of the 2d day of December for a day of Thanksgiving in this Commonwealth, the examination of the butter offered for premium is postponed till Friday, the third day, [THIS DAY] and on SATURDAY, the fourth, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at QUINCY HALL, will be sold at public auction, several thousand pounds of BUTTER, put up in kegs for family use, and with the expectation of gaining the premium. Though all cannot gain the prize, it is hoped all will find a generous market, and that there may be hereafter, as now, a multitude of competitors from Pennsylvania to Maine.

Per order of the Committee. BENJ. GUILD.

Early Top or Tree and Potato Onions.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

A quantity of Early Top or Tree seed Onions. Those produce onions at the bottom and a bunch of small ones on the top of the seed stalk. The small onions are proper to plant very early in the spring, or in autumn, which is the best time, and seldom fail to produce a good crop under proper cultivation. They should be planted in rows ten or twelve feet asunder, and set two or three inches apart, and one inch deep, taking care to place the bottom downwards. They soon spring up, and from their size and vigorous growth, are not subject to be destroyed by insects. Should they put forth seed stalks, as many of the larger ones will, they should be broken off soon after they appear, otherwise the onions at the bottom will not be so large. These onions are mild, grow to a large size, and are, generally raised with less trouble than the common kind.

Also, a few EARLY POTATO ONIONS. This curious variety of the onion is very early and mild. They should be planted in common dry situations, in the autumn, covered over two inches deep in gardens. The small ones should be planted out four inches apart—the large ones twelve to fourteen inches. They are generally ripe about the 10th of July, and yield eight to ten fold.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality.

Nov. 5.

Morus Multicaulis, or New Chinese Mulberry.



About 50 young trees from 2 to 3 feet high, can be supplied of this most valuable variety, lately introduced to France from the Philippine Islands, and found to surpass all other kinds for silk worms. Price \$9 per dozen.

Also 14 other varieties, the most esteemed in France, Italy, and Turkey, for the silk culture, including the *Broad leaved*, *Large oval leaved*, Count Dandolo's celebrated *Foglia dappia* and the *Turturian*, particularly esteemed for its peculiarly hardy character, and which would probably support the winters of Lower Canada.

500 Madeira nut or Persian Walnut, 10 feet in height. Orders received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, by J. B. RUSSELL.

Grape Vines, &c.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, an extensive assortment of Grape Vines, of both American and European sorts at nursery prices, comprising all the standard varieties, now cultivated either in the open air or the Green House.

Also Yellow Locust, Scarlet and Sugar Maple, Honey Locust, Early Washington, Blue Imperial, and Bishop's New Early Dwarf Prolific Peas, of this year's growth.

Patent Door Springs.

Burwell's superior article of Door Springs, on an entirely new construction, which have been most highly approved of wherever used, are now offered for sale by J. R. Newell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

N. B. Mr Smallidge is now in the city and will personally attend to the setting of them during the few days he may remain. Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving Articles.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store No. 52 North Market Street, Prime Double and Single distilled Rose Water and Peach Water from Downer's garden; price of the double distilled 50 cts per bottle—Single distilled 31 cts Peach water 31 cts.

Also fresh Pulverized Sweet and Pot Herbs, from the Shakers at Harvard, packed in tin canisters, viz. Sweet Majorum 37½ cts. per canister—Summer Savory 25 cts. Thyme 33 cts.—Sage 17 cts.—Tomato Mustard 50 cts. per bottle—Tomato Ketchup 33 cts.

Improved Vegetable Steamers.

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, Improved Vegetable Steamers for cooking all kinds of vegetables, particularly Potatoes. They are of cast iron, of convenient size for every day use, and it is thought that any family who has once used them, and noticed the superior manner in which Potatoes are cooked in them, would consider them an indispensable article—they are of two sizes, price of the smallest 75 cts, the largest \$1.12½ cts.

White Mustard Seed wanted.

The subscriber at the New England Seed Store, 52 North Market, Boston, is in want of White Mustard Seed, of American growth, to be well cleaned, free from must, dirt, or imperfect seed, for which he will pay 20 per cent per bushel more than the wholesale market price for European White Mustard Seed. J. B. RUSSELL.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the city of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully informed that a register is kept at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages and residences of such boys, of good character, (generally orphans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Rev. Dr Tuckerman, general Missionary to the poor in this city. Any information will be given gratis at the Seed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston.

3t. Nov. 26.

Sheep for Sale.

On hand and for sale 2000 fine woolled sheep of various grades from half to full blooded Merinos. Among them are about 500 Wethers and fat Ewes. 1250 Stock Ewes, (a desirable lot for persons wishing to obtain a flock,) and 250 lambs. The above will be sold on accommodating terms and in lots to suit purchasers on application to the subscriber in Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass.

Cummington, Nov. 4, 1830.

3t.

Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street.

A Treatise on the Vine; embracing its History from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred Foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the Establishment, Culture, and Management of Vineyards.

'The Vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots,
Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south,
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.'

By WM. ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden. 1 vol. octavo, 355 pages. Price \$1.50. Oct. 29.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- barrel.	1 25	1 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	117 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	127 50	132 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	90	1 10
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 75	5 87
Genesee,	- "	5 62	5 87
Rye, best,	- "	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	- bushel.	65	67
Rye,	- "	68	70
Barley,	- "	63	60
Oats,	- "	36	33
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	10 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	14 00	15 00
LIME,	- cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	12 75	13 00
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	18 00	19 00
Navy mess,	- "	12 50	13 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	12 75	13 75
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
Orchard Grass,	- "		3 00
Red Top (northern)	- "	62	75
Lucerne,	- pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	- "	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- "	50	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- "	30	35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	62	67
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	52	57
Merino, half blood,	- "	47	50
Merino, quarter,	- "	37	40
Native, washed,	- "	36	38
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	52	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	40	42
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- "		45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	7	9
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	6	8
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	5
POULTRY,	- "	10	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	16
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	18	20
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	- "		6
POTATOES,	- "	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Nov. 29.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1493 Cattle, 4362 Sheep, and 324 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—rather quicker than last Monday, and there may be a small advance on some qualities. We shall quote the same from \$3.25 to 4.50. We noticed one or two yoke taken at \$4.75, and one yoke for \$5—also one single ox at \$90, or \$6 per cwt.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess. 3.33 a 3.42; No. 1, 2.83 a 2.92. No. 2, 2.50 a 2.58, and dull.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at 1.33, 1.50, 1.62, 1.75 and \$2—a few Cosset Wethers, at \$5 each. We also noticed a lot sold alive, by weight, at 24c per lb.—also a lot of 120, at 22c per lb.

Swine.—We noticed the sale of one lot only at 5c—brisk at retail at 5 for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.—Patriot.

MISCELLANIES.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

BY HENRY WARE, JR.

Father of earth and Heaven!
 Whose arm upholds Creation!
 To thee we raise the voice of praise,
 And bend in adoration.
 We praise the power that made us,
 We praise the love that blesses;
 While every day that rolls away,
 Thy gracious care confesses.

Life is from Thee, blest Father!
 From thee our breathing spirits;
 And thou dost give to all that live,
 The bliss that each inherits.
 Day, night, and rolling seasons,
 And all that life embraces,
 With bliss are crowned, with joy abound,
 And claim our thankful praises.

Though trial and affliction,
 May cast their dark shade o'er us
 Thy love doth flow a heavenly glow,
 Of light on all before us.
 That love has smiled from heaven
 To cheer our path of sadness,
 And lead the way through earth's dull day,
 To realms of endless gladness.

That light of love and glory
 Has shone through Christ, the Saviour,
 The holy Guide who lived and died,
 That we might live forever.
 And since thy great compassion
 Thus brings thy children near Thee,
 May we to praise devote our days,
 And love, as well as fear thee.

And when death's final summons,
 From earth's dear scenes shall move us,
 From friends, from foes—from joys, from woes,
 From all that know and love us;
 Oh, then, let hope attend us!
 Thy peace to us be given!
 That we may rise above the skies,
 And sing thy praise in heaven!

American Goods—Nothing can be more gratifying to the lover of his country than the rapid strides we are making in the paths of science, manufactures and the arts. The rank which this republic now holds in the history of nations is eminent, but we have no question that as the resources of the soil are developed, and the energies of the people are fully brought into play, we shall command more influence for our political, mercantile and manufacturing character than could ever have been imagined in the most sanguine moments of our forefathers. In nothing have we made more rapid strides of late days, than in the manufacture of American printed calicoes. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company deserves in this particular especial mention. The respectable agents for this establishment in this city, observe, 'it has been a matter of notoriety that within the last ten or fifteen years, the printed calicoes imported from Great Britain, with the exception of a few of the higher grades, have been generally deteriorating in quality; the width has been reduced from about twenty eight to an average of scarcely more than twenty two or twenty three inches; their texture has become light and flimsy, in the same proportion, whilst the colors have frequently been of the most fugitive character—so that in many cases the manufacture of calicoes has proved almost a total waste of labor and stock, as the deluded purchasers have found to their cost, when the garment was subjected to the ordeal of the washtub.'

This fact has doubtless contributed to disparage and reduce the consumption of American goods of this calibre,

but undaunted by this circumstance, the company profess their determination to continue the manufacture of substantial and perfect cotton goods of all descriptions and we trust their efforts will be properly appreciated by the community.—*Philad. Inq.*

Losing time.—Dr Johnson having formed one at a whist party at Mrs Thale's house, was asked by the lady at the close of the evening, whether he had lost anything; 'Nothing but my time,' replied the moralist.

Hickory Ledge.—James Neal of Unity, N. H. has discovered on his farm the present season, a bed of Copper Ore, in an extensive ledge. The ore has been examined by competent judges, and pronounced to be of good quality. The owner has erected a building over the break he has made in the ledge for the purpose of working the same the ensuing winter.—*Portland Adv.*

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

We have too often noticed a propensity among individuals of a compact and flourishing village, to make purchases and to trade generally with strangers, in preference to a fair and mutual interchange, neighbor with neighbor. This is an evil, and we can only account for it by supposing that the individual who will not encourage business in his own village, is possessed of envious feelings toward his neighbors, and dislikes to see them prosper. When such feelings are cherished between man and man, they soon render the most flourishing village desolate, and paralyse the efforts of those who sincerely wish for the prosperity of the place where they chance to dwell. 'Help one another,' is the motto to for every Country Village, and when the inhabitants will throw aside all little petty differences, which always exist in every community, and in defiance of personal feeling trade in their own villages, and let what little cash they may have to spare, go to support their *own folks*, instead of driving off a dozen miles at the expense of a dollar, to save a cent in a trade, that village will be marked by every stranger as thriving and prosperous; the mansion of the Parson and its premises will afford ample token that his parishioners possess the means of paying him a liberal salary, the hammer of the mechanic will be heard at early dawn, buildings will rise as if by magic, and the whole village will present a prospect of industry and contentment. But mark the village whose inhabitants suffer their own mechanics to languish; while they are spreading their money with a liberal hand to support those of the neighboring towns, and the reverse of this picture may be seen; the parsonage will be found tenantless and in ruins, decay will be visible about every tenement, sloth will have settled upon the inhabitants, and the rising sun will generally find them snoring away the best of the day in bed; everything will wear the livery of desolation.

The mechanics of every village must be supported, and if you would have good ones they must be liberally supported. There is opposition in every branch of business, and there are those who have the art of *slighting* work so as to afford it *cheap*; you go to a first rate mechanic, his price will perhaps appear to be high, even if he works as reasonable as he can possibly afford to work *well*, you leave him and employ a *cheap* workman in some other place, depend upon it your money is wasted, and your mechanics, by such a course, will either be forced to leave you or be ruined.—*New Hampshire Spectator.*

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubbuck*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Bolvor Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Fall. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtzoff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homerque, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pont—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work).—Price 25 cents.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street—

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75 ets. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a bluish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season—and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr SEAVER, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseries—raised within six miles of Boston—at from 5 to \$10 p thousand, according to their size, &c. They will be suitably packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX. BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1830. NO. 22.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR FESSENDEN—I enclose some extracts from the August numbers of the *Annales D'Horticulture*, and of the *Institut De Fromont*, containing accounts of several varieties of pears, and a very interesting plant, from the North West Coast.

In one of the above named publications, is an epitome of a Horticultural tour made in England, during the last year, by M. Filippa, who frankly acknowledges the preeminence of that country in all the branches of rural culture. I shall send it to you in a few days, as it gives a pleasing account of the wonderful progress which has been made in Great Britain in useful and ornamental tillage, and of the efforts which are rapidly developing in France for the advancement of the science and art of gardening.

Since the general pacification of Europe, each nation appears to have sent out its intelligent and enterprising travellers to explore all others, for the commendable purpose of collecting horticultural information, and bringing back the vegetable treasures of every clime. I trust the period is not far distant, when we shall participate in the benefits and honors of such meritorious and patriotic explorations.

With unfeigned respect,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley place, }
Dec. 8th, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XXVIII.

From the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

New fruits, or such as are but little known.

PEARS.

BEURRE-CURTET. Fruit oval, rounded; skin green, thin, unctuous at the moment of becoming yellow, striped, and stained with red, on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh white, melting, full of sweet juice, quickened by an aromatic tartness, peculiar to the Bergamots. Ripens from the last of September, to the middle of October.

This new Pear, described by Van Mons, was obtained, in 1828, by M. Simeon Bouvier, an apothecary of Jodoigne, who has dedicated it to J. Curtet, a physician of Bruxelles.

BEURRE D'AREMBERG. M. Van Mons has described this pear, which is no longer new, but is still one of the best, which we know. We only speak of it now, to show how much confusion has been produced in the nomenclature, by the synonyms. The *Beurre D'Arenberg* can scarcely number twenty years of existence, and nevertheless it has already four names. Obtained at Angheim, by the Abbe Deschamps, in the garden of the Hospice Des Orphelins in that city, Deschamps at first called it *Beurre des Orphelins*. M. Van Mons, soon after named it *Beurre Deschamps*, in honor of its discoverer; others have called it *Beurre D'Hardenpont*; and finally the name of *Beurre D'Arenberg* has been given to it, by mistake, without doubt, but it has prevailed and will probably be the only one that is continued.

SERRURIER D'AUTOMNE. M. Van Mons says the tree is tall and majestic; the leaves small, elongated, and apically folded.

The fruit is very large, oblong, obtuse at both

ends; skin of a delicate green, covered with numerous white spots, forming a kind of net work. The flesh is white, tender, melting, full of very abundant sugary juice.

At the epoch of its maturity, which is towards the end of October, the skin assumes a yellow shade; the fruit can still be kept three weeks longer in a good state.

M. Van Mons says, that seed from the pear tree which produced the *Serrurier*, and which was sown at the same time, produced a new *Sanguine*, resembling in every respect, as to the form of the fruit and the color of the flesh, the ancient, but richer and more tender.

DE RAQUINCHEN. The tree is vigorous, branches erect, bark reddish; buds small and slim; the shoots often thorny; leaves narrow, downy on the under surface, and a little dentated; fruit round, compressed; stump an inch in length; skin, rough and brown, like that of the *Messire Jean*; flesh very melting, buttery, and sugary; high flavored; ripens in November and December.

This species of Pear tree merits dissemination, from the quality of its fruit, which is as melting as the *Beurre Dore* and the *Crassane*; its branches should be trimmed at full length, for after the fruit buds are formed at the ends of the young shoots, in order to obtain fruit soon, it should be cultivated in the form of an *espalier*; the fruit grows in bouquets like the *Crassane*, of which it is believed to be a variety; it succeeds better upon a free stock than upon the quince, although it produces fruit sooner, when engrafted upon the latter. This new acquisition is very interesting, from the quality of its fruit, and the beauty of the tree. It was obtained by M. Noisette.

COLMAR D'ETE. Ripens in August and September; the tree in all respects resembles the *Colmar*, but its bark is always creased; a great bearer; a very good species, but little disseminated. Produced by M. Noisette.

BEURRE DE SAINT QUENTIN. Ripens in September; the tree erect and beautiful; wood reddish; leaves long and narrow; fruit in form of the common *Doyenné*, not quite so long and larger in its circumference; *deux-beurre*; well calculated for large orchards, being a great bearer. Produced by M. Noisette.

EXTRACT NO. XXIX.

A method of destroying weeds which grow between the paving stones of yards and courts, and in garden walks.

Boil about 20 pounds of quick lime and two pounds of sulphur, in 25 gallons of water; let the liquid cool, drain it off clear, and with a watering pot, sprinkle it over the pavement and walks, so as to moisten the ground thoroughly, and no weeds will appear for several years. It is thus that the *Cours des Mornaies* in Paris, although but little frequented, is prevented from exhibiting the least vegetation.

EXTRACT NO. XXX.

From the *Annales L'Institut Royal Horticole De Fromont*.

Remarks on the Lupinus Polyphyllus; by GUILLEMIN.

We early signalized, in the *Annales of Fromont*, the services which Mr Douglas has rendered, not

only to botany, properly so called, but to the natural sciences generally, by the introduction of plants from the Northwest coast of America.

Among the plants, there are an astonishing variety, of the *Lupinus*, *Penstemon*, *Enothera*, &c. It seems that nature has placed, in those localities, the *nidus* of these genera, from whence some species have been scattered here and there, upon the surface of the earth. During three years, each monthly number of the *Botanical Register*, and *Botanical Magazine*, reveals to us the existence of one or more of these charming plants, reported by Mr Douglas. In October, 1827, Mr J. Lindley, described and figured, in the first of these periodical collections, a magnificent species to which he gave the name of *Lupinus polyphyllus*. After many attempts, we had the pleasure of receiving some of the seeds at the commencement of the year 1829. They came up readily; but only produced radical leaves the first year, which were multifoliated, and borne on long petioles. Being transplanted into rich earth, but exposed to all the intemperance of the rigorous winter which we experienced, the roots did not suffer in the least. In the month of April the stalks began to be developed, and produced, toward the middle of May, spikes of flowers which were more than two feet in length.

Plant herbaceous, vivacious, perennial; the leaves composed of from 11 to 15 green leaflets, lanceolate, hairy on the under side; the flower disposed in a long terminal cluster. These flowers are of a beautiful azure blue, with a reddish border, and they form a kind of whorls very near each other, or to speak more exactly spirals round a common axis. The general appearance of this plant is something like that of the *Baptisia (Podalyria) australis*; but it is, without contradiction, more elegant.

When this plant shall become common, it will be generally cultivated, on a large scale, for forage, as it requires no more care than sainfoin, or any other legume.

It is thus noticed in the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

We believe we can announce to the amateurs of flowers, cultivated in the open ground, that it is a long time since anything has arrived, so magnificent, as this plant. Its culture and multiplication appear to be very easy. It is a fortunate acquisition for our parterres.

MR FESSENDEN—The following letters having been read, at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it was directed, that they should be published in the *New England Farmer*.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, }
Dec. 1, 1830. }

Letter from F. Falderman, Esq. Curator of the Imperial Botanic Garden at St Petersburg.

SIR—I was very happy to be informed, by Doct. HARRIS, that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society had considered me worthy of being elected one of its Honorary Members. For this favor, which you have kindly conferred upon me, I promise to do whatever is in my power to render myself useful to the Society.

I take the liberty of sending to the Society, a choice collection of double Dahlias which were chiefly raised in the Imperial Botanic Garden, from seeds which ripened in this country. I hope when they flower, you will be pleased with them, and allow them a place in your garden.

With the utmost respect,

I am, Sir your most
Obedient servant.

F. FALDERMAN.

GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

LETTER FROM S. P. HILDRETH, ESQ.

Marietta, Ohio, 8th Nov. 1830.

TO GENERAL DEARBORN.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 7th as been received. I feel highly gratified by the flattering notice your Horticultural Society have been pleased to take of my communication of August last. I shall endeavor this winter to make them some suitable return for their politeness. I propose in addition to the scions of the Burlingame pear and plum, to send to them, 10 or 12 new varieties of the apple, produced in the vicinity of Marietta, from the seeds. No part of the western country, has a greater variety of superior engrafted fruit than Washington County; and in the lapse of thirty years many new and excellent apples must of course spring from the seeds. By a little attention this autumn, I have discovered a number which are fully equal to any of our best engrafted fruits. From these, I shall select a few and send to your Society, and if convenient, perhaps drawings of the fruit—also some of our native crab apples, seeds and scions. Ten or a dozen varieties of our best peaches, from the stones, seeds of as many of our indigenous ornamental trees and shrubs as I can collect—also creepers and wild flowers—with a few seeds from my garden of Dahlias and Crown Imperials. I send the Crown Imperial seeds, because I think they are a rarity—perhaps not, but mine never seeded before this year—the spring was a forward one and very fine, which was probably the cause. If the winter is open, I shall endeavor to forward the box in February, to Mr. LANDRETH, of Philadelphia. I shall then write for a few articles in return. The seeds of the *Sebizanthus pinnatus* were lost on the way—the other came safe. The Diploma you are pleased to mention, may come on in the returned box. I shall dip the ends of the scions in melted wax and roll them up in moist paper, and pack in a tight box. Is there any other better method? I also take the liberty of sending you, in company with this letter, two of our Marietta papers, containing the agricultural address, and report of the Society in this county, for the year 1830. The Society is small and funds for premiums still smaller, but yet much good is done. If you get from them no new ideas, you will learn something of our views. This state is probably destined to become one of the first in the union—the fertility of the soil, the genial influence of the climate, and the geographical position, bordering on two navigable waters, creating an outlet for her produce both to the east and the west, afford every facility to wealth; while her civil and religious privileges are equally favorable to the growth and improvement of the mind. Nothing but the wickedness or imbecility of her rulers, if favored with the blessing of Providence, can check or retard her progress.

Mrs Burlingame, * after whom you so kindly inquired, is still living; her residence is about a

mile below the town, on the Ohio river; she is quite advanced in years, but still smart and active; the mother of a numerous race of children, and grand children. Any communication to her, can be readily made through me, or directly to her.

With great respect,

I remain yours truly.

S. P. HILDRETH.

* The Lady whose name was given to the pear raised from seed, which she collected in N. Jersey.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

SIR—I have somewhere met with the remark, that all useful discoveries in agriculture should be considered *common stock*; and the selfish principle which would lead us to keep such discoveries for our own individual use, ought never to find a place in the bosom of the farmer.

Acting on this principle, I wish to communicate through your journal, some experiments on the interesting subject of *Sheep Husbandry*, than which no branch of agriculture is of more importance either as it regards the interests of the Farmer, or in a national point of view.

I shall in the first place notice some facts respecting the texture of wool. About 6 years ago, I placed a flock of sheep on one of my farms under the care of a Scotchman, whom I considered one of the best shepherds in this section of country. Besides being extremely careful, he was a very high feeder. At the time, he took charge of these sheep, they were about an average of my whole flock. A large portion of them were perfectly unmixt with common blood. *At present they are a full eighth coarser than those on my other farms, that have not been so highly fed.* They have increased somewhat in size, and I think not less than 25 per cent in weight of fleece. The flocks on my other farms remain about stationary as to weight of carcase and fleece; but by strict attention to the selection of the best prime bucks, we have been enabled to make great improvement in the texture of the wool. I find that with all our care in the choice of rams, we are barely able to prevent deterioration in the quality of the wool of the Scotchman's flock. The result of my experiments proves that a flock of full blood merinos, under high keeping, and breeding indiscriminately from the produce, may be reduced to three quarters grade in six or eight years. I am not sure, however, that considering the increased quantity of wool and mutton they would be less profitable.

I have an additional inducement to give publicity to my experience respecting the *shearing of lambs*, as on a former occasion, I advocated what I now believe to be an erroneous opinion on this matter. In a letter, addressed to *John Hare Powell, Esq.* which was published among the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and also if I mistake not, in your paper, I condemned the practice of shearing lambs. Additional experience has entirely changed my opinion. About four years ago, I had my lambs shorn on one farm. I found they stood the winter better, came on to grass in fine order and with less loss than those on my other farms. Since that time I have continued the practice, and with uniform success. I believe the great advantage is derived from the destruction of the tick. If a lamb is closely and smoothly shorn, about the last of June or first of July, very few of these troublesome and destructive vermin will be found on it the next spring unless they are communicated from other sheep.

The present flattering prospects which are held out to most growers, will no doubt induce many to embark in the business without experience. To such these hints may be useful. Should this be the case, I shall be amply compensated for my trouble.

It is high time our country should cease to be dependent on Europe either for wool or cloths.

It is not less absurd for the United States to import wool, except the very coarsest kind, at this day than it would be to import cotton.

Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER REED.

Washington, (Pa.) Dec. 3, 1830.

THE SEASON.

P. S.—The past summer was unusually dry, very little rain fell from the first of June till the middle of October, and even until this date we have had moderate showers. We hear of heavy and continued rains, both east and west, but here the Autumn has been the most pleasant within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. We have apples and strawberries of the second crop—the Lima Bean and Passion Flower are as green as in August, and the buds of the apricot and each are considerably swollen. Our fall crops present a beautiful appearance, and in many instances have been pastured.

The crops of the last season were, on the whole, abundant. Wheat, oats, and barley, fully one third more than an average crop. Indian corn about as much below the common crop. Rye, a good crop. Potatoes and apples about half a crop. Peaches not plenty but fine. Pears scarce, the trees having died, or being on the decline. A. R.

HORTICULTURAL.

At a meeting of the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Fruits, on Saturday, the 4th December, 1830, the following premiums were awarded.

For the best Apples, to John Prince, of Roxbury,	\$4
For the best summer Pears, (Andrews) to Rufus F. Phipps, of Charlestown,	\$4
For the best autumn Pears, (Bartlett) to Enock Bartlett, of Roxbury,	\$4
For the best native Pears, (Heathcot) to Rodrick Tooley, gardener to Mrs Gore, of Waltham	\$4
For the best Peaches, (Grosse Mignonne) to Elijah Vose, of Dorchester,	\$4
For the best native Peaches, to E. M. Richards, of Dedham,	\$2
For the best Apricots, (Moor Park) to E. Plumey, of Lexington,	\$3
For the best Nectarines, (Red Roman) to Edward Sharp, of Dorchester,	\$3
For the best Plums, (Bolmar's Washington) to Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown,	\$3
For the best Cherries, (Black Tartarian) to Rufus Howe, of Dorchester,	\$2
For the best native Cherries, (Downer's Mazzard) to Samuel Downer, of Dorchester,	\$2
For the best foreign Grapes, (White Muscadine) of outdoor culture, to David Fosdick, of Charlestown,	\$2
For the best native Grapes, (Catawba) to Nathaniel Seaver, of Roxbury,	\$2
For the best Gooseberries, (Jolly Angler) to Nathaniel Seaver, of Roxbury,	\$2
For the best Strawberries, (Keens' Seedling) to D. Hagerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard,	\$2

To Thomas Willet, gardener to Mr E. Breed, of Charlestown, for the best Grapes, (Black Hamburg) grown under glass, presented to the Society at their Anniversary Festival, in September last, the committee recommend a gratuity of \$5.

To Elisha Edwards, of Springfield, for several beautiful varieties of rare and valuable Fruits, presented to the Society at various meetings, a gratuity of \$5.

By order of the Committee,
E. PHINNEY, *Chairman*.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Flowers, &c, award the following premiums for the year 1830.

For the most successful cultivation of the Rhododendron Maximum, a premium of \$5, to Mr Roderick Toohey, of Waltham.

For the best specimen of Chinese Chrysanthemums, a premium of \$3, to Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown.

For the six finest Tulips, a premium of \$2, to Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline.

For the six finest Hyacinths, a premium of \$2, to Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline.

For the finest Ranunculus, a premium of \$2, to Mr George W. Pratt, of Watertown.

For the finest cultivated native Flowers, a premium of \$2, to Messrs Winships, of Brighton.

For the finest Roses, a premium of \$4, to Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline.

For the finest Dahlias, a premium of \$2, to Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown.

For the finest Pinks, a premium of \$2, to Mr George Thompson, of Medford.

For the best Carnations, a premium of \$2, to Messrs Winships, of Brighton.

The many specimens of native Flowers presented by Messrs John Russell, Daniel Chandler, and E. M. Richards, have rendered the weekly exhibitions of the Society peculiarly interesting.

By order of the Committee,
R. L. EMMONS, *Chairman*.

N. B. Those members to whom premiums have been awarded, can obtain an order on the Treasurer for the amount, on application to the Chairman of the Committee.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROLIFIC SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN—Having lately visited Col. John Hale of Chelsea, and noticed young lambs among his flock, he informed me, that the last year he had 44 ewes of mixed breed, which began to produce lambs, Nov. 24, and continued till some time in January—That 2 sheep brought 3 lambs each one of which died young.—That from June 14th to July 2d, he sold 41 lambs at \$2.50—That 5 were sold after that time at the same price, among which were the 3 from one sheep—that since July 20th, he has 18 lambs of the second crop.
Nov. 22, 1830. A. B.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

The greatest and almost exclusive obstacle to improvements in agriculture, is the prejudice existing in favor of old systems, or rather want of system. The practices learned from their forefathers are taken for granted to be the best, and any attempt at improvement upon them is treated with derision and contempt. There are many worthy exceptions to this, it is true; but if we take a view of our agricultural community as a

whole, we shall find the remark not only generally true, but much more so than a casual observer would be willing to believe. Go where you will, a thoughtless and careless adherence to old customs will be met with on all sides, with but an occasional exception. Here and there, a beautiful mansion, well arranged barn-yard, well tilled, luxuriant and properly fenced fields, healthy and thrifty orchards, and improved stock, will be seen like a bright star in the wilderness of ephemeral and misty meteors of the system. The most unaccountable circumstance in this state of things is the fact, that the great success that universally attends these instances of improved practice does not disperse the doubts and prejudices of the neighboring farmers; but so it is. They view the fine crops, fine cattle, and all the other fine things, results of a wise practice, as the result of accident. 'O! he is a lucky farmer,' say they, and give themselves no further trouble about the cause of his prosperity. Indeed his great success is itself, by the weakness of human nature, no small obstacle to his example being followed by his neighbors. It too often excites envy instead of emulation, and from this couldron the vials of all the malevolent passions are filled, and their contents directed towards him. How happy would be the condition of farmers in this country if the reverse of this state of things existed! There is no country on earth in which the condition of the agricultural community is susceptible of being made so comfortable and happy, as in the United States. While in the most favored country on the globe, except this, the labor of farmers is taxed to almost a moiety of its earnings, it is here comparatively unvisited by the tax-gatherer. We know well that much and loud complaint is made by our farmers against the oppression of taxes; but let them look at the amount of taxes paid by the agriculturists of any other, we care not what country, and their complaints will cease. That their condition is at present not prosperous, is readily admitted, but we contend that the fault is with themselves; and nothing but the unexampled fertility of our natural soil, and the propitiousness of our climate saves them from utter ruin. How long would the farmers of England keep themselves from starvation, if they pursued the system generally practised in this country?

It is not for want of sources of information that so little improvement is made in our agriculture; but from the neglect of them. This arises from, besides a prejudice for old customs—they are unworthy of the title of systems,—a prejudice against 'book farming,' as it is termed. This has done much injury, and is utterly groundless. It is 'book farming' that has brought our agriculture even to its present state. The fact is that agriculture has derived as much benefit from the invention of printing as any other department of human industry. Through the medium of the press, farmers have been informed of the objects of agricultural attention in distant parts, and thus been enabled to introduce such of them as were adapted to their soil and climate. But that every subject of agricultural attention is susceptible of improvement is easily proved; and if so, that it is the interest of farmers to make the improvements will not be denied. Let us glance at a few instances of improvement that are now considered in a state of perfection by farmers generally. Wheat in its natural state was scarcely anything more than *cheat*. Potatoes were small contemptible roots, such as we at this time, would scarcely think of

taking from the ground. Cabbages in a state of nature, are little better than wild mustard; and cotton, now one of the principal staples, and a source of wealth to our country, in its original state, could scarcely be appropriated to the use of man. These are but few instances; the whole catalogue of agricultural products were in the same state, till human wisdom and industry improved them by cultivation. If, then, such has been done, may we not fairly conclude that the process of improvement may be continued? for, as it is not allowed to human nature to attain a state of perfection, so we may fairly conclude that the works of man are imperfect and are capable of improvement *ad infinitum*.—*American Farmer*.

Among the articles saved from the wreck of ship Superb, bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans, was a bundle about a foot square which being opened in New Orleans, contained counterfeit bank notes on the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Co. to the amount of \$10,000. It is said they were to have been forwarded to Illinois for circulation.

In Bedford Co. Pa. the children average 8 to a family.

Mr Law, of Liberty Co. Ga. has raised a 'brimstone' potato 18 inches long, 22½ round, 10½ lbs. On one acre he raised more than 600 bushels.

Last September and October, 700 teams crossed the Mississippi, for the upper part of Illinois.

The Russian government has offered 25,000 roubles (about £1,000,) for the best treatise on *cholera morbus*.—The French physicians are not enumerated in the address of the offer, and the treatises are to be written in Russian, Latin, German, English or Italian; French not being included. They are to be sent to St Petersburg, addressed to the Council of Medicine, before Sept. 1, 1831: the name of the author to be in a separate and sealed cover.

Mr Rapp, of Economy, Pa. bearing of a pumpkin in N. Carolina weighing 86 lbs. was induced to weigh one which had grown on his farm. It weighed 124 lbs. was nearly 4 feet round one way, and 8½ the other.

In Alexandria, D. C., 2d inst. there was hoar frost and ice; yet strawberries were for sale in the market.

20,000 hogs were lately met in in the Western country, on their way to Alexandria.

It not being legal to sentence a Spanish nobleman to punishment for life, the Supreme Court at Malaga have lately sentenced a young nobleman, for murder, to the galleys, for 100 years and a day!

Elegant ribbons are manufactured at Wayne, Kennebec Co. Me.

Mr Richard Inlay, of Baltimore, has made and shipped for New Orleans a beautiful rail road carriage, intended for the Lake Pontchartrain Rail Road.

Two of the shillings coined in Massachusetts in 1652, were lately found in a skull bone, while removing earth next the burying ground in Concord, Ms.

Mr Harding the distinguished artist of Boston, is engaged in making a full length portrait of Daniel Webster, at the request of Boston Mechanics, who have raised \$600 by subscription for that purpose.

Railroad from Baltimore to Washington.—This project seems to gain consistency. The public and the Ohio and Baltimore Company are for it.

PROFITABLE COWS.

At the Hartford County Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show, this fall, Doct. Samuel B. Woodward, of Wethersfield, had two Cows exhibited, one of which took the first premium, \$5. Dr Woodward, in his letter to the Committee, says, that 'on the 1st of May, he had three cows, one of which had a calf which was well fattened, and killed at 5 weeks old.' It will be interesting to our Farmers to know what *Doctors* can do in their line of business. Cannot some of our Farmers give an account of their receipts from the same source? We therefore publish the following statement of the quantity of butter made, &c, from the Doctor's statement, viz:

In May, 110 lbs. 2 oz.; June, 109 11; July, 93; August, 80 8, Sept. 101 8; Oct. 25th, 81 12; total 576 lbs 9 ozs.

On the 1st of Sept. another cow was added which including what was made the last week in April, to wit, 21 lbs. would make 597 lbs. 9 ozs. in 6 months Besides all this, milk and cream have been sold, to the amount of \$3, and a family of 16 persons furnished with milk and cream, worth at least \$1 a week, at 4 cents a quart, and pork fed to the amount of at least \$1. Not a pound of Butter was sold for less than 1s. per pound.

Butter,	\$100
Milk, &c, sold,	3
Milk used in the family,	26
Pork,	15
	\$144

The cows were fed on grass only after the middle of May, before which time they had rowen hay and 2 quarts of meal a day. One cow is 6 years old, the other 5 years—one is half blood Devonshire, the other common stock.

The calves from the 3 cows sold	15 75
in the spring for	144 00

Whole product, \$159 75

IN RELATION TO WATERING AND FEEDING HORSES.

To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the inexperienced, in the use and application of the necessary and proper quantity of both food and water, to the comfort and preservation of their health and consequent usefulness—I subjoin the following unerring rules and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal, to man.

When the horse is heated from any cause, great care should be taken while in that state, to allow him to take but a very small quantity of cold water at a time—say not more than two quarts, which may be repeated at intervals, during his meals, which should also be limited. New hay and corn should always be rejected, when pure hay and oats can be obtained; the natural and certain tendency of the introduction of either new or green hay, and Indian corn (in too great quantities) into the stomach of the horse, is to produce diseases in that organ, and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is rendered therefore worse than useless; for delays, and frequently further remedies are vainly sought for, because it too often happens, that from the ignorance of the operator, he adds to the malady, instead of removing it.

Give your horse, (after, and while he is heated) one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprinkle of salt, after his first draught of water, of two quarts. These portions of each, water and food, may be repeated at discretion, during the reasonable, but necessary time for the rest of the animal, and you may then with certainty and safety, pursue your journey to any distance and time.

Recipe.—When the above directions are omitted, and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal the following:—

Tincture of Benzoin, one ounce; Spirits of Ammonia, one do; Aromatic Confection, half an ounce; Ginger one ounce. To be mixed, in one quart of water. When a horse is over heated, this application will relieve him—and it may also be given with success, in cases where a horse is affected with choleric or gripes, flatulency in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oil—to be repeated at every three hours until relieved.

WM COOKE, Veterinary Surgeon.

The Philadelphia papers mention a Grape vine growing near the banks of the Schuylkill in the township of Upper Merion, on the farm of Isaac Jones, which incures at several places between the root and the height of ten feet, from 30 to 35 inches in circumference. It is a curiosity worthy the attention of those persons who have doubts respecting the soil and climate of this country being favorable to the growth of the vine.

Names on Trees.—In the last number of Dr Brewster's Journal there is a curious paper on 'Inscriptions in Living Trees,' translated from the Swedish. Words or figures are often idly cut on trees; and the general opinion is, that they are soon obliterated by the growth of the wood. It appears however, from a number of examples cited that they are faithfully retained in the tree as long as it endures; and that, if it is not seriously injured, the number of concentric rings of wood found above the inscription will accurately denote the time when it was cut. Professor Laurell of the University of Lund, made two incisions in two beech trees, in 1748. The one was opened in 1756, and had the inscription remaining, with eight rings of wood over it, the other in 1764, and had sixteen rings over it. Bishop Faxe sent lately to the museum of Lund two pieces of wood from a tree which grew near Helzinborg, and which, during the sawing and cleaning, separated in such a way, that the inscription stands right on the one piece but reversed on the other. It is 'P. M. d. 21, I. 1817.' but the letters and figures are placed below one another, in four lines. It was cut in 1828, and the inscription was found to be covered with nine concentric layers of wood, the tenth being imperfect. Several other examples are given, but they are less precise.

To prevent the rot or Mildew of Grapes.—Mr George J. F. Clark, in the Southern Agriculturist, supposes this disease of the fruit of the vine to arise from the root being too near the ground. A few days of hot drying weather absorbs so great a portion of the moisture from the roots that, on return of a plentiful shower, they drink in the rain so copiously as to produce a repletion that results in the rot. Mr. C. says the vine, under favorable circumstances, has a strong propensity to form a tap root, which protects the vine from the extremes of moisture and dryness. To favor the formation of this tap root, deep planting is requisite.

Moderate watering of the plants in dry weather prevents exhaustion in a drought, and repletion on the return of rain. Mr. C. states the following:

'A very intelligent friend informed me, a few days ago, that a Swiss, of his acquaintance, settled in Missouri, plants his vines thus: he digs a ditch the length of a row, and three or four feet deep, and at the bottom of this ditch he plants long cuttings, (eighteen or twenty inches,) a common depth below it. On the bottom of this ditch he scatters a little manure, and from time to time as his vines ascend, (which they do most vigorously,) he fills in the surface of the ground with the poorest earth he can get, (to discourage the growth of side roots, we may reasonably suppose, but a matter of no importance to our text,) and that their success is surprising; and no rot or mildew is known among them. The ends of his cuttings must lay four or five feet deep.'

Arabian Horses.—Mr Rhind late Agent of our government, has transported to this city from Constantinople, four Arabian stud horses. They are five or six years of age, and considerably smaller than our common horses. Two are sorrel, one gray, and the other bay. The last had been taken from the desert but a short time, and was pronounced the swiftest horse in the Turkish Capital.

Large Cucumbers.—A cucumber (the Bloor's White spine) was cut on the 8th of June in the garden of W. Hardman, Esq. of Chamber Hall, near Bury, of the following dimensions:—Length 26 in., girth 11 in., weight 5 lbs, 8 3/4 oz. It did not appear overgrown, but in proper state for the table.—*Morn. Chronicle*, June 23.

The Washington, N. C. Times, after an eight months' publication, has been discontinued, because many people subscribed, not to pay but to encourage.

This is about equal to those who subscribe to encourage a printer to establish a paper, and then discontinue at the end of six months, leaving him in the lurch with a large debt on his shoulders.

Geography of Boston.—Messrs Carter & Hendee have published a little volume under this title, by the author of the History of Boston. It embraces a description of the topography of the city, and of its principal buildings and other objects deserving of notice, illustrated by cuts representing the principal buildings, and by maps of the city and of the adjoining country. It will be found a useful and agreeable work.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.—We are informed that GEORGE HAZEN, Esquire, of Sussex Vale, has now on his farm, a Bull Calf, of six months old, which weighs 600 lbs.—and another of five months and seventeen days, which weighs 465 lbs. This stock is of the short horned Durham breed, imported a few years back by the Agricultural Society of this Province.—*St John. (N. B.) Gazette*.

Grapes.—The Boston Transcript says that upwards of one hundred thousand pounds of grapes are annually raised in that vicinity. We believe a much larger quantity is raised near Philadelphia, and have no doubt that if ten times as many were cultivated they would be found among the most profitable production of a garden or farm. We do not refer to their use in the manufacture of wine, but merely as a fresh fruit in the market.

where, in their proper season they always command a good price and meet a rapid sale.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Cape Broccoli in Baltimore.—This most excellent vegetable has been quite common in our market, and is raised in great perfection. A day or two since a couple were presented to us by Mr Samuel Feast, raised at his garden on the Frederick road, which surpassed any we had before seen, for size, firmness, and richness. We were so anxious to test their excellence by the palate, that we quite forgot the more scientific but more fallible tests of the rule and scale; but we do not overrate them in saying that they measured ten or twelve inches in diameter, exclusive of the leaves. They were of the improved purple kind.

Owing to the peculiarly favorable season, Broccoli and Cauliflowers, are cheap as well as plentiful in our markets, and thus many who have heretofore looked upon them as delicacies beyond their reach, have been enabled to try them; and hence a knowledge of their good qualities has been diffused, and the gardeners will be encouraged to extend the cultivation of them by an increased demand. We have seen fine large Cauliflowers and Broccoli sold at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents, such as could seldom have been obtained in any previous season for less than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. and such as we have often seen sold at 25 cents.—*Am. Farmer.*

South Carolina Silk and its Manufacture.—We have in our possession a pair of silk stockings, the material of which was raised by Miss Harriet Winn, of Winnsborough, in Fairfield District, and knit by that young lady's own hands; which every one to whom we have shown them, pronounce particularly beautiful. They are certainly beyond any ideas that we had formed of the perfection which this interesting culture had reached in South Carolina. It is almost impossible to distinguish them from the finest specimens of woven hosiery, and they entitle our fair friend to very great praise for patriotism and ingenuity. Such a specimen, in our opinion, settles the practicability of silk cultivation in our state.—*Camden Journal.*

A correspondent says the domestic exports of South Carolina to foreign countries amounted last year to \$8,000,000; and he hopes to see the time when the domestic exports of Massachusetts will amount to an equal sum, and furnish cargoes for as many ships. Here the exports come from toil, and there from soil.—*Palladium.*

Cure for Bloating in Cattle.—The Volatile Spirit of Ammonia is said to be used in France with great success in the cure of Bloating, a disease arising from excessive eating of green grass. 'Its action is chemical,' says the American Citizen, 'decomposing the gas generated in the stomach by fermentation.' We suppose the gas generated is the carbonic, and that the Ammonia does not decompose but unites with it. We know not why lime water would not have the same effect.

Officers of the Horticultural Society of Rensselaer County.—We perceive by the Troy Sentinel that this society has gone into successful operation. The constitution and by-laws are substantially the same as those of the New York and Albany Horticultural Societies. The officers are, President, John D. Dickinson, of Troy; 1st Vice-President, Cornelius Lansing, of Lausburgh; 2d Vice

President, Herman Knickerbacker, of Schaghticoke; 3d Vice President, Richard P. Hart, of Troy; 4th Vice President, John Carpenter, of Hoosic; Corresponding Secretary, O. L. Holley, of Troy; Recording Secretary, Albert P. Hearth, of Troy; Treasurer, John McCoun, of Troy.—*N. Y. Farm.*

The *Southern Review* is discontinued for want of patronage. It has been in existence three years. Flint's *Western Review*, though ably conducted, has met a similar fate. Four newspapers have been discontinued in Maine within the last three weeks, viz. the *Maine Gazette*, Bath; the *Thomaston Register*, the *Wiscasset Citizen* and the *Saco Palladium*.

A person called and left at our office yesterday, a *Mammoth Pear*, weighing, when taken from the tree, THIRTYFIVE OUNCES. It was raised by one of our subscribers, in Oley township, Berks county. The person who left the giant of fruit, did not inform us of the name of the person whose trees are thus gifted.—*Conn. paper.*

Prince Edwards Island Cattle Show.—The P. E. Island Register of the 2d ult., contains an account of the Annual Cattle Show held at Charlotte town, in the last week of October, at which the crowd of competitors far exceeded in number any former exhibition—while the specimens of stock and Agricultural produce displayed, proved the spirit of rivalry which is now animating the farming classes of the Island.

A Composition for the Shoes of Gardeners.—Take one pint of boiled linseed oil; two ounces yellow wax; one ounce Burgundy pitch; two ounces spirit of turpentine. Melt the ingredients well together, over a slow fire, and apply the composition to the shoes with an ordinary brush, repeating the operation as often as the ointment will dry in the sun.—This composition not only renders the shoes more impervious to wet, but preserves and gives a tone to the leather, and enables it afterwards to take an exceedingly fine polish from blacking. I would therefore, recommend its use, not only for strong shoes to gardeners, farmers, sportsmen, &c, who are obliged to be much exposed to the wet, but for shoes and boots in general. The composition may be kept in an earthen cup or gallipot for a length of time, and laid by for use as occasion requires.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

Horticultural Society of Charleston.—A Society under the above title has recently been established at this place, the objects of which are, to effect an improvement in the culture of such vegetables and fruits as are now grown among us; to introduce new species and varieties, and to encourage a taste for Floriculture and ornamental gardening. The Society has determined on establishing an annual exhibition of vegetables, fruits and flowers, at which premiums will be awarded, for the best specimens. Also, for such others as cannot be exhibited at those seasons.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

In company with the Rev. Dr Milnor who has just returned to New York from Europe, is Mr Leon Vaysse, a Professor from the Royal Institution for Deaf mutes in Paris. Professor Vaysse comes with high recommendations from the Abbe Borce, Director of that Institution, and he brings with him a knowledge of all the improvements in the art of instructing mutes, since the death of the Abbe Sicard. Mr Vaysse has been engaged

as a Professor in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, in the vicinity of that city.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Connecticut River Navigation.—A meeting was lately held at Hartford, consisting of citizens of that town, to consider the subject of the proposed steamboat line up the Connecticut to Wells' river. A good spirit was manifested and half the stock allotted to that city was immediately taken up. The Haverhill N. H. Post says that when the steamboats are established the transportation for that part of the country will be done to and from N. York for \$15 a ton, whereas it now costs them \$40 to and from Boston, a saving of \$25 dollars per ton, or a premium of that amount to all who go to N. York instead of Boston as they do at present!

Rail Roads.—The Rail Roads making in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that projected from Baltimore to Washington, it is said will make a complete line from the Federal City to New-York—300 miles.

Cider.—As the time for laying in cider has come, I would observe that mustard seed put into new cider will keep it much better than any other thing I have tried. I put a half pint common mustard seed into a barrel of new cider last fall, and let it remain on the lees, without drawing off, until it was all used, and it kept perfectly sweet to the last—not the new sickly sweet, but more like mellow old wine. The cider tasted a little of the mustard, but some gentlemen who drank it thought it was improved by it.—*Newburyport Herald.*

We have heard several judicious persons who had tried the mustard seed, recommend it very highly.—*Dover Inq.*

It is said that there were but 40 hours of clear weather in the whole month of November.

A Rarity.—A salmon was lately exhibited in Boston market, supposed to weigh nearly sixteen pounds, and estimated at \$25 value.

An old Standard.—There is a tavern house in Sudbury 114 years old. The first man who kept it as a public house, was Mr David Howe. He occupied it till his son, Mr Ezekiel Howe, took it in 1746. In 1776, the present occupant, Mr Adam Howe, succeeded his father in the same employment. In the same family there is a coat of arms, which has been handed down from generation to generation since 1606—also a silver spoon since 1619—besides a large table and other articles of household furniture since the erection of the house in 1685.

From Prince's Pomological Manual, now in press.

LONG ROSE-WATER. AUTH.

I adopt the above title for a pear received about eight years ago, from Paris under the name of Caillot rosat, and I think it may possibly prove to be the German variety so called, and mentioned in the Pomological Magazine as a long fruit. The tree is remarkably vigorous in its growth, and its form is very regular and handsome. It last year produced fruit of a delicious quality; the pear was nearly as long as the Epargne, not so large at the base, and diminishing towards the stem; its color was green when gathered in October, but acquired a yellow hue when at maturity, which was in November or December. The flesh was very rich, juicy, and high flavored; and although I had but one fruit, and did not therefore test its value as a keeping pear, I was highly gratified with it, and I deem it one of the very best of its season. I have as yet seen no description whereby to fully identify it; but the appearance of the tree is so characteristic, that it cannot readily be mistaken for any other, and it must without doubt be known to some of the numerous writers on the subject.

SUMMER MELTING. PR. CAT.

Fondante d'ete.

This is a tree of the most vigorous growth and flourishing appearance, shooting erect into a stately form; the fruit is of fair size, ripens in August, and it has by some been considered the best pear of its

season. After it comes into bearing, it increases annually in fertility and the quantity of its produce but it attains considerable size before it produces freely.

I received the original tree of this variety in 1802, from a person then resident in Baltimore, who was very curious in fruits, and who had a number of French varieties of pears. It was on a quince stock and soon bore fruit, which was larger, handsomer, and more melting than any I have since had on pear stocks.

RED CHEEK. PR. CAT.

English red cheek. Pr. Cat. 25 ed.

This pear is cultivated at Rhode Island under the name given above as a synonyme, whence it was brought to Long Island. It is a bell shaped fruit, of a beautiful yellow color, with a red cheek; it is not quite as large as the St Michael or Virgalieu,—is considered a very good fruit when not over ripe, and the tree bears well; it ripens at the latter part of August.

A tree imported from France, but whose name is unknown, has produced fruit precisely like the foregoing, and it is therefore most probable that the variety is of French origin.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1830.

LARGE HOGS.

Mr ALANSON SESSIONS, of Cumberland, R. I. on Tuesday last, sold to Messrs C. H. and H. BRACKETT, of the Boston Merchants' Hall Market, two hogs, one of which weighed 675 lbs. the other 645. The largest had not been able to get up alone for two months before he was killed.

Large Cabbages.—Messrs FENNO and PAYSON, of Chelsea, Mass. have raised two Drumhead Cabbages this season, which weighed 25 lbs. each, after being divested of their stumps and outside leaves.

Quarterly Review.—LILLY & WAIT, Court Street, Boston, have just re-published the 86th No. of this valuable Journal, which contains elaborate articles on the Decline of Science in England; on Credit Currency; on the Life of Bishop Heber; on the Principles of Geology; Southey's new edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; on the Affairs of Greece; on an edition of the New Testament into the Negro-English language, by the Missionaries of the United Brethren; on the late affairs of France. Published quarterly, at \$5,00 per annum.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN—If consistent with the object of your useful paper, will you have the goodness to answer the following questions:

1. What are certain signs that a horse has the disorder called the *glanders*?
2. Is there any certain cure for this disorder?
3. If there be, by what means can it be effected?

I am acquainted with some things said to be useful, and have employed them, but with very little success. I know of no cure; if there be one, I very much wish to know how it can be ef-

fect. In answering the foregoing inquiries, you may confer a favor upon more of your patrons than ONE.

Worcester County, Dec. 7, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—An obliging friend in this vicinity, who has the care of many horses, has furnished us with the following reply to the above.

Glanders, commonly called the Horse Distemper, is always accompanied with a discharge of matter from the nostrils, and a swelling of the glands under the throat. When the bones become rotten in that part, it is generally incurable—and this may be known by the bad smell which it produces in such cases; for the most part it is sure death; not one in a hundred recovers.

The treatment recommended in Gibson's Farriery for this disease, while in its first and second stages, is, to make use of purges, diaphoretics, and roweling in the hinder parts. We imagine that roweling in the breast will answer the same purpose. To clear the nostrils, Gibson recommends passing the fumes of burnt brimstone or burnt leather into the nose of the horse, and after the matter has been discharged, to syringe his nostrils with brandy or red wine. Afterwards, he says, a small quantity of Unguentum Egyptianum, dissolved in oil of turpentine, may be injected through a large pipe, for the purpose of cleansing the ulcerated parts. A particular account of this disease will be found in N. E. Farmer, v. 8, p. 412.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—We gather from Mr Butler's Anniversary Discourse before the Albany Institute, the following interesting facts respecting the State of New York.

In 1790, the population was 340,000. It is now about 2 millions! Being an increase in 40 years of one million, six hundred and sixty thousand! There are in the state 8 million acres of improved land. The number of counties, separately organized is 55. There are 757 towns, 93 incorporated villages and 5 incorporated cities, one of which contains more than two hundred thousand inhabitants. The canal navigation constructed and owned by the state, is 484 miles, and 81 by an incorporated company. From salt springs in the state, nearly a million and a half bushels of salt are made yearly. There are 1406 post offices—70 steam boats—211 newspapers, 14 of them daily—214 incorporated manufacturing companies, and several hundred not incorporated—44 banks, and 53 insurance companies now in operation—350 turnpike and bridge companies—5 savings banks and a militia of nearly 200,000.—*N. E. C. Herald.*

A composition for painting Wood, &c.—A respectable correspondent sent us the following recipe for a paint, which he says is durable and appears well.

1 quart of salt, dissolved in a gallon of hot water.

1 lb. of coarse brown sugar in a quart of hot water.

5 lbs. spruce yellow.

2 lbs. lime.

Novel Exhibition.—A gentleman from New England is preparing to exhibit in Philadelphia, miniature models of the machinery used in Cotton and woollen manufactories, exhibiting all the operations from the sticking of the cards to the weaving of the cloth. The machinery is put in operation by dogs, trained for the purpose.

Rare Sport.—One young fool was shot in the breast, by another fool, near Camden, New Jersey, on the 26th of October. They were firing at each other according to the laws of honor.

A most remarkable case has occurred lately in Pennsylvania. A negro woman died suddenly: after she was put in the coffin, the sexton observed the sheet to move immediately above her hand. He thought much of it, and finally hit upon the idea that some stupefying poison might have been given her, and that she would come to after some hours or days. He knew that her husband was enamored of the sister of the deceased.—He inquired of the apothecaries and found that the husband had bought *arsenic*. The wife was disinterred, and arsenic found in her. The husband is sentenced to death.

Count de Surveilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte) has sent to the editor of the New York Courier des Etats Unis, the sum of one hundred dollars for the Spanish emigrants in that city and the same sum for the funds of the French benevolent Society.

[The Count is engaged in a lawsuit to resist the running of a rail road through his fine garden and grounds. When a canal in China is required to go through the Emperor's garden, he goes out at the head of the diggers, and lifting the first shovel full of his ground he says: This! do that all may learn to prefer public good to private pleasure.]

Turns in Trade.—A line of steamboats is about to be established from Wells river, Vermont, to Hartford, Conn. and even to N. York city. If the project succeeds, the effect will be to divert the whole trade of Grafton and Coos counties to the New York and Hartford markets. *Look to it, Bostonians!—Gaz.*

The Board of Internal Improvement of North Carolina have reported in favor of an immediate appropriation of \$500,000 to public works.

It is stated that there are now seven millions of specie in the banks of New York. This is owing to the domestic trade—to manufactures and internal improvements.

Germantown, Penn. Dec. 1—The Season.—A gentleman left at this office, on Saturday morning last, a full-grown Catharine Pear, of the second growth, which was taken from a tree of Mr Peter Betchel, Sr. of Mount Airy.

On the 17th ult. there was for the first time this season, a heavy fall of snow at Quebec. The mountains between St Joachim and St Paul's Bay, were covered with snow on the 1st ult. and at the same time there was a fall of snow on the Catskill mountains and the borders of Lake Champlain. A few flakes fell at Boston about the same time.

The Portland and Louisville Canal, was to receive its water on Monday the 30th ult. and to be immediately open for boats.

Domestic Goods.—The ship Emerald from Salem for Calcutta carried out 213 bales.

British navy employs no fewer than 52 Admirals; 68 Vice Admirals; 66 Rear Admirals; 32 Superannuated Rear Admirals; 20 Retired Captains; 809 Post Captains; 844 Commanders; 98 Superannuated Commanders; 9 Poor Knights of Windsor; no less than 3691 Lieutenants; 540 masters; 353 Surgeons, and 698 Purser, besides innumerable midshipmen.

There is a large fish supposed to be 20 feet long in Flax Pond, North Dennis, Barnstable county.

The late remarkably high tides did much damage to the hay stacks and salt works in that county.

Mr Rush has written a very excellent letter illustrating and defending the American System. It was in reply to a letter of the owners of the Philadelphia and Providence packets, who informed him that their freights had increased in the last sixteen years 1200 per cent.

Steamboats.—It is stated in Silliman's Journal that 1500 persons have been killed in the U. S. by Steamboat explosions.

Commitments in Suffolk Jail for debt in 1830.—They have been about 1000, mostly for debts under 20 dollars.

Thief caught by Whiskey.—A negro broke into a store in Macon, Ga. and after filling a trunk or two with goods, could not muster resolution enough to leave the store without taking a sample of the whiskey. The sample proved too powerful and the thief was caught.

A Directory is about to be published in Lowell.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—'THE WANDERER,' No. 3, will appear next week. With regard to the subject on which 'A DELVER' writes, we always aim to be just and impartial; but his communication shows so much personal feeling and animosity that we cannot insert it. We have no relish for the bitter controversy to which its publication would inevitably lead.

Prime Orchard Grass Seed, &c.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

A few bushels of Prime Orchard Grass Seed, raised by the Hon. NATHAN NOYES, of Newburyport, expressly for this establishment. This is remarkably pure and fine, being wholly free from chaff, white weed, Canada thistle, or any weeds, as the grass was not mowed, but the heads cut off separately, received into a bag, and then spread on sheets to dry, before being threshed. Farmers who wish to secure some of this seed, of the very first quality, are requested to apply soon.

Also, seeds of the *Martynia Proboseidea*, one of the finest articles for pickles. This is raised to much better advantage by planting in the fall.

AARON TYLER, of Bath, Maine, having commenced an Establishment for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and having made arrangements with Mr. J. R. NEWELL, and Mr. J. B. RUSSELL, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for a supply of the most Improved Tools and Seeds, recommended by them as valuable and useful to be introduced—will be enabled to supply the farmers in Maine at the Boston prices, with the addition of freight. Persons on the Kennebec, and vicinity, will find it to their interest to call at Mr TYLER'S establishment for their supply of farming Tools and Garden Seeds.

A. Tyler also tenders his services to the horticulturists and nursery men of Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the sale of all kinds of Trees, Vines, Plants, &c., and will be at all times ready to fill orders for the best of Forest Trees, from Maine, put up and packed properly and shipped according to order.

A. T. flatters himself by close application and assiduous attention to the above objects, that he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to the public, and be a means of introducing into Maine many valuable productions, heretofore unknown, and thereby be a source of improvement to the agriculturist, and of gratification to himself.

A. T. also tenders his services for the sale of Improved Breeds of Cattle and Sheep.

WANTED, a full blooded Bull, 3 or 4 years old, containing the best breeds for Milk and Oxen.

Letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

Refer to Hon. JOSEPH WINGATE, Bath,

" " H. A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury.
Dec. 10. epoft.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the city of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully informed that a register is kept at the New England Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages and residences of such boys, of good character, (generally orphans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Rev. Dr Tuckerman, general Minister to the poor in this city. Any information will be given gratis at the Seed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston.

3t. Nov. 26.

Camellias, Jasmines, &c.

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a good collection of Camellias, Broad, Small and Long leaf. Also Jasmines, Heaths, &c. all large plants, and at moderate prices—orders left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, will be promptly attended to. 4t Dec. 10.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AGENCY,

BOSTON, MASS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of many gentlemen in the United States, and the British Provinces, has concluded to add to his present agricultural business, a General Agency for the purchase and sale of the different improved breeds of stock, which he is convinced would be of great convenience to the public, as well as himself. His intimate acquaintance with all the most eminent breeders of stock, and the favorable situation of Boston, give him important advantages for such an agency.

As General Agent, he will receive orders for, and purchase all kinds of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Plants, improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Bremen Geese, and other stock; and indeed any thing that may be wanted by farmers. In the purchase of stock of all kinds, he will be assisted by the selection and judgment of an eminent breeder in this vicinity. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c., will be obtained at any Establishment named by the person ordering; and if no Establishment be named, the subscriber will obtain them from such as he shall have most confidence in—in the latter case, he will be responsible for the genuineness of the articles: in the former, the risk will remain with the purchaser.

Commissions on sales and purchases of stock, on sums of \$10, or less, 10 per cent. between \$10 and \$20, 9 per cent. \$20 and \$30, 8 per cent. \$30 and \$40, 7 per cent. \$40 and \$50, 6 per cent. \$50, and upwards 5 per cent. No commission is charged in purchases of trees, grape vines, and shrubbery.

He has constantly on hand, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, the most extensive variety, and the largest quantity of Garden, Field, Tree, Herb, and Flower SEEDS to be found in New England, which are offered for sale, at either wholesale or retail. Traders wishing to keep the very best vegetable Seeds, for retailing in the country, can be accommodated with boxes of any sort from \$10 to \$100, comprising a complete assortment of the common vegetable Seeds, and Flower Seeds, when wanted, on favorable terms.

A large assortment of the best sorts of GRAPE VINES, for the climate of New England, both American and European, is kept constantly on hand, well packed in moss, separately, for transportation, and sold at the regular nursery prices—also, ROSE BUSHES, and various sorts of Shrubbery, packed in a similar manner.

FRUIT TREES of all kinds, can always be supplied at 24 hours' notice—well packed for transportation, to any distance.

Standard AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand, at the regular Bookstore prices.

Dec. 10 epoft. J. B. RUSSELL.

Live Stock for Sale.

The Bull NORFOLK, two years old last July. This fine animal comprises some of the best blood in this country, and took the first premium of \$30, at the Brighton Cattle Show in 1829. Produced from Young Admiral and Violetta, comprising the blood of Fill Pail, Holderness, Bountiful, Violet, and Admiral. Price \$100. Apply (post paid) to J. B. RUSSELL, Boston.

The Full Blood Durham Short Horn Bull YANKEE, from a first rate imported Cow, sired by a full blood Short Horn Bull in the neighborhood, is perfectly docile, red and white; head, legs, and back red; other parts red and white, spotted and mottled; he is a fine animal, and fit for immediate service; can be seen by a ride of half an hour from Boston. Price \$100. Inquire (post paid) of J. B. RUSSELL, Boston. Also,

A fine Maltese Jack,

Recently imported from Malta—he is a young, vigorous, fine animal. Price 500 dollars—can be seen by applying to Mr RUSSELL at the Farmer office.

Gentlemen having improved stock for sale, are invited to furnish us with lists, containing descriptions, pedigrees, and prices, which shall be advertised gratis, at least one week, in the New England Farmer.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 33	1 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	116 00	118 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	127 50	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	6 50	7 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 00	6 25
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 75	5 87
Genesee,	"	5 62	5 87
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 12	5 25
GRAIN, Corn, northern,	bushel.	63	65
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	60	61
Rye,	"	71	63
Barley,	"	53	60
Oats,	"	36	38
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	10 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	2 70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	12 00	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 75
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	50	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	30	35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	62	67
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	57
Merino, half blood,	"	47	50
Merino, quarter,	"	37	40
Native, washed,	"	36	38
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	40	42
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"		45

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	7	3
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	6	9
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOES,	"	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Dec. 13.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1128 Cattle, 4102 Sheep, and 945 Swine.

PRICES.—A small gradual rise has been effected today and last Monday, which fixes the price about the same that it was four weeks since, probably a little better on good Cattle.

Beef Cattle—From \$3,37½ to 4,62½; a few extra yoke were taken at 4,75.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, \$3,42 a 3,50; No. 1, 3; No. 2, 2,67.

Sheep.—A large proportion of which were pelt sheep, and the prices low; we noticed one lot taken at \$1,12½, one at 1,17, and one at 1,25; lots at 1,42, 1,50 and 1,75; we also noticed one lot of 170 whethers taken at \$3,25.

Swine.—Sales not so brisk, and prices about the same; we noticed the sale of one lot of 50 barrows at 5 c.; also one lot of about 60 sows and barrows at 4½ c.; retail price 5c. for sows, and 6c. for barrows.

Prices in New York, December 11.

GRAIN. Wheat, Northern, bush.	1 03 a	1 06
Western,	1 10 a	1 12
Virginia,	96 a	1 05
Rye, Northern,	74 a	
Oats, Northern,	34 a	36
Corn, Southern,	54 a	57
Do. Yellow, Northern,	62 a	64
Barley, new,	77 a	78
WOOL. Common fleece, washed lb.	35 a	40
Merino do. do.	40 a	60
Spinning, pulled	a	
Lambs do. 1st quality	48 a	52
Do. 2d do.	35 a	40

MISCELLANIES.

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.

WILD GOOSE (*Anas Canadensis*.) The Canada WILD GOOSE (says Wilson) is now domesticated in numerous quarters of the country, and it is remarkable for being extremely watchful, and more sensible of approaching changes in the atmosphere than the common gray goose, with which they readily pair, the female always seeking out the most solitary place for her nest, not far from the water. On the approach of every spring however these birds discover symptoms of great uneasiness, frequently looking up into the air, and attempting to go off. Some whose wings have been cut, have travelled on foot in a northern direction several miles from home. They hail every flock that passes overhead, and the salute is sure to be returned by the voyagers, who are only prevented from alighting by the presence and habitations of man. The strong disposition of wounded wild geese to migrate to the north in spring, when their wounds have healed, induces them sometimes to mount into the higher regions of the air and join the passing parties to the north, and extraordinary as it may appear to return again the succeeding spring.

In corroboration of the above the following circumstance was related to me, by an old gentleman, belonging to the family of Shakers at Alfred. He observed, that a neighbor of his, a few years since, having upon his farm a female wild goose, which he had kept some time, seeing in the spring a flock taking their accustomed flight to the north, and, actuated by that strong instinct of migratory birds, immediately joined his old associates and disappeared. The fall following, as the geese were returning to their winter quarters, he was surprised to find one morning, that the identical goose which left him in the spring had returned with three others which he presumed were her young.—*Salem Observer*.

The Marquis Marbois in the introduction to his history of Louisiana speaks thus of the supreme tribunal of our country.

There is at Washington a power which has neither guards, nor palaces, nor treasures; it is neither surrounded by clerks nor overloaded with records. It has for its arms only truth and wisdom. Its magnificence consists in its justice and in the publicity of its acts. This power is called the Supreme Court of the United States.

Specie—The New York Journal of Commerce says—It is estimated, by those who understand such matters, that the Banks in that city have now on hand seven millions of dollars in specie and it continues to flow in from all quarters. The vaults are already overflowing, and some of the Banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations, in which to store their redundant barrels of dollars. The legal interest on this mass of idle capital, would be almost half a million annually.

Bestow thy youth so that thou mayest have comfort to remember it, when it hath forsaken thee and not sigh and grieve at the account thereof. While thou art young thou wilt think it will never have an end; but behold, the longest day hath its evening, and that thou shalt enjoy it but once, that it never turns again; use it therefore as the spring time, which soon departeth, and wherein thou oughtest to plant and sow all provisions for a long and happy life.—[Sir Walter Raleigh to his Son.]

Law.—Horne Tooke used to say, that law, in his opinion, ought not to be a luxury for the rich but a remedy to the poor. When told that the course of justice was open to all, he replied so is the London Tavern, to such as can pay their entertainment.

Imperia, the Lais of Modern Rome, like her Grecian prototype, found Princes anxious for favors. The splendor with which she received her visitor has never been surpassed. Such was the elegance of her apartments, that the Ambassador of the Spanish monarch, on a visit he paid her, spat in the face of one of the servants, excusing himself by observing, that it was the only place he could find fit for the purpose.—*Roscoe's Leo X.*

The following sign may be seen in Salisbury Eng.—'Table bear sold hear.' A wag asked if the bear was the man's own brain.

REWARD OF FLATTERY.

Frederick William, father of Frederic the Great of Prussia, painted, or fancied he painted; but his works were mere daubs. Such, however, was not the language of his courtiers, when descending on the merits of the royal Apelles. On one occasion his Majesty favored them with the sight of a new specimen. 'Suppose,' said the King, 'that some great painter, Rubens or Raphael, for instance, had painted this picture; do you think it would fetch a considerable price?' 'Sire,' replied the Baron de Polnitz, who passed for the most practised and the most obsequious of his Majesty's courtiers, 'I assure your Majesty that a connoisseur could not offer less for such a picture than 25,000 florins.' 'Well, then, baron,' cried the gratified monarch, 'you shall receive a proof of my munificence. Take the picture for 5,000 florins, which you shall pay me in ready money; and as I wish to render you a service, you have my permission to sell it again.' 'Ah, sire,' cried the Baron, who was fairly caught in his own snare, 'I can never consent to take advantage of your majesty's generosity.' 'No reply,' said the King; 'I know that I make you a handsome present, by which you will gain 15,000 florins or more. But your zeal for my interest has been proved, and I owe you some recompense. Your love for the arts as well as your attachment to my person, entitle you to this mark of my esteem.'

INSTINCT OF THE DOG.

At a Convent in France, where twenty paupers were served with dinner every day at a certain hour, a dog, belonging to the Convent, did not fail to be present at the repast, to receive the orts and ends, which were now and then thrown to him. The guests however, were poor, and hungry, and of course not disposed to be wasteful; so that the dog did little more than scent the feast, of which he would have vainly partaken. The portions were served by a person at the ringing of a bell, and delivered out, by means of what is there called a Tour; which is a machine like the section of a cask, and, by turning round upon a pivot, exhibits whatever is placed on the hollow side, without discovering the person who moves it.

One day, this dog, who had received only a few scraps, waited till the paupers were all gone, then, took the rope in his mouth, and rung the bell. The stratagem succeeded. He repeated it the next day, with the same good fortune. At length, the cook finding that twenty-one portions were given out, instead of twenty, determined to discover the trick; in doing which he had no great difficulty; for placing himself where he could see, without being seen, and perceiving all the paupers, as they came in great regularity for their different portions, and that there was no intruder except the dog, he began to suspect the real truth, which he was presently confirmed in. The dog waited till the visitors were all gone, and then deliberately walked up, and pulled the bell.—The matter was related to the community; and to reward him for his ingenuity, he was permitted to ring the bell every day for his dinner, when a mess of broken victuals was regularly served out to him.—*Youth's Keepsake*.

Two youths lately fought a duel at New Orleans, first with swords; but neither falling, they took pistols and exchanged shots without effect; then resumed their swords and both fell, one to expire in a few seconds, and the other as it is supposed in a few days.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleiff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pontecau.—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street—

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75 cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or blue color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season—and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr SEAYER, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

3c. Nov. 26.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all Rescriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67½ Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HON. JESSE BUEL.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Holtfax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1830.

NO. 23.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR EDITOR—I sometimes make extracts and notes when I read. I send you a sheet of these, which you are at liberty to dispose of at the time, and in the manner, you deem proper.

Respectfully yours,

Albany, Dec. 9, 1830.

J. BUEL.

PLANTING.—HEALING WOUNDS IN TREES.

‘I have adopted a system of planting,’ says Mr Blaikie, an eminent landscape gardener, ‘by which I can remove trees at all seasons. As soon as they are taken up, I dip their roots in a puddle of cowdung and loam, which preserves their fibres from the influence of the air. When this practice is adopted in the winter season, the plants may be sent to any distance, or kept out of the ground for weeks (in the climate of France) without the slightest injury; and I have frequently transplanted trees in the heat of summer by this precaution, and with perfect success.’ The cowdung is otherwise beneficial than by preventing the roots from the influence of the air. It is not only nutritive to the plant, but the most healing salve for the wounds of vegetables that I know of. It excels Forsyth’s celebrated composition, with the advantage that it costs nothing, and is always at hand. When applied to fresh wounds, and secured by a slight bandage, it almost invariably effects a cure.

SALT, AS A MANURE.

The testimony of eminent men in favor of applying salt as a manure is so strong as to shake the opinion of the most sceptical. Lord Bacon recommends it for the beet, and the garden generally; G. Sinclair for the carrot; the Rev. Mr Cartwright for potatoes; Sir T. Auckland for mangel wurtzel; several for flax and asparagus; Hogg, the florist, for bulbs, particularly the hyacinth; which latter he declares will never grow well at a distance from the sea without it. The Dutch florists, who flower the hyacinth in great perfection, and who supply half the world with its bulbs, adopt a mode of culture which strengthens Mr Hogg’s opinion of the efficacy of salt. They raise them where the water (which I presume is saline) abides within two feet of the surface, the upper strata of the beds being entirely of sand. This plant does not bloom well in the interior, and I am making an experiment to ascertain how far it may be improved by salt.

Earths are found in vegetables; but whether they constitute a part of their proper food, is yet a matter of dispute. Saussure’s experiments go rather to prove the negative. He analyzed the ashes of two *pinus abies*, (spruce) one growing on a granite, and the other on a calcareous soil. In 100 parts of the first, he found 13 of silex, 15 of alumina, and 46 of carbonate of lime. In 100 parts of the latter, no silex, 16 of alumina, and 63 of carbonate of lime. Hence it would seem, that silex was not necessary to the growth of this plant; and that its presence in the first experiment was merely adventitious, resulting from the quali-

ty of the soil in which it was found growing. Careful experiments would probably show a like result in regard to the other earths.

WHEAT.

I some years ago ventured an opinion, in the New England Farmer, as to the cause of wheat not producing well on the premature soils of New England, viz. because these soils did not contain anything which had been animal matter, or any material which would afford nitrogen, an essential element of the gluten of wheat; and I suggested that this deficiency might be supplied by animal matters, as bones, horns, hair, soap boilers’ waste, manure from a slaughter house, urine, &c. If any gentleman has made a satisfactory experiment, by which to test the correctness of this opinion, or can give any information in relation to its soundness, from his observation or experience, he will confer a particular favor by communicating the result through your paper.

STIRRING LAND IN WARM WEATHER.

Withers says, in his Memoirs on Planting, and he says truly, that ‘stirring land in dry weather, is the only effectual method of keeping it in a moist state.’ Thus many err in not stirring the ground among their crops, because the weather is too dry; others delay the operation of hoeing, to the prejudice of their crop, lest by destroying the weeds they expose the soil to the more severe influence of the sun and drought. The reverse happens. Weeds exhaust the moisture of the soil. The evaporation caused by them is in the ratio of the entire superficial surface of their leaves and stems. The best precaution against drought is to keep lands rich, clear and light.

Although I concur with Mr Withers, as to the effect of stirring land in dry weather, I do not wholly agree with him as to the governing cause of that effect. He imputes it wholly to the loose mould detached by the hoe operating as a shade to the soil beneath—I ascribe it to the combined influence of heat, light, air and moisture, to which stirring renders the soil more permeable. Heat rarefies the moisture in the subsoil, and induces it to ascend to the upper stratum. In the dark no oxygen is given off by plants, nor carbonic acid gas absorbed, processes indispensable to healthy vegetation; and roots are the main organs of absorption. The atmosphere contains prepared food for vegetables, as well as moisture, at all times; it penetrates a loose soil freely, and the roots seize and appropriate that which is congenial to their wants. Dews falling upon a hard surface, remain, and are evaporated by the morning sun. They fall upon a stirred soil as upon a sponge; are immediately disseminated through the surrounding mass, and impart vigor to the plant ere they are dissipated by the morning. Books afford numerous instances of working the ground among crops in dry weather. Curwen grew cabbages to the weight of 50 and 60 pounds each, and he ascribed their uncommon size to the beneficial effects of keeping a boy and plough almost constantly at work among them. Experience is the best teacher. Let the farmer test the axiom upon

half a dozen cabbages or hills of corn, by stirring the ground frequently about one part, and leaving the other unloosed, in dry weather.

TREES.

It is a custom in Turkey, says Dr Walsh, to plant a *platamus orientalis* (buttonwood tree) on the birth of a son, and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United States, it would give us, at the end of forty years, about twenty millions of trees more than we shall then probably have; a consideration of no mean importance to posterity. And were the trees to be planted by the road side, most of our public highways would at the end of the period be converted into delightful avenues. Let it be remembered that the road from Strasburgh to Munich, a distance of 250 miles, is already an avenue of fruit trees.

It is an axiom of Mr Knight, that all vegetables which require to be left in a state of inactivity during winter, vegetate sooner in spring, if that state of inactivity is brought on sooner in autumn. Salisbury cites a case which strongly verifies this rule, in regard to the grape. A vine of the Munier, in Yorkshire, bore 1000 to 2000 bunches of fruit annually, not twenty of which were ripened in a season, under ordinary management. The vine was pruned and stripped of its leaves, on the 20th of Sept., seven years in succession; after which it ripened half a crop in ordinary, and a whole crop in warm weather.

EFFECTS OF POISON ON VEGETABLE LIFE.

Mareet of Geneva, instituted a set of experiments to ascertain the effect of poisons upon vegetables. By causing plants to grow in poisonous mixtures, or by introducing poisons into their system, it was found that the effect upon vegetation was nearly the same as upon the functions of animals.

The excrecences upon the plum and Morello cherry are no doubt caused by the poison of insects. The blight of the pear, and I may add of the apple and quince, will ultimately be traced to a like cause. How far acids and alkalies, by a topical application, might serve as a preventive or antidote, remains to be tried.

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

My observations upon the pear, the past season, have been many and close; and yet I can adopt neither the conclusions of Dr Fiske or Professor Peck, although their opinions are entitled to great weight. The seat of the disease seems to be in the elaborated sap, or inner bark; and to progress towards the root; and although I have found insects in my examinations, and traces of them in the diseased bark, yet I never could fix upon any species as the authors of the mischief, nor decide whether they were the cause or consequence of disease.

In grass grounds my apple trees have almost wholly escaped injury; while in an orchard that has been several years under the plough, almost every apple and pear tree has been more or less

affected, and some of the pears entirely destroyed. In cutting in the affected branches or tops, which I did thrice during the summer, I always found the cambium colored below the point where the outer bark seemed to be sound and healthy. I endeavored always to cut below the disease, though I often failed, as seemed from its subsequently reappearing below. Until this year, the attack has been confined to the limbs; but now it has appeared on the trunks, particularly of the pear. In looking over my orchard in Sept., I discovered half a dozen trees, (the limbs and leaves of which appeared to be luxuriant and healthy,) with circles of bark on the trunk perfectly dead, at greater or less heights, but generally extending to the ground. The pears in the nursery, not eighty rods from these trees, remain wholly unaffected.

APHIS LANIGERA.

This insect is becoming very troublesome on our apple trees, and every hint therefore, which promises to be beneficial, is entitled to attention. John Adams writes, in the Gardener's Magazine, that spirits of turpentine, applied with a brush, will destroy them. A. W. in the same Magazine, found strong old urine equally efficacious. Another correspondent professes to have found an antidote to the evil in soft soap. Oil has been recommended. I have tried it. It drives the aphids from the trunk and branches, and probably kills many; but they are found to exist in numbers on the roots, when it is difficult to reach them with any topical application.

TRANSPLANTING.

Withers planted five acres with forest trees by pitting, i.e. I suppose, by merely raising earth enough to cover the roots. In five years all died but a few Scotch pines. He trenched half an acre, and planted it with trees also. In seven years, the last were superior to trees planted eight years before them in the common way. Although we do not plant forests, these facts afford a lesson in planting our orchards and gardens. A tree, like a melon or potato, will repay for good soil, and wants rich mellow earth under and at the extremity of its roots, as well as upon them, to enable it to thrive well, and into which it can push its tender roots, and obtain food. The hole or pit for a tree, therefore, should not be less than three feet in diameter, and two feet deep, and filled, upon the very surface, with good surface mould. The extra cost will be from two to four cents each, and the benefit twice as many shillings.

MANURES.

Their management and application are so essential to good farming, that I could almost venture to decide a man's character as an agriculturist by his practice in managing them. They are as essential to good crops as hay and grain are to good cattle. Every vegetable substance may be converted into manure, or food for other vegetables. Animal substances contain this food in a concentrated form. I have thought horns and bones particularly valuable as fertilizers of the soil. A load of comb maker's shavings will feed as many plants as twenty loads of barn yard dung. I have this year applied thirty loads of fleshings, clippings, and hair, of skins brought from the South Shetland Islands, with strong hopes of advantage.

Three prominent errors prevail in regard to the management of cattle dung. Nearly a moiety is lost in the urine which is wasted. Half of the fertilizing properties of the remainder escapes in the form of gas, from the fermenting dung heap ere it is applied in the field; and a third error consists in applying it as top dressings, or to small grains, instead of hoed crops. Yet I have witnessed its good effects upon stiff clays, when spread and harrowed in with the seed. Here its effects were partly mechanical, in protecting the surface from the effects of sudden alternations of heat and cold, which are extremely prejudicial to the wheat crop upon such soils.

THE WANDERER—NO. III.

The silent process of industry and accumulation is too often thought wonderful; it is difficult sufficiently to realize it; and when thrift, the invariable consequence, occurs, something out of the common course of events is looked for, and any but the true reason given for an enviable prosperity. We often see calculations showing that what is spent in one and another useless object would, if prudently reserved and applied, give a degree of independence. To favor the habit of industry, to give facility to improvement and skill in agriculture, I know no object more important than the GARDEN. There is herein comprised so many of the comforts and conveniences of life, that little need be said to show it. The capacity of production in a rood or quarter of an acre of land is, on poetic authority, supposed equal to the sustenance of one person.

'A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground sustained its man.'

Without contending for the capacity of production here stated, it is yet difficult sufficiently to estimate all the advantages, that may be derived from the high culture of a small spot of land. A constant recurrence may be had for every luxury from the early green to the latest vegetables. The careful housewife supersedes a call on the apothecary by many a salutary herb there raised, and I was told by a prudent farmer, that the females of his family brought the doctor of the parish considerably into debt by the Rhubarb and Opium they sold him. The former is easily cultivated, and the latter is had in a simple process by an incision on the calyx or under part of the poppy flowers and a collection of what exudes. That these and many other benefits may be derived from the garden, by those disposed to apply to this useful occupation, there can be no doubt. From the flower-bed onward, much is due to female industry and taste. The art of husbandry is here taught in miniature and the process is daily and constantly instructive. Skill and industry might successfully introduce many kindred objects—to wit, a nursery for trees. The mulberry may be reared. This can be done by cuttings. But by the seed there is so excessive a production, and so easy and certain is the process, that I learned of a cultivator in or near Mansfield, that he found a benefit in raising and selling the growth of a year at the rate of \$5 a thousand, or half a cent each. The seed is of little value after one year's age. But there are many other trees, shrubs, &c, which, when the nursery is placed near to the dwelling, may be attended to with advantage, while diener is heating or cooling, as the case might be, more especially the apple.

I have been led to this course of observation having fallen in, not long since, with a husbandman, who gave a very entertaining and instructive account of the manner in which he, in a short time was surprised (if I may so say) into the possession of a most valuable orchard. This, I was by him invited to visit, with that look that success in skill and industry may well allow. The trees were thrifty, the bark smooth, and all of nearly a growth, and in a fine bearing state. It was but natural to be pleased and to lend an ear to the husbandman's story. He had placed some pomace in his cow-yard, and upon carting it out in the spring of the year, after spreading it, he observed the seeds to vegetate on the surface of the green sward. These he took up and set out in rows in his garden, a considerable number of them. The thrift of the trees induced him to prepare a piece of land of about 3 acres, overrun with bushes and unproductive, for their reception. The land was kept up for a time, and when laid down, the trees were carefully hoed round, and the surface lightened by the fork. I think there can be few instances of enterprise and application better displayed or rewarded—and as the orchard is on the road, the traveller must be frequently gratified with so luxuriant a view. Upon inquiry what the fruit was, he answered with great satisfaction, 'every one a Baldwin.'

I was much pleased to learn that the Massachusetts Agricultural Society had awarded to this skilful farmer a premium which was well merited. There was more compost or summer manure put around the trees than is usual—seven shovels full had been applied in the fall, and this makes it the more necessary to stir the surface to prevent weeds &c. True it is, as some of your respected correspondents observe, deep and injudicious digging may do an injury. But a young orchard rarely flourishes in a grass sward. It requires careful attention, as herein exhibited, and the result will be alike certain to all. There are instances of great production from an orchard of well selected fruit. A husbandman, nearly 20 miles from Boston, during the last season, pointed to a small spot, of less than an acre probably, and observed, that for the fruit gathered from the few young trees I saw there, he had received 58 dollars. They were on a light soil, set out on small round stones, as has been often stated in your useful Journal. Let those who have not this advantage, be persuaded to set about it; let them answer this question, How far will a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and near their buildings add to the value of their Farms?

CULTURE OF SILK IN THE U. STATES.

There can no longer remain a doubt of the practicability of making silk a principal staple production of this country. The experiment has been tried to an extent sufficient to settle the question as to practicability; and as to profitability, it scarcely requires the test of experiment—its profits will be almost a clear gain to the country; for it will neither divert capital nor labor from their present employment; there being very little of the former required, and the latter being chiefly to be taken from those classes that are now idle and unproductive. It will, besides, bring into use those lands which by nature or mistaken management are now totally unproductive; there are millions of acres of this 'oldfield,' waste land, in the U. States, and much of it in the most thickly settled states,

which may be occupied with mulberry orchards, and thus rendered profitable. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the policy of introducing the culture of silk.

Much has been said and published relative to the policy of the government encouraging the silk culture. Indeed, we fear that individual enterprise has been weakened in this way; for there is nothing in political economy clearer than the policy of leaving to individual enterprise, that which it is capable of accomplishing; and extending the strong arm of the government to the aid of that only which requires the assistance of Hercules. Any prospect of aid from government before individuals have tried their strength, is sure to encourage a dependence upon government and thence a relaxation of individual energy. In the matter before us we have no doubt of the competency of individual enterprise to the introduction of the silk culture to the fullest desirable extent in the course of time; and with a trifling aid from government, in a few years. But on the mode by which this aid is to be given depends all its efficiency. We have reflected long and deeply upon this subject; we have investigated it in all its bearings; added experiment to theory, and brought to bear on these the lights of history. If we have read of governments engaged in establishing silk factories, we have found them so in times and under circumstances far different from ours—when art was a mystery; when the light of science was mere moonshine on a blasted heath; when the people served governments; and when nothing less than the purse of a government could purchase the secrets of an art. We could not cite precedents from these of our own times and especially our country. Here the arts are at the command of all, and all are capable of applying them to the great purposes of their existence. Here governments are instituted for the service of the government and the people are the recipients of every public good. The art of silk-making is not now a secret which one king must purchase of another; it is a simple process susceptible of acquirement by every human being of common intelligence. Hence the power of government is not now necessary to the introduction of the silk culture, whatever it may have been in the times and under the circumstances alluded to. And yet, a judicious extension of governmental aid would facilitate and hasten the object. But, we repeat, on the mode of this aid must depend its efficiency, and probably the question whether it will not prove positively detrimental, by causing a relaxation of individual exertion.

We think the proposition at the last session of Congress, to give to an individual forty thousand dollars to instruct sixty young men in the art of rearing silk, the most injudicious mode that could be adopted for the attainment of the object. It would paralyse all other individual efforts—first by encouraging them, and secondly by creating a monopoly against which no other establishment could contend. It would fail of its object, because the young men in the different states, would be unable, or if able, willing, to incur the expense of travelling to and fro, board, &c., to attend two annual courses of tuition of five months each in a distant city, for an object so easily attainable at home. It would be impolitic and unjust, because it includes competition in the pursuit of its advantages, confining them to a single individual. But if, in no other respect objectionable, it is untimely,

and will utterly fail of its object; on this account it would be like a farmer preparing to make cider before he had planted his orchard. There is an abundance of knowledge of the silk business in the United States to work all the raw material that can be produced by our present supply of mulberry trees, and by the time the orchards now planting shall come into use, our knowledge of the art will become sufficiently extended for their use.

The only mode of government patronage which we think at all admissible, in addition to that now offered by the duties on the imported article, is that of bounty. Let government appropriate the forty thousand dollars as a bounty fund, to be paid for the cultivation of mulberry trees and the production of silk, and it will call into action more silk reels than five hundred such appropriations where individual competition is excluded. The details of such a mode of encouragement are simple. To every individual who should prove to the satisfaction of the government, that he had planted out an orchard of one thousand mulberry trees with a view to the cultivation of silk, let a bounty of fifty dollars be given, and to him who shall prove in like manner that he had made one or more pounds of merchantable silk, let five dollars for every pound be paid, or a sum in proportion to the value of the kind of silk produced. This would be real encouragement to the silk culture and would facilitate its introduction. Besides all who have contributed to the support of the government, would have a chance for the enjoyment of its advantages in this respect.

There is another plan of encouraging the silk culture which we have long intended to recommend, and which we think better of, even than the last suggested—it is in its detail the same as the above, but a measure of the individual states. Some state legislatures have had the subject before them, but none have acted upon it with sufficient energy to lead to any efficient result. Maryland and Delaware, above all, should act upon it without delay. But let them and all other states beware of any other mode than that of bounty, above suggested; for they may be assured that any money given for this object in any other way than that of bounty will be absolutely thrown away, and probably act detrimentally, by causing a relaxation of individual exertion, on which alone all enterprises of this kind must in the nature of things depend.—*Am. Farmer.*

CULTURE OF SILK.

We have had the pleasure of attending an interesting course of Lectures in this town, during the past week, by J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, Mass. on subjects connected with this valuable produce.

The course consisted of four lectures, which were given in four successive evenings, as follows:

1. On the history of silk and the importance of its culture in the United States.
2. On Silk Worms, and the art of rearing them.
3. On the culture of the Mulberry Tree.
4. On the art of Reeling and Manufacturing Silk.

These Lectures were accompanied by an exhibition of Silk, in its various stages of preparation, raised in this country: the eggs of the Silk Worms were distributed gratuitously. There was also exhibited, the Improved Silk Reel, by means

of which, silk was extracted from the cocoons with great ease and despatch, and which was of excellent quality, the thread being even and uniform. The premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, was awarded to the Proprietor of this reel.

Mr C. demonstrated with great clearness and accuracy, the profits which had been and might be derived from this business, and made it very apparent, that if the White Mulberry should be cultivated on the sides of the streets and lanes in this town, the leaves of the trees with little care and attention on the part of the inhabitants, might in a few years, yield more profits than would be sufficient to pay the whole town expenses.

We understand that a number of our enterprising citizens are about engaging in the above business.—*Warren R. I. Star.*

Freezing of Water.—The expansion of water in freezing has often split rocks and trees. According to some calculations, a spherule of water 1 inch in diameter, expands in freezing with a force equal to the resistance of 13½ tons weight. Fresh water freezes at 32 deg. salt water at 28 Fahrenheit.

An animal might be frozen to death in the heat of summer, when exposed to the rays of the sun, or in the shade by repeatedly sprinkling ether upon it. Its evaporation would soon carry off the vital heat and produce death. Water thrown on hot iron, acts in the same way; it becomes instantaneously converted into vapor, and this deprives the iron of a great portion of the caloric it contains. We cannot increase the heat of boiling water, for when it reaches that point, the vapor or steam absorbs the heat, and carries it off as fast as it is generated. Substances usually become more dense by the loss of caloric, but the freezing of the water is a striking exception to this law of nature, showing the provident care of the Almighty, when he established the laws of matter.

Ice Boxes, made with strong double casing at the sides and bottom, leaving an opening of three quarters of an inch in width, all the way round, to be filled with powdered charcoal rammed in tight, the bottom sloping so as to let the water run off through a small aperture, and the top made very tight, to shut down close, with an intermediate or middle shelf, is a great preserver of ice and provisions.

Economical Lamp.—In the absence of lamp oil, you will find that hogslard, which is always at hand, will serve as a *make shift*, if you insert a piece of knitting needle along side of the wick, that shall extend from the bottom of the lamp to the flame. The heat of the wire will preserve the fluidity of the lard.

Diseased Sheep.—The quantity of sheep affected with the rot in the west of England is unparalleled. In Scotland, too, the disease has become very prevalent. Formerly the mutton from the Highlands was probably the best in the world; all that is fed in the cultivated lands now is diseased.

Wool.—There was a great deal of animation evinced yesterday evening at the sales of Spanish, Australian, and other wool. The attendance of manufacturers and others from Yorkshire and the West of England was very numerous, and the wools went off very briskly.—*London paper.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Our practical labors having been suspended by the rude visitation of winter, we must fall back upon our intellectual resources, and continue the pursuits of horticulture, by an investigation of the theories, which its illustrious professors have established, the scientific principles on which they are founded, and the accumulated facts by which they have been illustrated and verified.

If we have found pleasure amidst the luxuriance of vegetation, and cheering exercise in the cultivation of our fruits and flowers, we should endeavor to increase these delightful sources of recreation and health,—of moral and physical enjoyment, by extending the bounds of intelligence, and multiplying the objects of future experiment and attention, during the hibernation of the garden. Instructed by the experience of others, we shall welcome the return of spring with joy, and hasten to realize the anticipated results of various projected improvements in the management of our grounds.

The literature of horticulture offers ample resources for whiling away the tedium of winter. In the history, science, art, statistics, and poetry of gardening, there are numerous interesting and splendid works, which will afford not only highly useful information on all the branches of culture, and of general application in the various duties of life, but tend to elevate the mind, and expand the generous sympathies of the heart. Reason and imagination, fact and fiction, utility and ornament, have each their zealous and distinguished votaries, and numerous are the rich offerings which they have dedicated to the several departments of rural economy.

There was a time, when the sciences and arts were so unnaturally estranged, that it was rare to find them practically united; but we now behold them, harmoniously blending their powers, to facilitate the operations and improve the products of mechanical industry. Books are, at last, considered as indispensable to the artisan, as his implements of trade. Will the cultivators of the soil consent to fall in the rear of the age, and make no effort to increase their fund of knowledge? Where their prosperity and happiness are so essentially dependent upon the skill and intelligence with which their labors are directed, it is impossible that the obvious mode of perfecting both should not be adopted. Mere routine is the characteristic of barbarians; their wants being limited, there is no inducement for attempting experiments, no cause of rivalry, no stimulus to improvement; but the moment civilization commences, every faculty of the mind is excited into vigorous action, and individuals and nations become rich, independent, and happy, in proportion to their progress in intellectual attainments.

This is sufficiently shown in the history of antiquity, and has been fully illustrated in modern ages. At no period has there been exhibited such a general and mighty effort to develop the moral and physical resources of man, and of empires, as the present. No branch of science, of art, or of industry has been neglected. Able and ardent disciples of each are collecting and diffusing information by all the means, which wealth and genius can command. No object is so small as to

clude their attention, and none too large, or too distant, for their comprehensive and far-reaching grasp. While portions of them are analyzing, arranging, and giving publicity, to all that is worthy of consideration in the libraries, cabinets, and various public depositories, others are traversing every region of the globe, in search of rare additions to those treasuries of knowledge. Thus whatever new, interesting and valuable products, or facts, are discovered, in any nation, they are speedily known in the great marts of intelligence, and become objects of reciprocal exchange and mutual benefit. Horticulture has her full share of learned and industrious collaborators, in this grand republic of letters, science, and art, and she daily hails the return of some enlightened traveller, enriched with the spoils of distant climes.

The recent botanical and horticultural tours of Neill, through Flanders, Holland and France; of Douglass along the banks of Columbia river; of Perrotet, among the islands in the Eastern Archipelago; of Nuttall, through the United States, and of Filippa, over England, are glorious illustrations of the prevailing spirit of enterprise and improvement. It is not the interests of their own countries merely, which these distinguished gentlemen have subserved, but those of general civilization, and they merit universal gratitude and commendation.

As was promised in a former communication, I enclose a very interesting synopsis of the work published by the last named tourist.

With sincere respect,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brimley Place, }
Dec. 1820. }

EXTRACT NO. XXXI.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

Abstract of M. Filippa's Agronomical Journey, by M. SOULANGE RODIN.

I obey the orders of the Council, in offering an abstract of the work, presented by M. Filippa, and which is entitled: *An Agronomical Journey in England, made in 1829; or, An Essay upon the Cultures of that country, compared to those of France,—with twenty plates.*

Mr Filippa commences by giving a sketch of the physical geography of England, and of the soil and agriculture of that kingdom. Soon restricting his observations to horticulture, properly so called, he indulges in reflections upon gardens in general, and observations which more particularly relate to the practice. Descending immediately into those details, which the subject requires, he speaks of the gardens of villas—of public gardens—parks and gardens—flower gardens, for plants cultivated in the open ground—botanic gardens—flower, or ornamental gardens, for green house plants, culinary gardens, or those of domestic economy—fruit gardens—early, or forcing gardens, and of nurseries. All of which is comprised in thirteen chapters, at the end of which, he gives an analysis of the soils, and a nomenclature of the new plants, which he discovered in the establishments that he visited.

Mr Filippa does not vainly boast of his impartiality; he evinces it throughout his whole work: when it is necessary to collect from afar, a harvest of useful observations, and render them profitable to our own country, it is in this manner, that we should write. He, therefore, recognises with frankness, the superiority of English cultivation, in

every instance, where it was apparent; but he then proceeds to excite the emulation and industry of our own cultivators; and as this superiority has been well explained by him, to depend on causes, over which the acknowledged activity and ability of the French gardeners have no influence, his remarks will naturally tend to produce among them, that lively emulation, necessary to sustain their courage, in the daily efforts, which they make to obtain like results, with resources infinitely less; efforts which we daily see crowned with brilliant success, but chiefly among the gardens of our capital.

Indeed, the mere horticulturist has no power over the general order of the seasons and the customary state of the temperature; and he has much less power over the public wealth, the abundance of capital and the employment of private fortune: now these are the two grand principal causes of the physical and industrial superiority of horticulture in England. On the one side, the air, constantly charged with humidity by exhalation from the ocean, and suitably warmed by the temperate heat of the sun, gives activity to vegetation, and a tone to the verdure which is not generally seen elsewhere: on the other side, the number and situation of the large estates allow the capitalists to become interested in great speculations, and the pleasures of rural life; and while French cultivators may surpass those of England, they find their intellectual means always paralyzed by the exigency of pecuniary resources, which are directly or indirectly at their disposal.

I would, if permitted, add to these very judicious observations of Mr Filippa, that England, more than any other country, is essentially industrial, — where every commodity capable of entering into the general circulation, immediately assumes a commercial character, and where the discoveries of science, are so much more highly appreciated, that they can be promptly realized in money.

There was a time when the learned botanists of Europe traversed unknown regions, at all risks, to fill their port-folios with dried and stowed plants. To these botanists have succeeded, since the last century, a class of men, no doubt intelligent, but active and interested; they are called *collectors of seeds*: they travel, not only on their own account, but on that of rich commercial houses, and when, in the midst of unexplored forests, they can despoil some unknown beautiful tree of its ripe seed, it is not mere grains, which they have collected, but guineas which their shrewd hopes realize, and which will soon amply remunerate them for their labors.

If vegetation, under the climate of England, receives great assistance from the air, the sky, the water, its cultures find a no less salutary shelter in the multitude of high hedges, extensive lines of compact evergreen trees, and the small masses of woods, which characterize the numerous forests of Great Britain, and which give to the whole country, the smiling aspect of a continued garden. The hedges, especially, which are generally substituted for walls, break the violence of the winds, and preserve a favorable humidity. This disposition, developed over extensive spaces, affords great advantages to small cultures; besides the soil of the gardens is generally excellent; it is not only ameliorated by the manure which it receives, but by the attention paid to the details, and the constant neatness which is observed in its cultivation.

tion. Not any expense is spared to keep it in a good state, and the earth repays with usury what has been expended upon it. The country houses, and the fields are surrounded with fruit trees, such as apples, pears, and cherries; their trunks are clean and smooth, and if moss or lichens begin to appear, they are immediately destroyed by white wash. Mr Filippar has remarked, that plums, apricots, and almonds were rare, and he thinks that the climate is not favorable to these kinds of trees, which are, in fact, of southern origin. However, it is not long since fruit trees have been ably and methodically managed in England; and although the inhabitants highly value good and beautiful fruit, immense quantities of common apples are thrown upon their shore by our Norman barks, with which the people appear to be satisfied, and eat them with avidity.

All the proprietaries are amateurs—the taste for gardens extends from the highest to the lowest; and no one spares any expense which his condition will allow, and is necessary to obtain an enjoyment so universally appreciated. This inclination for indulging the natural taste, always renders men happy; but as he who enjoys ought also to know how to appreciate and manage the immediate instrument of his gratifications, it results, that in England, a good gardener is always treated with respect—that his talents are everywhere duly estimated, and in requisition—that a proper support honorably gained and liberally bestowed, gives tranquillity to the head of a laboring family, in relation to all which concerns him—that his mind, more free, is in equilibrium with his grateful heart, and that the gardener is pleased to increase and perpetuate the enjoyments which the master can and knows how to cherish. And it is not astonishing to see good gardeners enjoy this consideration in England, when it is known that these men are generally well instructed; that they do not commence their career until they have received a primary education, which is the foundation of success, in all kinds of industrious occupation; enfranchised from that mere routine which elsewhere seems the sad and sterile heritage of their profession, they unite the labor of the body to that of the mind—strengthen their judgment by reflection and reason, and become able in their practical duties, in proportion as they have been rendered good observers. Mr Filippar expresses the pleasure which he experienced in meeting, among the English cultivators, a multitude of men, who are not strangers to the nature of sciences—who perceiving that physics, chemistry, and botany, are necessary to enable them to account for the phenomena, which they daily observe, in the course of their operations; and he regrets that in France, the importance, or rather the necessity of these studies is so little perceived; and that the pupil, who has devoted himself to them, is generally left confounded among the crowd of common laborers, and that the intelligent cultivator finds it difficult to ascertain the place which he merits in the social scale.

The natural beauty of the country, and the great neatness which is every where conspicuous, renders it necessary for the English to bestow more care upon their gardens, to render them superior to the enclosures which are merely embellished by nature. But whether they manage their domains as *English gardens* properly so called,—which, according to their ideas, allows nature to be richly ornamented and luxuriantly maintained, or only as *country or rural gardens*, which is nature

simply adorned and kept in neat order, they always endeavor to render their plantations a picture, which appears to have been composed by an able painter, varying and contrasting the masses by different tints, and in which are enmeshed, grouped, or detached, all the facitious scenes, which the kinds of gardening allow, and which their artists of talents know perfectly well how to connect with the whole design. We have in France without doubt, beautiful gardens, which merit being named; but it cannot be done with the same conviction of its propriety as when speaking of those of England: it is in England that we find, and where we can alone study, the difference which exists, between *English Gardens*, and *Landscape Gardens*; and if we ought not to attempt to find in England, gardens like those of the Thuilleries, and the Luxembourg,—parks like those of Versailles, and Trianon, or promenades like our Champs Elysees, and our Boulevards, the English, instead of a majestic regularity, and a pompous grandeur, have shown us gardens, very simple in appearance, that is, having the merit of exquisite perfection; a merit much more seducing, because it never appears accompanied by pretension.

Mr Filippar knew how to examine the gardens of England; as an artist and a cultivator; he has noticed in each kind of plantation the order and connexion of every species of culture, which forms a harmonious whole from divers parts, and the most opposite to each other; which renders it easy to distribute all the labors with regularity, to direct them with economy and success, and to enjoy the whole with equal pleasure; he has described the solidity of the walks, the neat appearance of the turf, the management of extensive lawns, the formation of clumps of trees, the taste which excludes the severe pruning of beautiful isolated trees, the richness of the masses of rosebuds, of heaths, and of magnolias, the happy employment of resinous and evergreen trees; then abandoning those grand picturesque scenes and quitting the country, he has endeavored to give us an idea of those little town gardens, which decorate the front of almost all the houses, and which are seen in nearly all the streets, to which their verdure and their flowers, protected by elegant barriers, gives a similar aspect; the beautiful groups of trees and flowers, which surround the slender iron balustrades, break up the monotony of the public squares; he describes the principal parks of London, and expatiates on the exotic riches, contained in the royal garden at Kew, remarkable for its beautiful collection of North American plants; he assigns, as the reason why such immense quantities of foreign trees and shrubs, are found in these places, that the English began to plant sooner than we did, in greater quantities and over more extended surfaces. But within a few years, beautiful exotic plantations have been commenced in France; our gardens are annually enriched by a great number of species, hitherto but little known; this taste increases with the discoveries, our knowledge, and our labors have taken a more happy direction, and our gardens soon scattered over the country, will excel in the vegetable riches which are daily accumulating.

Such are the general views which Mr Filippar has given of English Horticulture. Proceeding immediately with his remarks on ornamental gardens, he does not deny, that what are called

flower gardens, are not numerous in France, but that several could be named which are sufficiently characterised to be immediately distinguished, in the other kinds of culture; but he does not dissemble that the English are much richer, in that kind which offers so many more attractions,—which is capable of being so variously developed, and which can be accommodated to the fortunes, or means of all classes. The flower garden, essentially consists in a piece of ground, more or less extended, destined for raising annual or vivacious flowers, which are taken up for ornamenting the grounds, or are left in beds to luxuriate in masses. This department among English cultures, has assumed, for several years, an aspect entirely different from that which it still presents in our gardens; this difference is chiefly in consequence of the tardiness, with which new plants are introduced into this country. These novel vegetables, have already been modified by the care of the English cultivators, and produce numerous interesting varieties, when we scarcely possess the type. I will cite a single example: they have actually abandoned tall Dahlias,—which they throw pell-mell into masses, for the shorter varieties, which present a sensible difference in their appearance and elevation, and which are cultivated like other herbaceous plants, in beds, or collections. They are only from 18 to 30 inches high. This diminution of the size of the plants has these advantages,—they produce as many flowers as the large, can be placed everywhere, do not require so much trouble to be supported, to protect them against the violence of the winds, and are, therefore, more economically cultivated. On this subject I will add, that, having paid particular attention, to the multiplication of this new race, of Dahlias, at Fromont, I have obtained a great number, which are so short, branch out so low, and whose stalks and branches tend so strongly from the herbaceous to the suffrutescent, or partially shrubby state, that they do not require any kind of support. Among these are some, whose branches are straight and stiff, and the flowers fixed, horizontally, at their summits, and not hanging, or concealed under the leaves, as in other species. There are others whose stalks and branches are much slenderer, having a less number of leaves and which are covered with a number of much larger flowers; they produce, in the parterre, a much richer effect, for their numerous branches being gently compressed round a little stake, by a string, the bunches of flowers appear, at a distance like bouquets, which are not less interesting from their duration, than for their splendor.

Among the new flowers, which for sometime have given such a distinct aspect to the flower gardens of England, there is to be seen, before the Dahlias, which develop their form and colors under the heats of summer, the equally beautiful and numerous genus of the Pæonies, which, displaying, in the spring, the most splendid shades of white, carnation, rose, purple and variegated colors, furnish single groups, which, at that period become, alone, the ornament of the parterre. In the course of that delightful season, the beautiful brocated Poppy, the Clarkia pulchella, the Lupinus polyphyllus, and the Elsholtzia of California, develop, under forms peculiar to each genus, their elegant, red, rose, blue and yellow flowers, while the musk-scented Mimulus, in a modest attitude, exhales, at their feet, an aroma which perfumes the air; and when retiring autumn threat-

ens destruction to the more delicate plants, the numerous family of the Chinese Chrysanthemums, begin to display their splendid discs, and to prolong, under other forms and colors, upon their strong and elevated stalks, a decoration, which mingles with the first frosts of winter, and even persists in the midst of the snow.

Mr Filippar names some establishments more especially consecrated to this kind of culture; but according to our information, there is not at this time, any one so rich, and beautiful as that of Young & Brothers at Epsom, near London: it is sufficient, to give an idea of it, to state, that the Catalogue of vivacious plants, which they cultivate, on a large scale, contained, the last year more than four thousand species and varieties.

According to Mr Filippar, the English do not appear to have paid so much attention to Botanic Gardens, and scarcely any other can be named than the Garden of the Apothecaries, at Chelsea; but he prefers the garden of the School of Pharmacy in Paris, because the plants, although not so numerous, are at least arranged in such an order as facilitates study. He gives the description and figure of a basin existing in the Garden of the London Society, for aquatic plants; and another construction of rock-work, for plants peculiar to rocks, and he does not omit to notice a beautiful compartment in the garden at Kew, devoted to a collection of Grasses: but he has seen nothing which can be compared to our celebrated Jardin du Roi, where such a large number of plants are so admirably disposed for illustration, and where so many able professors consecrate their nights to study them, and their days to make them known to their pupils.

The remainder in the next number of the Annales.

From the Concord Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The committee on Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs and Farms, consisting of Josiah Adams, Benjamin F. Varnum, Reuben Brown, Jr. and Moses Whitney, Esq's respectfully Report:

That Premiums have been claimed only for Apple Orchards and Farms.—The competitors for premiums on Farms are, Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica; Dea, Thomas Hubbard, of Concord; and Abner Wheeler and Wm. Buckminster Esq's of Framingham.

CAPT. RICHARDSON'S FARM

Consists of 44 acres: seven of which are woodland, and about eight only are pasture; but about three acres of pasture beside are prized. The remainder consists of mowing, tillage and orcharding.—Beside the young orchard offered for premium, there are many old trees in most of the lots, some of which have been engrafted and bear considerable fruit. The soil is generally loamy and is well supplied with stones. Much of the farm about ten years ago, was in a very rough and unprofitable state. It has been subdued, the stones dug and made into walls, and it is now in a good state of cultivation. Capt R.'s personal attention is principally given to his slaughter house and his soap and candle Manufactory, which, with about 1000 bushels of ashes, bought annually for making soap, and the feet and heads of animals which he purchases in considerable quantities from Lowell, have enriched the farm, and given him great facilities for abundant harvests.

The labor has been done by the assistance of a man and a boy, and an additional man in haying time.

The stock has usually been two horses, one pair oxen, from four to six cows, six hogs and sometimes more. The slaughter house alone supports four.

The hay this year amounted to about 25 tons of which 16 were sold. Cider and winter apples are sold annually more or less according to the season and also about half of the leached ashes. No cheese is made on the farm and the butter is usually consumed in the family, as is also the corn and English grain.

The farm is about 30 rods wide only, extending from the main road to Concord river. It is well divided, by well built stone walls, into convenient lots on each side of a lane, through which the cattle can pass from the road to the pasture at the river, and into any or all of the lots as may be desired. Ardent spirits are not used on this farm except sometimes for laborers hired by the day.

DEA. HUBBARD'S FARM

Consists of about 60 acres of mowing and pasture land, mostly of a high sandy loam and free from stones. It is all arable, excepting 16 acres of river meadow, and about four acres of reclaimed meadow which last, by draining, has been made to produce good English grass.

The produce, this year, is about 20 tons English hay, and about six tons from the meadow with about 20 bushels of cranberries; 56 bushels of rye two and a half acres; four acres, produced 162 bushels of oats; four acres of good corn; two and a half acres of potatoes which look well; 43,000 teasels from half an acre, which sold for \$6 dollars.

Stock.—One pair oxen in summer, and three pr. in winter; one horse, five cows, six hogs and nine shoats; six cows in the best of the season, which average fourteen quarts of milk per day, and in September about ten quarts.

Dea. Hubbard labors himself habitually; employs a man and boy in the summer season, and a boy only in the winter.

Your Committee reviewed this farm on the 21st September. Preparation was then making to sow the cornfield with rye. The method is this:—The corn is husked in the field, and the husks taken off in bundles toward the last of September.—The hills are split with a furrow turned each way, and the ground is then harrowed. The field is next laid into squares by furrows, six paces apart and one eighth of a load of manure is spread on each square. The rye and grass seed are then sown together, mixed with a little ashes, and water is added just sufficient to produce a proper cohesion, and the harrow and roller complete the process.

There is a large commodious building of two stories, used also by the two sons, who occupy farms adjoining. Below, is a cidermill, and a threshing machine (Warren's) worked by horse power, which answers well for oats, but not so well for rye. Above, is a large and well constructed granary.

The barn is very well constructed. It has a piggerly at one end, sufficiently elevated to allow the urine to pass through the floor into a place below, where loam and other substances are carted in, and into which the manure from an adjoining linter and from the piggerly is also thrown. At the other end of the barn is another linter, with a cellar under it to receive the manure, and into which loam, &c, are thrown through windows from without.—The cattle are put into the linters at night through the year.

There are other conveniences, such as a wood-house, a room for farming tools, a dairy room and apparatus for boiling potatoes, which your Committee omit to describe. By transporting stones from a distance, the farm is well enclosed with walls, and the lots are judiciously arranged and divided by rail fences.

Your Committee were pleased with the appearance of method and neatness throughout. They will only add that no spirit of any kind is used on the farm, except a pint of New Rum, when the black man comes to kill the hogs.

MR BUCKMINSTER'S FARM

Contains 30 acres, viz:—the house lot of four acres of good loamy land—a lot of 12 acres used principally for pasturing, of a light strong loam, distant about half a mile—a wood lot of eight acres at some distance, which your Committee did not view—and six acres of reclaimed peat meadow.

On about one acre of the house lot, is a thrifty young nursery of apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, not yet fit for sale. Mr Buckminster bought about three years ago. The house lot had been cleared of large wood a few years previous, and had been considerably reduced by taking off crops of grain and grass without much manure. Beside his own he has purchased 40 loads of manure and about 200 bushels of leached ashes within the three years, and the lot is in good heart and yields plentiful crops.

The 12 acre lot had been much reduced. One acre of it is now covered with young locusts raised from the seed. One acre is planted with corn, which was manured with two loads barn manure, mixed and fermented with meadow mud, and, being the best part of the lot, promises a good crop. Two acres are sowed with rye; two are meadow land and the remainder has been made to bear good feed by the ploughing in of green crops. Beside the above, there is another acre of corn planted this season which appears well. The peat meadow has always been considered of little value. Mr Buckminster and two or three of his neighbors took it in hand three years ago, and by draining, pairing and burning, it is made to produce the best of English hay and grain. Mr B. has taken off this season nearly a ton and a half to the acre.

Mr B. beside his own occasional labor, and that of his two sons aged 16 and 10, hires a man about four months in the summer season.

Stock—four cows, two horses and two hogs.

Very little spirits is used; usually for men hired by the day.

CAPT. WHEELER'S FARM

Contains about 80 acres; five of wood, of large and beautiful appearance, and eight of young wood of six years' growth—twentyfive of pasture, and thirty eight of mowing and tillage. Beside apple trees which are growing in most of the lots, and which are well managed and productive, there is a young orchard of twentyfour trees only, which are very thrifty, beautiful and well trimmed. The soil is of strong loam and rocky.

Capt W. bought his farm in 1809. He sold his tavern soon afterward, and, by a reservation in the sale, he was enabled to put the manure from the tavern upon his farm from 1810 to 1818 inclusive. The farm had run to waste; kept but four cows, pair of oxen and a horse. It was overrun

with bushes and the fences were of little value. The most was made of the manure from the tavern, so that in 1819 the farm was in a good state of cultivation, and produced abundantly. Since that time all the manure has been made on the farm, and the soil has been considerably improved. The bushes are entirely gone, and the Committee could not discover a sod of waste land except a few acres which have been flowed by a mill-dam.

The whole has been laid out into convenient lots, and divided by well made stone walls. By means of a lane, which is connected with a pasture lot at the barn and also with the river, the cattle are admitted to or excluded from any of the lots at pleasure, except the pasture at the barn.

The barn is large and new, with a cellar underneath to receive the manure, and communicating with the yard for swine.

Stock—one pair oxen, one horse, ten cows in summer, and in the winter six or eight more, swine from six to ten.

Produce—usually about 2400 lbs. pork, 1500 butter, 300 four meal cheese, and 600 of skim milk, from 40 to 50 barrels cider, from 30 to 50 of winter apples, 200 bushels corn, and 200 of other grains, 300 bushels potatoes, 35 tons English and 10 tons of bank hay; no hay has been sold for four or five years last past.

Labor—besides his own occasionally, and that of his son, whose health till lately has been feeble, Capt W. has kept a hired man and boy through the year, and two men in haying time.

The farm is carried on with very little ardent spirit of any kind. None but temperate men are employed unless occasionally by the day.

Your Committee recommend that Premiums be awarded as follows:

To Abner Wheeler, Esq. of Framingham, the 1st Premium on Farms, \$25.00
To Dea. Thomas Hubbard, of Concord, the 2d Premium of \$15.00
To Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica, the 3d Premium of \$10.00

JOSIAH ADAMS,

For the Committee.

[The Committee's Report on Orchards, is necessarily deferred till next week.]

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We feel under great obligations for the increasing number and respectability of our correspondents, whose contributions are so essential to the usefulness and popularity of our journal. We have now on hand many communications which we have been obliged to defer this week. Among them a valuable article on Wheat, and on the importance of farmers' tilling fewer acres of land and paying more attention to a Rotation of Crops, &c, by 'A New York Farmer'—and one on the Glanders and other diseases in Horses, by an intelligent gentleman in Portsmouth, N. H., will appear in our next paper. We have received from THEODORE SEDGEWICK, Esq. President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, a copy of the Address delivered by him at their last Cattle Show, with which we hope soon to make our readers acquainted. Mr ADLUM's Essays on Domestic Wines, will soon appear.

We commend to the particular attention of our readers, the rich contributions of Judge BUEL, and Gen. DEARBORN, this week; and we think all will welcome the return of 'THE WANDERER' to our columns.

Bartram Botanic Garden and Nursery, Kingsessing, near Philadelphia.

This old and celebrated establishment is 4 miles from the centre square, three miles from Market-street bridge, and a half mile below Gray's ferry, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. It is the oldest botanical garden in the United States, having been begun in 1720 by the elder John Bartram, who was the American botanist to the king, until the Revolution, and it has since been cultivated by his children and grand children.

The garden originally contained about eight acres, chiefly planted with native trees, shrubs, &c, and became the seminary from whence American vegetables were distributed to Europe, and other regions of the civilized world.

The present proprietor has added an extensive collection of green house plants, a thriving young vineyard, and several acres of nursery, well stocked with a general assortment of the finest fruit trees, grape vines, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c, which are sold at reasonable prices, and are sent to all parts of the United States.

American indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants, or their seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, are supplied in assortments from \$5. to \$500, or more.

Orders for trees, plants, or seeds, from this garden, left with Messrs G. Thorburn & Son, seedsman, New York; George M. Coates, No. 49 Market-street, Philadelphia; J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston; or addressed, per mail, (post paid) to the proprietor, at the garden, will meet with prompt attention, and the articles will be carefully packed, so as to bear the transportation in safety.

Strangers are invited to view the gardens at any time, (Sundays excepted) where any information will be cheerfully imparted.

Printed catalogues of the collection delivered gratis.

Dec. 24. 2t ROBERT CARR, Proprietor.

Notice.

The Trustees of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, will hold their Annual Meeting at Shepherd's Coffee House, in this town, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims for premiums, on agricultural experiments, will present the same at this meeting, accompanied with the requisite vouchers.

JOHN STACY, Secretary.

Concord, Dec. 11, 1830.

Wanted,

Volumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office, Boston.

Dec. 24.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the city of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully informed that a register is kept at the New England Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages and residences of such boys, of good character, (generally orphans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Rev. Dr Tuckerman, general Minister to the poor in this city. Any information will be given gratis at the Seed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston.

2t.

Nov. 26.

Camellias, Jasmines, &c.

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a good collection of Camellias, also Broad, Small and Long leaf Jasmines, Heaths, &c. all large plants, and at moderate prices—orders left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

4t Dec. 10.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality.

Nov. 5.

A fine Maltese Jack,

Recently imported from Malta—he is a young, vigorous, fine animal. Price 500 dollars—can be seen by applying to Mr RUSSELL at the Farmer office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 38	1 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	116 00	118 00
" Pearl, first sort,	"	127 50	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 05
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	8 70
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
" Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 10	5 75
Genesee,	"	5 62	5 87
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 27
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 12	5 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	63	65
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	60	62
Rye,	"	70	75
Barley,	"	62	69
Oats,	"	36	38
HAY,	"	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	10 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	2 70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	62	65
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	35	42
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	56	58
Merino, half blood,	"	50	53
Merino, quarter,	"	40	42
Naive, washed,	"	36	38
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	52	55
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	43	50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Fenwick-hill Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	7	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	6	9
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	70	70
Indian, retail,	"	20	30
POTATOES,	"	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 20.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1031 Cattle, 4218 Sheep, and 703 Swine.

PRICES.—A small depreciation from last week in good Cattle.

Beef Cattle—From \$3.25 to 4.50—we noticed a few taken at 4.75, and a yoke or two at \$5.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, \$3.50; No. 1, \$3.

Sheep.—Quality better than usual, and better prices were obtained. We noticed sales as follows, \$1.33, 1.58, 1.84, 2, and 2.50; ten cosset wethers were taken at \$4.50 each.

Swine.—No sales of lots noticed—considerable doing at retail—price 5c. for sows, and 6c. for barrows.

Prices in New York, December 13.

FLOUR, New York Superfine, Bbl.	5	a	5 12
Western,	5 12	a	5 44
Philadelphia,	5 25	a	
Baltimore, City,	5	a	5 12
Do. Howard street,	5 37	a	5 44
GRAIN, Wheat, Northern, bush.	1 05	a	1 07
Western,	1 08	a	1 10
Virginia,	1 02	a	1 05
Rye, Northern,	70	a	73
Oats, Northern,	36	a	37
Corn, Southern,	52	a	54
Do. Yellow, Northern,	63	a	
Barley, new,	78	a	
WOOL, Common fleece, washed lb.	35	a	40
Merino do. do.	40	a	60
Spinning, pulled	a		
Lambs do. 1st quality	48	a	52
Do. 2d do.	35	a	40

MISCELLANY.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

The following facts cannot be gainsayed, and they show to farmers the effect of the increase of the Tariff on some articles of prime consumption and necessity.

Flannels have been reduced in price from 23 cents to 17 cents per yard.

Cotton Manufactures have fallen *fifty* per cent. A man can buy a shirt for *half* what it used to cost.

Chemical Preparations have fallen *fifty* per cent.

Window Glass in 1816 worth \$15 for 100 square feet, now sells for \$7.50. As many tumbler can be bought now for 50 cents, as used to cost us \$1.

Lead and all its manufactures are reduced in cost.

The duty on pig lead is 3 cents per lb. and its price is 3 cents per lb.

Gun Powder has fallen from 45 cts. to 22, and even 10 or 12 cts. per lb.

Spirits of Turpentine 30 cts. in 1823, now 30 cts. per gallon.

Cyphering Slates are 33½ per cent cheaper in consequence of a duty of 33½ per cent.

Castor Oil in 1824 was \$3 per gallon: in consequence of a duty of 40 per cent it fell to \$1.50 per gallon. An important item this in the domestic concerns of a 'marriage and giving in marriage' people.

Before we made Fire Brick, we paid England \$70 per 1000. Now they are made as good by ourselves for \$20 per 1000, in consequence of a *protecting tariff*.

This list might be extended to fifty other articles.

Notwithstanding the Tariff, the Tonnage *foreign and coasting*, of the United States, has been steadily and rapidly increasing for the last fifteen years.

The revenue from Imposts has steadily increased too—not so much from the increase of duties—as from the obvious reasons; that the more we *have to sell*, the more we *can buy*.

THE MAGIC ONION,

Sometimes called the Canada, sometimes the tree, or top onion. This is a singular plant, and deserves cultivation, not only for its domestic use, but as a curiosity. All other plants raised in the garden are oviparous, or in other words, reproduce their species from seeds or eggs; but this alone is viviparous, and brings forth its young alive; in clusters of four or five, around the parent stalk. These continue to enlarge, until their weight brings them to the earth, where, if not prevented, they take root, and the maternal stalk now becomes useless, dries off, and the next season, these in their turn become parents, and reproduce a numerous progeny.

This species of onion is raised with less art than the other. If you would have them in perfection, make your ground ready as for the other kind; then stretch a line ten inches from the alley, and with a small hoe make a furrow two inches deep; in the bottom of this place the top bulbs, or infant onions, five or six inches apart, with their points or heads uppermost; then fill up the drill with light earth, which should be pressed down with the hand or broad hoe. This done, remove the line back a foot, and in the same manner, plant

as many as you please. In setting out these bulbs, you should not place the large and small ones promiscuously together, but separate the large from the small, and plant them in different rows; for the largest will generally become breeders this season, while the small ones will enlarge, and swell into beautiful onions, fit for any use in the kitchen.

The magic onions intended for seed, or breeders, should be two years old, and the largest and the best of their kind. They must on no account stand near the other species of seed onions, or they will degenerate, and a mongrel race ensue.

Preserving the Wood of Wheel-work, &c. from decay.—A Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, in Sweden, in a Memoir, read to that Academy, states that wood, for the use of building may be rendered incombustible by letting it remain some time in water in which alum, copperas, or any other salt has been dissolved which contains no inflammable matter. He likewise states as his opinion that wood, rubbed over with very warm alum or copperas water will, by this process, be secured from decay, dry rot, or injury from moisture, moss, mushrooms, &c. Also that boiling for some hours the spokes of wheels in vitriol water, will secure them from rotting in the places where they enter the stocks or hubs. After they have been thus boiled they are to be dried as perfectly as possible, and then may be painted any color.

Itching Feet.—Among the minor evils to which the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains. The following specific is so simple and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part of muriatic acid mingled with seven parts of water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two, before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but prevent the farther progress of the chilblains. The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.

Mix Olive Oil with a good quantity of water; agitate and whip it up well: suffer it to subside, then skim off the oil and bottle it. Themucilage which disposes the oil to rancidity is detained in the water, and the oil when deprived of it will be better, more fluid, and may be kept sweet for years. I have experienced the benefit of this for table purposes, and Clock and Watch-makers would doubtless find it useful in their business. Castor Oil, which is usually obtained by expression, I should suppose would be preserved from rancidity if treated in the same way; and if no consequence to the doctors I assure them it is a very serious matter to patients.—*American Farmer*.

A village pastor was examining his parishioners in their catechism. The first question in the Heidelberg catechism is this;—'What is the only consolation in life or death?' A young girl to whom the pastor put the question, laughed, and would not answer. The priest insisted. 'Well then,' said she, at length 'if I must tell you, it is the young shoemaker who lives in the Rue Aqueux.'

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 19 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homerque, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pont—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

* St. Nov. 26.

Published every Friday, at \$5 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Albany—HOW. JESSE BUEL.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Hollis, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1830.

NO. 24.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GLANDERS IN HORSES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—I observe in your last number, an inquiry concerning the disease in horses, which is called the 'glanders.' I should like to make a few remarks upon this dreadful but very obscure disease.

The glanders is not so common a disease in those parts of New England, in which I have resided, as in Europe: neither is its near relation, the Farcy. Strange as it may appear, though I have seen the farcy here, I have had no case come under my regular inspection. I have known, however, great ravages committed by the glanders, and have had opportunities of inspecting glandered horses daily. It is well established at the present day, that no cure is known for glanders; but it is said, that of the thousands of them which have been made the subjects of experiment in the vast military and other studs of England, France, and Germany, one horse was fairly cured by art. It is also well established, or (if I may be allowed to use the expression as I wish to hold no controversy upon the subject,) it is almost well established, that, when the horses have been turned out and left to nature for successive seasons, this disease has occasionally run itself out. I was requested to examine a horse, suspected to be glandered, from a large stable, within the last year. His left nostril, as is generally the case, was alone affected: and I advised the animal to be destroyed, which was not done.

The much important and encouraging change that has taken place in the opinion of the best informed persons on this subject, is as to the disease being often propagated by contagion. It is now generally thought, that except the poison enter the system through some sore or wound, a horse may even eat the same mash which a glandered horse has left, without danger. It may, however, be always given by inoculation to other horses, and to jackasses, and, I suppose, mules. It will also produce, it is said, distressing effects upon the human system. The matter of glanders is, in fact, a most inveterate and malignant poison. Still, it is said, and I have no doubt with justice, that the disease generally arises from other causes than contagion. The horse I mentioned had always stood in a large coach-stable, but no other case has yet appeared in it. It is proper however, to seclude a horse suspected to be glandered; and to direct those attending him on touching the diseased nostril, to wash their hands in soap and water, before going near other horses.

The glanders and the distemper, though conceived to proceed from somewhat similar causes, are wholly different diseases. In the last the discharge is always from both nostrils: and generally attacks young horses, particularly when first put into hot or town stables. This is fully as common a disease here as in Europe, but it is not nearly so fatal. No horse should ever be fed or worked when suffering from it: and numbers of our best young horses are greatly injured by its being done.

A third disease, generally affecting young

horses or colts, is the *European strangles*: which cannot be well mistaken, and generally leaves them better than it found them. I had, however, once seven or eight affected with a swelling of the glands, with an excessive and enormous discharge both from them, and from their nostrils, and lasting but a very few days. One of the colts has since had the common strangles; and a mare had had them before. I consequently considered it allied to the distemper.

I observe an account of a peculiar affection attacking the cattle of a gentleman in Maine. For the sake of accuracy, so important a thing in agricultural writings, and the importance of which has been so amply, of late descanted on in your useful paper, I beg leave to inform this gentleman that we do not admit of the term 'blooded,' or more properly 'blood,' stock being applied to any particular breed of horned cattle. He alludes, I presume, to Short Horns. I am myself an admirer of those cattle: but it is worth remark, that in their own country a distinct breed still holds way with them, and is often preferred: viz. the Herefordshire. The characteristics of the improved Durham Short Horns, being the precise opposite of those of broad-horns, it seems a peculiarly ineligible term.

It may not be a new occurrence to some others, but it is so to me, that there is a remarkably beautiful and thriving *wild pear tree*, bearing excellent fruit, within a short distance of my farm, growing on one of the beaches of the Atlantic, and frequently covered by the tide.

J. L. ELWYN.

Portsmouth, N. H. Dec. 22, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON WHEAT.

MR FESSENDEN—I entirely concur, with your correspondent S. L. in the New England Farmer of the 10th, as respects the practicability of raising ample crops of *wheat* from the old lands of New England, although it may be doubtful whether it would be profitable at this time to make this crop a leading object of the cultivator's attention. It appears to be sufficiently proved that old lands will grow wheat, by the fact, that fields now yield this grain which must have done so in the days of Julius Cæsar, nor is the wheat culture limited to particular latitudes—it is the grain of the world.

The first essays in cultivation, like the infant stages of every branch of human knowledge, are necessarily rude;—the felling of trees and scratching the rooty surface with the harrow constitute the whole 'art and mystery' of wheat culture with the hardy frontier settler—nature does the remainder, and she seldom disappoints him.

Indian corn is sometimes planted with an *axe* and is suffered to mature, without the plough or hoe on the new cleared lands. This mode of proceeding, however, if continued on the same lands after the strong vegetable properties of the soil have become exhausted, would be productive of results that might make some believe, *Indian corn could not succeed on old lands*.

A new era is approaching and better systems of cultivation will be forced upon the farmer of the old states:—*all cannot flee to the west, and there repeat the exhausting practices which have run down the soil of countries once proverbially productive: more labor must be bestowed on a smaller surface than is now practised.*—The poverty caused by naked fallows, must be repaired by *rotation of crops, finer tilth, and judicious applications of manures.*—By these means, it may be reasonably anticipated that before the lapse of half a century, it will be no novelty to produce fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, where now it would be deemed an act of temerity to attempt its growth.

The necessity for the aids of agricultural science will be first experienced in the oldest of our settlements.—This necessity will, no doubt, lead to improvements and exertions, that must place the agriculture of the Atlantic States on a higher scale than in regions where nature has been more bountiful, but where those bounties have been taxed unduly. Let not the New England man despond, therefore, nor too lightly estimate the soil on which he has been born and nurtured.—He may be assured, that, if there be a state of *independence* allowed to mortals, his chance of enjoying it is equal to that of any of his species.

A NEW YORK FARMER.

Saratoga County, Dec. 14, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT USEFUL FOR MILCH COWS.

Collins, in his 'Ten Minutes' Advice on the use and Abuse of Salt, as a Manure,' says that a lump of salt, hung up for milch cows to lick occasionally, entirely removes the peculiar turnip taste from milk and butter. My cows have eaten turnips, spring and fall, for ten years; yet in two or three instances only do I remember that this food imparted any bad flavor to the milk and butter. I never conjectured the reason, until the remark of Collins met my view. My practice for years has been, to have salt troughs under my cattle sheds, daily accessible to my cows; and probably in the instances noticed, the salt troughs were from negligence empty. Salt is beneficial to cattle, as a condiment, as well as to men. Why then is it not as important that the former should have it with their daily food as well as the latter? I have never known animals do themselves injury by using it to excess. The consumption of salt is but very little increased by the practice I adopt, while the waste is diminished. The books tell us that the free use of salt among cattle, is a great preventive of disease, and powerful promoter of thrift. Reason and experience seem to justify the remark.

Albany, Dec. 23.

J. BUEL.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LATE FROSTS.

To prevent the effect of late frosts upon the blossoms of fruit trees, William Stowe recommends, in the Gardener's Magazine, that the trunks, and particularly the collar, being that part which joins the trunk to the root, be covered with a hay or

straw band, before the blossoms open. An apple tree thus protected, resisted, in bloom, a frost of 15 degrees, or a temperature of 17° Fahr. while the blossoms on surrounding trees, not protected, were destroyed. The protected trees bore an uncommon burthen of fruit. *Mem.* Remember to make the experiment next spring, on apple and other fruit trees.

I am induced to believe, that it is not so much the intensity of cold, as the sudden change of temperature, that proves destructive to the blossom, or rather the germen. The two last seasons, the blossoms of my apricots, and in some instances of the peaches, appeared only in the higher branches and tops—not because, as I conceive, it was less cold there than below, but because it was not so warm, when the sun shone. At the north, the peach produces best in the most exposed positions and coldest aspects, where the greatest equilibrium of temperature prevails. Rhododendrons, and other tender evergreens, about Paris, died last winter, where planted in a southern exposure, while those exposed to the north were unhurt. The Verbenum, Madeira nut and Altheas have been killed down, in protected situations, exposed to the full rays of the morning sun, while they have stood well in exposed situations. It is evident that sudden alternations of heat and cold are extremely prejudicial to the vital organs of vegetables as well as of animals. The collar, Mr Knight considers the most sensitive part of the plant; and Mr Stowe's experiment seems to show, that the hay band tends to preserve an equilibrium, by defending this sensitive part against the two extremes, or rendering the transition more gradual. The apple, potato and other vegetables may be frozen and thawed without destroying the vitality, if the thawing process is carried on gradually, and beyond the reach of atmospheric air. Our potato fields afford ample demonstration of this.

The hay band serves another important purpose, when placed around the peach. If closely wound round the trunk and the earth a little raised at the surface, it protects the tree from the injurious effects of the peach borer or worm; as the fly must deposit its eggs at too great a distance from the ground, for the larvæ to reach its winter quarters, under ground, before the frosts destroy it.

On looking farther into my text book, I find that Loudon confirms the utility of the practice of Mr Stowe; he says that Magnolias, delicate standard Roses, and other half hardy shrubs, are thus protected about Paris and London, merely taking care to cover well the collar.

Albany Nursery, Dec. 14, 1830. J. BUEL.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ASPARAGUS.

I think an error prevails in the method ordinarily adopted in cultivating this delicious vegetable. The object seems to be to grow a long blanched stock; which to be sure is inviting to the superficial buyers,—but at the table is found stringy, tough and bitter. The roots must lie deep and the growth be comparatively slow; my roots have but a superficial covering of earth. Their growth is early and rapid; and as I cut at the surface, the grass is tender, succulent, well flavored, and the whole of it eatable. I cover my beds in winter with manure, but rake it off and fork the ground in the spring.

Albany Nursery, Dec. 1830. J. BUEL.

OPERATIONS OF STEAM.

'A steam fire extinguishing engine has recently been invented in England, which will deliver from 40 to 50 tons of water per hour to an elevation of from 60 to 90 feet, according to the adjutage of the wind. On a calm day the distance of 140 feet has been accomplished. This is the machine (says Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, for Oct.) that properly applied, will at some future time, plough and sow 1000 acres in a week, and reap the crop in a day.

J. B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXAMINATIONS OF FARMS.

MR FESSENDEN—I read with much interest, in your last number, the report of the Committee on Farms, in the county of Middlesex, and think the practice of examining farms, and the different modes in which they are cultivated, with close scrutiny, by judicious committees, will have a good effect on husbandmen throughout the Commonwealth.

The task of such Committees is sometimes difficult, always arduous, and oftentimes exposes them to the charge of partiality or carelessness in making their awards—each ambitious candidate for a premium valuing more highly his own improvements than those of his neighbors.

To obviate all charges of partiality or semblance of favoritism, I would have committees govern themselves, by some fixed principle by which the community generally might see at once the true foundation of the preference given in the awards. The grand object should be to show clearly the advantages of correct and economical cultivation over that of a different character. For this purpose, committees should be careful to compare the number of improved acres in a farm with the value of its produce—taking always into view the expense of cultivation, and the condition of the farm before the improvements commenced; then, whether the farm be large or small, if the productions are similar in kind on each, it would seem more easy to come to a correct conclusion.

The Report of the Committee states that four farms were examined, and that premiums were recommended for three of them. I am but partially acquainted with the Committee, but presume they intended to make a candid award, not knowing any reason why they should not. But taking for facts the statement in the report, I cannot avoid coming to a different conclusion from the committee.

The smallest farm—MR BUCKMINSTER'S—appears, by the report, to maintain more stock—at less expense—and with a soil poorer, three years ago, than either of the three which obtained premiums. The whole produce, indeed, on that seems more valuable in proportion to its acres, labor, and purchased manure, than on the larger farms. That too on land which three years ago produced comparatively nothing.

To compare them I will suppose the produce necessary to keep one horse will keep 2 cows or oxen. The smallest farm then, exclusive of 'a thrifty nursery' and 'one acre of locust trees,' supports 8 cows. That is 20 acres support 8 cows.

Capt. RICHARDSON'S 40 acres support 11 cows. They ought to support 16.

Deacon HUBBARD'S 60 acres support equal to 12 cows. This should support 24.

Capt. WHEELER'S 63 acres support equal to 17½ cows through the year. They should support 25.

It is true Capt. R. sold (*this year*) 16 tons of hay. We must infer that this had been accumulating for years, because his other 9 tons would not support his stock of 11 cows. And he is the only one who has sold hay. But we see that besides purchasing 500 bushels of ashes yearly, and the use of the refuse of his slaughter house, and candle-factory, he purchases quantities of feet and heads of animals from Lowell.

Now with these actual expenses and the benefit of a 'slaughter house, which alone supports 4 hogs,' it does not appear that his annual produce is, in proportion, equal to Mr B.'s

Deacon H. buys no manure and sells no hay. He keeps 12 cows instead of 24.

Capt. W. has purchased for 9 years, the whole manure of the largest stable in the county. He sells no hay—he keeps 17½ cows instead of 25. Mr B.'s proportion. As Mr B. has purchased only 40 loads in three years, and 200 bushels of leached ashes, and as his 'thrifty nursery' 'planted on' 'exhausted ground,' must have required at least the 40 loads in three years, (which nursery is not counted as any part of the produce of his farm) as the whole of his pasture and mowing grounds, as by report, were 3 years back, 'much reduced'—the six acres of peat meadow 'considered of little value,' it strikes me 'forcibly' that the smallest farm, which obtained no premium, must have been managed with more skill, and of course was better entitled to the Society's premium than either of the others.

The truth is, small farms are more productive in proportion than large ones.

They are managed at less expense—less labor is hired.

They lie nearer the barn and the house. All the produce therefore is more easily stored—the manure more easily carted, and the cattle more readily driven to pasture.

I hope, sir, our Committees will not despise small farms.

Yours,

A SMALL FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAFTING.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—

DEAR SIR—For the three last years I have been in the habit of side-grafting into the roots of small apple and pear stocks. I dig down to where the perpendicular root or bole is of sufficient size, an inch under ground, more or less, and make an oblique cut into it at an angle of about 25 degrees with the stem, and insert my scion. The first two years I applied some clay and manure around where the scion was inserted, but the last spring, I only replaced the earth, and closely pressed it down.

The last year I used scions of one, two, and three years' growth, and they all took, and have grown very well. I send you samples of the mode of inserting them.

Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

Boston, December 27, 1830.



MR COOK'S ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THEIR SECOND ANNIVERSARY, SEPTEMBER 10, M D CCC XXX.

Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—

The propitious circumstances under which we have assembled to celebrate our second annual festival, must be gratifying to all who cherish an interest in the prosperity of our institution, and more particularly to those who have labored to acquire for it its present prosperous and elevated condition. The experiment has been fairly tested, and thus far its results are too apparent to permit even the most sceptical to doubt of either its utility or its final success. Its interests are too closely identified with the general good, as well as with individual comfort and happiness to allow us to waver in our hopes, or to falter in our exertions to effect the original design of its creation.

We have not come up hither to recount the exploits of military prowess, or to mingle in the strife, or participate in the conquests of political gladiators. We come not to swell the pæans of the conqueror or to mourn over our prostrate liberties. We come not to indulge in the feelings which are incited by the contemplation of such objects, for we war not with the sword, nor seek to gather laurels in the field of hostile or fierce contentions.

But we have come together at the ingathering of the harvest, to exhibit an acceptable offering of a portion of its bounties. We have come in the pacific and general spirit of the pursuits we love, to participate in the enjoyments the occasion imparts, and we have come to reciprocate the congratulations of the season, in the success with which our labors and our experiments have been crowned.

The primitive employment of man was that of a tiller of the ground, and the garden of Eden, planted and ornamented by the hand of its Creator, was assigned to the care of our great progenitor, 'to dress and to keep it.' From the earliest period of the world to the present day, the cultivation of the ground has been viewed with special favor by all civilized nations. Even heroes, philosophers, and statesmen have sought in rural employments a temporary relaxation from the cares and perplexities incident to their public labors. It is not necessary to explore the annals of ancient history for the names of individuals who have been thus distinguished. The records of our own times, and especially of our own country, and our own personal observations, afford instances of illustrious men who have been thus preeminent, and there are those now living among us, who, by their precept and example, by their scientific and practical knowledge and skill, and devotion to its interests, have imparted an impulse to the pursuit, that will be felt and acknowledged long after they have ceased to cheer us by their presence, or to influence us by their personal illustrations.

The pursuits of horticulture are peaceful. The cultivation of fruits and flowers is an unfailling source of pleasant and instructive occupation and amusement. Labor is lightened, and care is recompensed, and industry is cheered in the contemplation of the expanding beauties of spring, in the delightful fragrance and glowing and grateful anticipations of summer, and in the consummation of our hopes in autumn.

The pursuits of horticulture are salutary to the physical and moral nature of man. They impart vigor to the body, and expansion and elevation to the mind. The plants that are everywhere scattered in his pathway, and around, above and beneath him, delighting the senses with their sweetness, their simplicity, their grandeur, and perfect adaptation to his joys and to his necessities, are silent but impressive emblems of the benignity of our heavenly Father, admonishing the recipient of his indebtedness, and claiming from him the return of a sincere and lively gratitude.

Industry, intelligence, and skill are indispensable agents in the business of horticulture. A thorough acquaintance with the views of eminent scientific and experimental writers, as well as with the more legible and definite compositions of nature, are essential to the formation of an accomplished, and distinguished cultivator. The information we derive from study, as from the practical observations of the workings of inanimate nature will administer to our success, and prevent in a measure the recurrence of errors which flow from inattention, or from the want of some established system of operation. A judicious selection of soil and aspect is necessary to the health of the plant, and will repay our care in the vigor of its growth, and in the improvement of the quality and quantity of its fruit.

The opinions of foreign writers, however applicable they may be in practice to the mode of cultivation pursued in those regions of which they treat are not always suited to the climate and soil of that which adopts them. That which is ascertained to be of practical utility in one country, under one climate, may be unfavorable to the production or maturity of the same variety of fruit or vegetables, or ornamental trees in another. In some climates, indigenous and exotic plants and fruit, that require the aid of artificial culture and great care in their preservation, are matured in others with comparatively little labor. Unassisted nature performs nearly all that is needful in their production, relieving man from the toil and anxiety of cultivation, and affording him, at the appropriate season, a portion of her abundance. The present flourishing condition of horticulture in our country may, I think, be ascribed to the refined taste and liberality of its citizens, and in a measure to the improved condition of those whose ingenuity and industry is exerted in affording the means of gratifying that taste, and exciting that liberality. A laudable spirit of competition has been awakened among the practical and amateur cultivators in this vicinity, which I hope will be productive of great and useful results to the community. We have witnessed with no ordinary gratification the increasing variety of flowers, the introduction of new and valuable kinds of fruit, and the amelioration of those which have been long familiar to us. And among those fruits which we may, without the imputation of a violent presumption, consider as original native productions, the Baldwin Apple, the Seckle, Cushing, Wilkinson, Gore's Heathcote, Lewis, Andrews, and Dix Pears, the Lewis or Boston Nectarine, and the Downer Cherry, may be classed among the most desirable of their kinds.

It is true that the introduction of these several varieties of fruits was the result of accident; this consideration does not diminish their value, nor should detract from the merit of those under

whose auspices they were derived, or introduced to public notice.

An opinion seems to be entertained by some of our most experienced cultivators that few if any of the choice varieties of pears, considered by others as native fruits, are indigenous to our soil. That this opinion is not well founded, I think has been abundantly demonstrated by the production of some in the instances to which I have before referred. Those fruits were discovered in isolated situations, in pastures or in the woods, or generally remote from habitations, and where no traces of 'man's device' could be discernible in their vicinity or the ameliorating effects upon the tree itself, by engrafting or inoculation. In some cases we have positive evidence, derived from the personal observation of the proprietor, that the tree originated in the place it now occupies, and has never been subjected to the operation of artificial change. The process of raising ameliorated fruits of this description is very slow, if we wait the development of the product in the maturity of the original tree. The first generation of fruit may afford the desired degree of amelioration, although the balance of probabilities may be against the fulfilment of that expectation. A more summary mode of producing the desired result is to transfer a shoot or a bud from a young plant to a* thrifty mature tree, and to plant the seed of the fruit that it may produce, and thus proceed in the multiplication of chances by alternate planting and engrafting from the fruit and plant produced, until the required quality is obtained. This, according to the theory of an ingenious modern writer, may be effected in the fifth or sixth generation. The experiment, though it may require much time and labor, and demand no inconsiderable share of patience, is worthy the attention of those, whose views are not confined to the narrow precincts of a selfish and exclusive policy, but are disposed to imitate their predecessors in the liberal provision they made for their successors. But I make not this appeal to any who are actuated by similar feelings to those which were indulged by the enlightened legislator, who, in the discussion of a subject bearing some analogy to this, inquired, what has posterity done for us! that we should be required to do this for our posterity!

The reflection that we may not realize the advantages of those experiments, should not deter us from making them. We should be influenced by more patriotic and liberal sentiments. Every generation of men is a link in the great chain that has been forming from the creation of the world, connecting the present with the past, and is to be lengthened out through succeeding ages. Be it our province then, as it is our duty, to preserve the brightness of this chain, that our appropriate division of it may lose nothing upon a comparison with all its parts, but that the period of which it is typical, may be regarded as one that was characterized by a suitable respect for ourselves, and as a stimulus to the coming generation to evince a like regard to the claims of those who are to follow.

[To be continued.]

* It has been suggested to me by a distinguished Horticulturist, that this experiment would probably succeed better, if the shoot or bud were placed upon an old tree, or one of slow growth, as it would thus earlier develop the fruit.

The first tri-colored flag hoisted during the 3 glorious days was made of the garments of a dead soldier

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Although commendable efforts have been made in several parts of the country, to introduce and multiply most of the choice varieties of fruits, and our cities are now tolerably well supplied, from the gardens and orchards in their immediate vicinities, still there is a lamentable negligence, of this important culture, throughout the union. Without going beyond the bounds of our own Commonwealth, how rare is it to find any fruit, other than the most indifferent wilding apples, save in a few gardens, or estates in some of the most flourishing villages. Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, apricots, plums, peaches, pears, and grafted apples are so little cultivated, that a large portion of the inhabitants never even taste them, during the successive seasons of their maturity; and every owner of an acre of land could annually enjoy them all, with but trifling labor and expense. A few rods of ground, appropriated to a nursery, would afford stocks for all the kinds of fruit trees, which flourish in this climate. Scions or buds, of the best varieties, are easily obtained, and in a few years, each house, however humble, may be embowered in the shade of many of the most excellent kinds of fruit trees, affording not only an abundant supply to the family during summer and autumn, but during winter, and until strawberries and cherries announce the commencement of a new pomonal year.

A few hours, in the morning and evening, could be devoted to a fruit garden, which, without interfering with the other duties of the farmer, or mechanic, would insure the comforts and pleasures of its products to the whole family.

There is a too general impression, that much skill and great labor are indispensable, to manage fruit trees successfully; but the same intelligence and attention, which insure a harvest of corn and grain, are the only requisite. Those who have made the experiment will vouch for the truth of this assertion; and there are but few farmers, who are willing to acknowledge, that their neighbors are more able than themselves, or can use the implements of their profession with better judgment, adroitness, and success: still they must perceive, that there are individuals, in their vicinity, of neither greater capacity or means, who exhibit vigorous trees and beautiful fruit. Why, then, with equal talent and resources, are not such meritorious experiments imitated?

There is one objection, which is very generally urged for not establishing a fruit garden,—the depredations which are committed upon them. To prevent this, it is only necessary to make them universal, and thus leaving none to intrude,—for

It being either in possession of the luxuries which they afford, or enabled to purchase them at a moderate price, the temptation to plunder is removed. Who, but the most abandoned, robs a corn or potato field? Equally secure would be the fruit trees, if they were rendered as common.

But as to this too common vice, are we not all, in some degree, accountable for its existence? Is it treated with sufficient seriousness? Is not the pilfering of fruit thought much too lightly of in the community? and are not children induced to view it, as a very slight, and even an excusable offence,—something to be laughed at, rather than to be denounced; and all this from the indifference

with which parents are apt to regard such transgressions. In point of criminality, where is the difference, between stealing fruit, or the fence which encloses it,—an apple or a plough,—cherries or silver spoons,—melons, or any other article belonging to the proprietor? If the law has not made it theft, it is an offence punishable by a heavy fine. Morality is as much outraged, by taking a peach, as the spade at the door; and to treat such acts, in children, as unworthy of reproof, is a dereliction of duty, which neither virtue or religion can tolerate. To be doing wrong in the slightest manner, is most often the commencement of a career of depravity, which brings disgrace and ruin upon the deluded or heedless offender.

A man's ground should be considered as sacred as his house; and every article on his estate, as secure against robbery, as if it were protected by locks and bars. The very fact that most of the property of the farmer is exposed, and without any other protection than the morals of the people, makes it still more imperative, that such an exalted sense of honor and honesty should be inculcated, as to give not only security to the products of rural industry, but a confidence beyond the sanctity of the laws. Of what value are morals, which are limited by the statute book, and consist in doing whatever does not subject the individual to the penalties of the criminal code? But placing this subject in the most favorable light, for those who have been in the habit, of either deeming it of such little moment as not to merit grave consideration, or as a foible incident to youth, and not very objectionable at any age, still they are bound to change their conduct;—this, *politeness and common decency of manners* require. If they believe there is no great harm in taking, there is much of rudeness in not having the civility to first ask permission. If what is desired, is of small value, it will most commonly be cheerfully granted, and the donor is happy to have it in his power, to do an act of kindness, and the receiver, if not grateful, he at least has the satisfaction of reflecting that he has acted like an honest man, and a christian, and that he has observed the courtesies of life. Should, however, the owner refuse the boon, there is still consolation; either it was of greater value than had been presumed, and thus an injury has been prevented; or he was not of a generous disposition; and then comes the ejaculation,—thank God there are but few such men! let the odium be upon him; our hands are unstained.

On the continent of Europe there are but few fences in the country; the grounds are unprotected even on the highways, and although burdened by grape vines and trees loaded with delicious fruit, no one thinks of taking the smallest quantity, without the approbation of the proprietor. Lady Morgan observes, in her travels, 'that property of this description is held sacred, in proportion, as it lies exposed. Having alighted from our carriage, to spare the spring, in a rough road that wound through a wilderness of fruit trees, I asked a boy who was lying reading under one of these, whether I might take an apple: he replied coolly, "they are not mine." But you sometimes help yourself, I dare say. He raised his head, and looking at me, with an expression of humorous sarcasm, he replied, "You mean that I steal; do you not, madam? No, madam, it is better to ask for one, than to turn thief for an apple."'

If horticultural societies were established in each county, for no other purpose than to collect seeds, buds, scions and plants, for distribution, much could be effected in a few years towards covering our naked fields with fruit trees. A very small fund would be sufficient for this purpose, and when the members had obtained the best varieties, how rapidly would they be disseminated among the inhabitants of every town. Besides the benefits which would be derived from an abundance of excellent fruit, vegetable gardens would naturally claim more attention, and a taste for flowers and ornamental trees and shrubs would soon be induced, and at last universally prevail.

With the picturesque topographical features which Massachusetts presents, nothing is wanting to render its scenery as interesting, and its villages as beautiful, as those of any other country. In England scarcely a cottage exists, that is not surrounded by fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers, while the neat esculent compartment,—often containing less than a rood of land, supplies much of the food for the industrious inmates of the modest dwelling. In Holland and Germany it is the general attention which all ranks in society bestow upon the grounds about their habitations, which gives such a pleasing aspect to those countries.

Why then should not such examples be emulated in the United States, where the industrious are so independent in their rights, and domestic circumstances; where there are infinitely greater means, within the command of the cultivators of the soil; where each is the lord of the domain on which he resides, and garners up its undivided harvest, free and exempt from all exactions.

Besides the pleasure, comfort and economical advantages, which are derivable from well managed fruit and vegetable gardens, their salutative influence is of inestimable value,—not only as respects the fortunate families which directly participate in the various products they afford, but the whole community. That fruit is not merely healthy, but is even an antidote and cure for many diseases, there is not the least doubt. We have the opinion of the ablest physicians, in support of this position; but as very erroneous impressions are still prevalent on this subject, it is believed, that the following extract will be read with interest;—at least by all lovers of good fruit.

Accept assurances of my great respect.
H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place,
Dec. 30, 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXXII.
From the Annales D'Horticulture.

The Utility of Fruit for the Preservation of Health.

One of the best aliments, and the best appropriated to the different ages of life, is that which our fruits afford. They present to man a light nourishment, of easy digestion, and produce a chyle admirably adapted to the functions of the human body. But in the use of fruits, care should be taken, that they are fully ripe and of a good quality. Those which a delicate palate does not relish, are not, in general, healthy; those which are green, or have not obtained perfect maturity, are very injurious, and often occasion diseases, especially when the stomach is feeble or when they are eaten for a long time. It has been remarked, that children and females have a par-

icular taste for green fruit, and this taste has become too common among all classes, either from poverty or ignorance. Thoroughly ripe fruit, eaten with bread, is perhaps the most innocent of all aliments, and will even insure health and strength. The author of this article, has made the experiment. He passed a whole year, without taking any other food, than fruit, bread and water, without his power, or vigor, having been diminished in the least, notwithstanding the great exercise which he constantly took.

There are fruits, which when perfectly ripe, can be eaten to excess, without inconvenience. Such are grapes, cherries, and currants; the other kinds never occasion ill consequences, if they are eaten only to satisfy the demands of nature. They are injurious, when large quantities are taken into the stomach, already filled with viands, and other food. There are certain stomachs with which fruits do not equally well agree; but still they are not injurious in such cases if taken with moderation. That kind of laxness which certain fruits produce,—such as melons, peaches, apricots, &c., is prevented, by taking a glass of wine after having eaten them.

It is much to be regretted, that our country is so generally devoid of fruit, when it can be so easily raised and at such a trifling expense. The small number of fruit trees, which are to be seen around our villages, are generally of very inferior kinds; and it seems that the people are disposed, in order to render them more unhealthy, to eat the fruits before they are ripe. It is in conformity to an order of things, so adverse to the public good, that on the one side the privation of fruit renders the regimen of the inhabitants unfavorable to health, and on the other, the custom of eating bad and imperfectly ripe fruit, occasions sickness.

This state of things, so pernicious to the happiness of the country, must continue, as long as the ignorance of the people, in relation to the first wants of life, reigns throughout the departments. It is the duty of the independent proprietors, to enlighten the laborious cultivators of the soil, and to encourage them to plant orchards of fruit trees. There should not exist a cottage to which there is annexed any land, without having some good fruit trees about it. This kind of crop, which is so easily obtained, would be a great nutritive resource for the inhabitants, not only during summer, but the whole of the year; for plums, apples and pears can be readily dried. This variety, being introduced into the dietetic regimen, would contribute, not a little, to the health of the people.

The numerous advantages, which the laboring classes may derive from the cultivation of good kinds of fruits, are better understood in Germany, than in France, although the natural advantages which our soil affords are much superior. In traversing the territories of Germany, there is to be seen near each habitation, a vineyard or a garden of fruit trees. The villages are surrounded with them, and there are but few families, who do not make use of fruits, during the summer, and preserve a certain quantity for winter. The surplus is sold in the cities. There are to be seen, upon the Rhine and other rivers of Germany, boats laden with dried apples, pears and plums. These fruits are objects of considerable commercial importance. It is desirable that the departmental horticultural societies should offer premiums, to encourage the proprietors of small estates to plant fruit trees of the best kinds.

As this belief is sufficiently general, that fruits produce diseases, and especially the dysentery, we think it our duty to introduce the following passage, in relation to this subject, which is to be found in the *advice to the people upon their health*, by Tissot.

‘There is a pernicious prejudice, with which all are too generally imbued,—it is, that fruits are injurious in the dysentery, and that they produce and increase it. There is not, perhaps, a more false prejudice.

‘Bad fruits, and those which have imperfectly ripened, in unfavorable seasons, may occasion cholics and sometimes diarrheas,—often constipations and diseases of the nerves and skin, but never epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits, of all kinds, and especially those of summer, are the true preservatives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do, is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are the true dissolvents, and occasion a diarrhoea; but even this diarrhoea is a protection against the dysentery. It has not been observed, that this disease is more common during those seasons when fruits are very abundant. It is also believed that it is more rare and less severe than heretofore, and this can surely be attributed, if it is true, but to the more numerous plantations of fruit trees, which has rendered fruit very common.

‘Whenever the dysentery has prevailed, I have eaten less animal food and more fruit, and I have never had the slightest attack. Several physicians have adopted the name regimen.

‘I have seen eleven patients in the same house; nine were obedient to the directions given and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother and a child which she was most partial to, died. She prescribed to the child burnt wine, oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit; it died. She followed the same course and met the like fate.

‘This disease was destroying a Swiss regiment, which was stationed in a garrison in the southern part of France. The captain purchased the grapes of several acres of vines. The sick soldiers were either carried to the vineyard, or were supplied with grapes from it, if they were too feeble to be removed. They ate nothing else; not another died,—or were any more attacked with the complaint, after they commenced eating grapes.

‘A minister was attacked with the dysentery, and the medicines which were administered gave no relief; he saw by accident, some red currants, and had a great desire to eat them; he ate three pounds, between seven o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening; he was better during the day, and entirely cured the next.’

I could accumulate a great number of like facts, but the above are sufficient to convince the most incredulous. Far from prohibiting the use of fruits, when the dysentery prevails, too many of them cannot be eaten. The discretions of the police instead of interdicting them should cause the markets to be abundantly supplied with them. This is a truth, which intelligent persons no longer doubt. Experience has demonstrated it, and it is founded in reason, since fruits remove all the causes of dysentery.

Slavery.—The Georgia Senate, by a vote of 38 to 30, have refused to repeal a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State.

From Prince's Pomological Manual, now in press.

POUND. PR. CAT. COXE. FES. NEW AM. GARD.

Cordelier, or large *Cordelier*, of English authors.

Next to the White Doyenné pear, the present variety is the most common in this vicinity, it being of so great a size and subserving such useful purposes, that all desire to possess it. It is the largest of all the older class of pears, and there are but three or four of those more recently introduced that can compare with it in this respect. It often weighs from twentyfive to thirty ounces, and one exhibited in New Jersey about four years since, weighing forty and a half ounces. It is of uniform shape, full and round at the head, and diminishing gradually to the stalk, which is large and long; the skin is of a greenish hue, with a brownish russet cheek next the sun; the flesh is solid, and when cooked, acquires a red color. This fruit is not suitable for the table, but is esteemed for baking and preserving. It will keep till late in the spring and may be used from time to time as required for the above purposes. It is preferable to allow the pears to hang on the trees until late, when after gathering they should be packed away in chaff, or wrapped in paper, which by excluding the atmosphere, keeps them from drying and preserves their freshness, consequently rendering them more juicy and tender, and when so treated they become towards spring of a yellow color, and the russet cheek acquires a fine tinge of red.

The tree grows exceedingly strong even from its first advance, and its progress is very rapid, perhaps none more so, forming one of the largest of its class, and being also exceedingly hardy, and subject to no maladies or defects. Large quantities of the fruit are put up in this vicinity in barrels for the markets of New York and for exportation.

SWAN'S EGG. PR. CAT. FOR. COXE.

Poire d'Auch, of some gardens.

This fruit is of medium size, and the form elliptical; the skin is green, slightly tinged with brown or russet; the flesh quite melting, and abounding with juice of an agreeable musky flavor. Its period of maturity is November, and it may with attention be preserved for some time.

Miller does not describe this pear, and Forsyth after quoting the *Poire d'Auch*, or Egg pear of Duhamel, copies about half of the description of that variety, and adds thereto some further remarks of little import, and varies the time of ripening. In truth, however, these fruits would appear to be very distinct and Duhamel states the time of ripening of the Egg pear to be the end of August or beginning of September.

ANGLETERRE DE NOISSETTE. PR. CAT.

Grosse Angleterre de Noisette. Bon Jard.

This is a recent seminal production, said to have been raised by the person whose name is attached to it, and to be a variety of the Angleterre of a larger size and later at maturity.

BEAUTY OF BRUSSELS. PR. CAT.

Belle de Bruxelles. Duh. Calvel. Dic. d'Agric.

Belle d'aout. Bon Jard.?

This fruit has the form of a Beurré; the skin which is previously green, becomes yellowish at the period of maturity, which is during the month of October; the flesh is white, delicate, and of agreeable flavor, and the tree is of thrifty growth. The Dict. d'Agriculture gives a very similar description, but the Bon Jardinier describes it as a superb fruit of good quality, and ripening in August.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1830.

VALUABLE COMMUNICATIONS.—We should be very insensible or ungrateful not to acknowledge with gratitude the numerous favors, for which we are indebted, and by which the public is benefited, emanating from the pen of our enlightened and patriotic correspondent, Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN. We are happy to perceive that his efforts to irradiate the path of the American cultivator with the lights of European science, as well as those which can be elicited from cisatlantic sources, are well appreciated; as his articles are widely diffused by the courtesy and discernment of our editorial brethren. Our warmest thanks are also due for the constantly increasing number of intelligent correspondents.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of Farmers of Rutland, and the neighboring towns, at Capt. Wm. Butman's, on the 27th ult. for the purpose of consulting on the adoption of measures to promote the agricultural interest in this vicinity,

The Hon. MOSES STRONG was appointed Chairman, and Wm. FAY, Secretary,

After some discussion in which it was argued and urged, with much earnestness and zeal, that something ought to be done to promote the Agricultural Interest in this vicinity,—It was unanimously

Resolved, that the Farmers of Rutland and the neighboring towns, form themselves into a society denominated an *Agricultural Society*.

On motion, Messrs Heman Spafford, Robert Pierpont and Wm. Green, were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution for said Society, and report at the next meeting.

Voted, that the meeting adjourn to meet at the Court House in Rutland, on the first Tuesday in January next, at one o'clock, P. M.

Voted, That the Secretary cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published, and therein to solicit the attendance of the Farmers of Rutland and the neighboring towns.

WM. FAY, Sec'y.

From the Concord Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The Committee on Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs and Farms, consisting of JOSIAH ADAMS, BENJAMIN F. VARNUM, REUBEN BROWN, JR., and MOSES WHITNEY, Esq's respectfully Report.

That Premiums have been claimed only for Apple Orchards and Farms.—The Competitors for the premiums on Orchards are:—Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica; Mr Horace Tuttle, and Robert Chaffin, of Acton; Mr George M. Barrett, of Concord; and Mr Nathaniel S. Bennet, of Framingham.

CAPT. RICHARDSON'S ORCHARD

Has 132 trees which were set in the spring of 1825. They were then very small and not thrifty; being placed however in a good soil which has been cultivated, and manured, most of them have recovered and some of them are of good size and thrifty. They do not however appear to have been trimmed at all; the trunks of many of them are much too short; the branches are crowded into the middle of the tree, and present an ap-

pearance which to the horticulturist, need not be described; and all for the want of a *little trimming in season*.

MR TUTTLE'S ORCHARD

Was set partly in 1824 and partly in 1825, on strong loamy land. There are about 80 trees. The land has been cultivated till the last year and kept in good heart. The trees look healthy and some of them quite large for their age. Some attention has been paid to trimming, but more of it would have added greatly to the beauty and value of the orchard.

MR CHAFFIN'S ORCHARD

Is partly in Acton and partly in Littleton. It consists of 114 trees set in 1826, on land of rather more than ordinary quality. It had been cultivated and laid down in 1825, and has been mowed ever since. Had it been ploughed and cultivated two or three years, the trees would have been much benefited, as the roots would have extended themselves to a greater distance. They have however a healthy appearance, though they are not large. They were well set in holes of three or four feet diameter, which were fitted with a rich soil, and the roots within those limits have been cultivated with great care. If Mr Chaffin will plough his land the next season, and manure and cultivate it two years in every four, and will also take off many more of the limbs, which should have been removed when small, he will in a few years see a very beautiful orchard. The limbs should not be suffered to cross each other, nor to tend either toward the ground or into the middle of the tree, and the sooner such branches are cut the better. A small twig, growing in a right direction, should be left to the exclusion of any other however thrifty. Mr C. seemed willing to be instructed and did not pretend to any of that *sapience* which the inexperienced are so apt to assume. The Committee are confident he will not feel injured by these suggestions, which are made for the benefit of others who may be exposed to the same errors.

MR BARRETT'S ORCHARD

Is large, containing above 200 trees, exclusive of the 50 at the west part of it, which received the Society's third premium in 1826. The orchard is situated on the southern declivity of a hill of good soil and in a healthy state of cultivation. There is a considerable variety of well selected fruit, the trees being many of them in a bearing state. They were mostly raised by himself in the nursery. They were set out in the spring of 1822, and appear to have been well attended to, many of them being quite large and thrifty. Many of them have been well trimmed but some of them have suffered in this particular.

MR BENNETT'S ORCHARD

Is very large and occupies six different lots, which are separated only by stone walls and the road. The trees are about 540 in number, and were set out some in every year from 1825, to 1830. The trees are set a little less than two rods apart excepting that, between every two rows, a space is left of four rods, and, in some instances, this space is left also cross wise making the trees stand in squares of four trees each. There is some variety in the manner, but the effect and object, in each case is to let in the sun's rays so as to make the land productive for other purposes. In order to suffer

cattle to graze without injury to the trees, they are engrafted about six feet from the ground, and the limbs generally take a direction upwards more than usual. As the trees however are not yet out of reach, they are preserved by putting bows on the neck of the animals and also on one of the fore legs and connecting the bows with a small iron rod. Mr Bennett has a nursery of his own, from which he took the stocks—assisted personally in setting them in the orchard, and engrafted them himself in the year 1829, excepting those set out in that year and the present being about one hundred which had been engrafted in the nursery. Mr Bennett's object was to preserve any new varieties of fruit, as he might choose, and engraft the rest; but being disappointed in all the specimens of the first fruits, he gave up the object and engrafted the whole. The tops of the trees are of course small, but they are generally thrifty and in a year or two will become proportioned to the bodies. It will be necessary however to cultivate the soil at least for a few feet around the trees, and to add a little manure, in order to make the trees continue thrifty.

Trimming has been purposely omitted this year as the stocks were large and long, and required all the top that could be obtained. It will be in season next year, when Mr B. proposes to attend to it. The soil is good—consisting of a hill of strong loam, some parts mixed with gravel, inclining to the southeast; and also a piece of low land of strong loam. The whole is at present laid down to grass except one piece which is planted with corn.

Your Committee recommend that Premiums be awarded as follows:

To Mr NATH'L S. BENNETT, of Framingham, the 1st Premium on Orchards,	\$15,00
To Mr GEORGE M. BARRETT, of Concord, the 2d Premium of	\$12,00
To Mr HORACE TUTTLE, of Acton, the 3d Premium of	\$10,00

In awarding the premiums on Orchards, your Committee have been governed rather by the spirit than the letter of the offers made by the Trustees. They have considered the expression, '*best thrifty state*,' to mean the *best state*—taking thriftness into view among all the other circumstances.

JOSIAH ADAMS,

For the Committee.

LARGE HOGS.

But a few weeks since we published an account of large Hogs. By way of appendix we now add that a dead hog 20 months old was carried through Warren last week which weighed no less than 712 pounds, and was bought by Mr Benjamin Hall of Bristol. The animal was bred in Swanzeby, by Mr Richard Leisure, and may fairly excite the emulation of all growers of pork, in the flourishing county of which Swanzeby is a part.

Large Heifer.—Moses Smith, of Flatbush Hill is now fattening a three years' old Heifer, which is supposed to be the largest ever fattened in this county. She weighs 1829 pounds.—*Brooklyn Adv.*

Horticulture.—Thomas Cody, gardener of Commodore Chauncey, at the Navy Yard, in this village has left at this office a Savoy Cabbage weighing nine pounds and a half, without the stalk and under leaves. It is considered large for that peculiar kind, which was produced from foreign seed by Mr Cody.—*Brooklyn Adv.*

COARSE GRAIN.

Messrs Editors—It has been a question with farmers what they should do with their coarse grain, when the Temperance Reformation shall have stopped the distilleries.—Let me tell them keep more stock and feed them with it. I have made the trial and find it more profitable than to sell my coarse grain to distillers. Make the trial with a dozen or twenty pigs. Value them at their market price when young; then keep an account of the coarse grain you give them, at the market price. You will find on selling the pork a handsome profit for your trouble.—*Gen. of Temp.*

Ship Timber—Several lots of ship timber have been sent down the Canal, from this place the present season, which, we learn has turned to good account. There is no doubt that all such sticks as will answer, are worth much more for that than for any other purpose to which they can be put hereabouts. And it should be borne in mind that a great portion of the timber which is most valuable for that purpose, is of little worth for any other, even for fuel, as it costs as much to work it up as it is worth after it is done. Those who are about to cut timber should take this into consideration, and save all such sticks as will answer the purpose, in doing which they will doubtless find their account in the course of the next season. We understand that some of that which has been sent down the present season, was carted from twelve to fifteen miles, and paid well for the transportation.—*Mass. Spy.*

The durability of posts used in making fences is a matter of great importance to our farmers, and will continue so as long as the present system of fencing is continued. We are informed that the shakers at Union Village, have been in the habit of making oak posts as durable as locust, by a very simple and easy process.—This is merely to bore a hole in that part of the post which will be just at the surface of the earth, with such a slope as will carry it just below the surface, and fill it with salt. This, it is said, will preserve the timber from decaying for a long time; and from the knowledge we have of the influence of salt in preserving ship timber when treated in a somewhat similar manner, we have no doubt of its being an excellent method.

Imprisonment for Debt.—A meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, to take measures for ameliorating the laws on this subject.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

FROM THE CHINESE.

Where *spades* grow bright, and idle *swords* grow dull;
Where *jails* are empty, and where *barns* are full;
Where *church* paths are with frequent feet out-worn;
Low court-yards weedy, silent, and forlorn;
Where *doctors* foot it, and where *farmers* ride;
Where *age* abounds, and *youth* is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people, and well-governed state.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have deferred this week several communications; among which are an interesting discussion between Mrs GRIFFITH of New Jersey, Dr FACHER of Plymouth, and Dr SMITH of this city, on the theory of the existence of the Queen Bee; in which some drawings will be introduced illustrative of an improved Apiary, and some improvements in Hives—Suggestions on the Culture of Silk, by W. will also appear next week—with several other communications.

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and useful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rules of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, 18 and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricultural, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Books. Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advantage to call. 6t Dec. 31.

Notice.

Messrs WINSHIPS have a bundle of Shrubs, left sometime since at Doolittle's City Tavern, by a Providence Wagon; as they were in a perishable state, it was considered expedient to remove them to Brighton, in order to save them. The owner may have them by application to the New England Farmer Office. 3t Dec. 31.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Colbin. Price 75 cts. per bottle—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31.

Bartram Botanic Garden and Nursery, Kingsessing, near Philadelphia.

This old and celebrated establishment is 4 miles from the centre square, three miles from Market-street bridge, and a half mile below Gray's ferry, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. It is the oldest botanical garden in the United States, having been begun in 1720 by the elder John Bartram, who was the American botanist to the king, until the Revolution, and it has since been cultivated by his children and grand children.

The garden originally contained about eight acres, chiefly planted with native trees, shrubs, &c, and became the seminary from whence American vegetables were distributed to Europe, and other regions of the civilized world.

The present proprietor has added an extensive collection of green house plants, a thriving young vineyard, and several acres of nursery, well stocked with a general assortment of the finest fruit trees, grape vines, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c, which are sold at reasonable prices, and are sent to all parts of the United States.

American indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants, or their seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, are supplied in assortments from \$5 to \$500, or more.

Orders for trees, plants, or seeds, from this garden, left with Messrs G. Tborburn & Son, seedsmen, New York; George M. Coates, No. 49 Market-street, Philadelphia; J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston; or addressed, per mail, (post paid) to the proprietor, at the garden, will meet with prompt attention, and the articles will be carefully packed, so as to bear the transportation in safety.

Strangers are invited to view the gardens at any time, (Sundays excepted) where any information will be cheerfully imparted.

Printed catalogues of the collection delivered gratis.
Dec. 24. 2t ROBERT CARR, Proprietor.

Camellias, Jasmines, &c.

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a good collection of Camellias, also Broad, Small and Long leaf Jasmines, Heaths, &c. all large plants, and at moderate prices—orders left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, will be promptly attended to. 4t Dec. 10.

A fine Maltese Jack,

Recently imported from Malta—he is a young, vigorous, fine animal. Price 500 dollars—can be seen by applying to Mr RUSSELL at the Farmer office.

Wanted,

Volumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office, Boston. Dec. 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 38	1 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	116 00	118 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	127 50	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee,	"	5 37	5 62
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 12	5 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	66	68
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	64	65
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	62	69
Oats,	"	36	38
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLAINSTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	62	65
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	35	42
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washod,	"	56	58
Merino, half blood,	"	50	53
Merino, quarter,	"	38	42
Native, washed,	"	52	53
Pulled, Lamb's, firs. sort,	"	52	55
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	48	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	7	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	6 1/2
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	6	9
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	81	
Indian, retail,	"	34	
POTATOES,	"	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Dec. 27.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 537 Cattle, 2007 Sheep, and 424 Swine.

Prices.—We report the same as last week, although prices were hardly supported, probably in consequence of the bad weather.

Beef Cattle—from 3.25 to 4.50. We noticed a dozen beautiful Cattle, (fed by Mr Sweetser, of Athol) some of which would quite equal in weight and quality, the Premium Oxen—sale not effected.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess. 3.50, No. 1, 3.00.

Sheep—we noticed sales at 1.50, 1.75, 1.83, and 2.25.

Swine—sales dull; we noticed one lot taken at 4 1/2c and one at 4 1/4c; a few only were retailed at 5c for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

Prices in New York, December 25.

FLOUR, New York Superfine, Bbl.	5 12 a	5 25
Western,	5 31 a	5 50
Philadelphia,	5 25 a	5 37
Baltimore, City,	5 12 a	5 25
Do. Howard street,	5 37 a	5 44
GRAIN, Wheat, Northern, bush.	1 05 a	1 07
Western,	1 12 a	
Virginia,	1 a	1 06
Rye, Northern,	68 a	70
Oats, Northern,	35 a	36
Corn, Southern,	51 a	53
Do. Yellow, Northern,	56 a	62
Barley, new,	75 a	78
WOOL, Common fleece, washed lb.	35 a	40
Merino do. do.	40 a	60
Spinning, pulled	a	
Lambs do. 1st quality	48 a	52
2d do.	35 a	40

MISCELLANY.

FROM FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING—FOR 1831.

THE ACCEPTED.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

I THANK you for that downcast look,
And for that blushing cheek:
I would not have you raise your eyes,
I would not have you speak:
Though mute, I deem you eloquent,
I ask no other sign,
While thus your little hand remains
Confidingly in mine.

I know you fain would hide from me
The tell-tale tears that steal
Unbidden forth, and half betray
The anxious fears you feel;
From friends long-tried and dearly loved
The plighted bride must part:
Then freely weep—I could not love
A cold, unfeeling heart.

I know you love your cottage home,
Where in the summer time,
Your hand has taught the clematis,
Around the porch to climb:
You casement with the wild rose screen,
You little garden too,
How many fond remembrances
Eodear them all to you.

You sigh to leave your mother's roof,
Though on my suit she smiled,
And, spurning ev'ry selfish thought,
Gave up her darling child:
Sigh not for *her*, she now may claim
Kind deeds from more than *one*;
She'll gaze upon her daughter's smiles
Supported by her son!

I thank you for that look—it speaks
Reliance on my truth;
And never shall unkindness wound
Your unsuspecting youth:
If fate should frown, and anxious thoughts
Oppress your husband's mind.
Oh! never fear to cling to me,—
I could not be unkind.

Come, look upon this golden ring—
You have no cause to shrink,
Though oft 't is galling as the slave's
Indissoluble link!
And look upon you church, the place
Of blessing and of prayer;
Before the altar hear my vows—
Who could dissemble there?

Come to my home; your bird shall have
As tranquil a retreat;
Your dog shall find a resting place,
And slumber at your feet:
And while you turn your spinning wheel,
Oh! let me hear you sing,
Or I shall think you cease to love
Your little golden ring.

From Lady Morgan's late Work on France.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

To the perseverance and enterprise of Monsieur Ternaux the French are indebted for the immense improvement they have made in the manufacture of shawls, to which his attention was drawn by the

growing rage of the Parisians for the products of the Indian loom. At the period when the Egyptian expedition had brought this article into vogue, the species of animal which produces the raw material was absolutely unknown in France; and the first effort of Monsieur Ternaux was directed to smuggling from a town, some hundred werstes beyond Moscow, a specimen of the wool. This was executed by one of his riders, who brought the precious bale, to the amount only of sixty pounds, concealed in a courier's cushion. The first attempts at imitation were made with this scanty supply; and it was not till after the peace of Tilsit, that he was enabled to obtain a second quantity.

A perfect fac-simile of the shawl itself was then soon effected; but the borders afforded a permanent obstacle, in the high price of French labor; this article being entirely manufactured by needle-work.—Monsieur Ternaux's next attempt was, therefore, to work the border by the process used in Lyons for the figured silks. The excessive price was, however, still an obstacle to their sale; and an inferior article, made partly of silk, by another house, obtained possession of the market. Unsubdued by this impediment, Monsieur Ternaux still persevered; and ultimately succeeded in producing shawls, which, both for the tissue itself, and the beauty of the borders, were not inferior to those of India.

The next object with the manufacturer was to obtain a sufficient supply of the wool; and Monsieur Ternaux having remarked that the Russians, from whom he had purchased it, knew the article by the name of Persian wool, he directed his researches in that quarter; and learned that Thomas Koulikan, in his Asiatic expeditions, had brought three hundred of the goats which produce it from Thibet; and that these animals have multiplied greatly in Bukharia, and as far as the province of Kerman. Having thus determined that these animals thrive in forty-two degrees of latitude, and in a climate, from its elevation, much colder than France, and that they also resisted the heat of Kerman, which is in the thirtieth degree of latitude, he resolved to attempt their naturalization in his own country.

To ascertain the identity of the animals, and that their products in Thibet were precisely the same as those in Persia, personal inspection was necessary. For this purpose, Captain Baudin, who sailed for Calcutta in 1814, was charged to obtain the true Thibet wool. An examination of this product cleared up all doubt; but the greater work remained of obtaining the animals themselves. To this enterprise many difficulties presented themselves, in the distance, the dangers of the journey, and the jealousies of foreign governments. To succeed, required the services of a man of great courage and ingenuity, acquainted with the Oriental languages, and accustomed to perilous and long journeys. It required also the direct intervention of the French ministry, to dispose the Russian government in its favor. Fortunately, the Duc de Richelieu, whose relations with that country gave him immense facilities, took up the matter with warmth; and a Mons. Amadee Jaubert (who was sent express,) after having been compelled to abandon two hundred goats in the steppes of the Oural, and having encountered the greatest difficulties, from the sickness of the animals, from wolves, from the barbarous hordes inhabiting the country through which he passed, and from hunger and thirst, succeeded in embarking from the Crimea five hundred and sixty-eight animals, two hundred and forty of the pure breed, and three hundred of a mixed race; six Bukharian sheep, eight kids, seven young mothers, and seven males.

By the success of this well-combined and fortunate enterprise, a single manufacturer has bestowed on his country a new and profitable object of agricultural industry, and has enriched its manufactures with a product, which will be a source of labor and profit as long as wealth and taste shall remain in Europe.

But perhaps a greater benefit still was conferred on France, by the efforts made by Mons. Ternaux,

to improve the breed of sheep, and obtain the finer qualities of wool, from indigenous sources. Having made his first attempts at imitating the Indian shawls with merino wool, his attention was early fixed on this product, and the animal from which it is obtained. The improvement of the breed of sheep had been a favorite object with the minister Colbert; and when a certain Mons. Cudot, a cloth manufacturer, was nearly sinking under the expenses of his attempts to make fine cloths in opposition to the Leyden looms, he succeeded in saving his *protege*, by a trick, which perfectly answered his intention. By his persuasion, Louis the Fourteenth was induced to wear a coat of this manufacture; and, when on a *parti de chasse*, to praise very much its texture and colors: the result was, that his courtiers (and their courtiers in turn) all made a point of procuring a similar dress. The cloth sold rapidly, and at a high price; the manufactory at Sedan was saved, and became the parent of that of Rheims, which, for a long time, remained famous for this stuff, which was afterwards known by the name of *silerie*.

To the improvement of the French breed of sheep, Monsieur Ternaux has contributed, by the importation of various approved races, from Spain from England, and from Egypt; and he has published several pamphlets to diffuse a knowledge of the points to be attended to in the conduct of this important branch of agriculture. To the manufacture of Monsieur Ternaux, dispersed through different parts of France, commerce is indebted for a vast variety of new products: more especially for the beautiful, light texture, now so perfectly imitated in England, which is known by the name of merinos. He also, I believe, it was, that invented the process for stamping patterns in relief, on cloth;—for the covers of tables, and other ornamental purposes.

As the popular representative of Paris in the Chamber of Deputies, this gentleman's name is well known to English politicians. He is said to possess immense wealth; and, if industry, ingenuity, an enlightened and comprehensive mind, and a patriotism that sees the prosperity of his country in the comfort and happiness of its people, and pursue that object with incorruptible honesty and unwearied perseverance, be just titles to eminence—

'Well has he won it—may he wear it long.'

The night before Pius the seventh died, he sent for Col. M.—, who had been extremely kind to him while he was a prisoner at Valence, and presented him with a superb silver-gilt cup, rescued from the papal treasury, which he begged him to accept as a mark of his gratitude and esteem. Col. M.—, felt some conscientious scruples about taking so magnificent a present. 'Perhaps your Holiness is not aware,' said he, 'that you are making this valuable, and almost consecrated present to a heretic. I am of the church of Geneva.' 'What has that to do with it?' said the Pope, with a flash of animation. Then, closing his heavy eyes, he added, in an exhausted tone, but with great solemnity, 'Are we not all children of the same Father?'—*Lady Morgan's France.*

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Albany—HON. JESSE BUEL.
Fushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1831.

NO. 26.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE HONEY BEE.

Concluded from page 185.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 30, 1830.

J. V. C. SMITH, M. D.—

DEAR SIR—The perusal of your interesting observations has afforded me the greatest degree of satisfaction, and for which I beg you will accept of my respectful acknowledgments. The subject of bees has for several years occupied a considerable share of my attention, but for want of a glass hive and a microscope I have been unable to make any particular theoretical discovery or any new observations respecting their internal economy. I am indeed greatly disappointed, and surprised to learn that with your excellent hive you have not had the pleasure of recognising the queen; such negative evidence however will not shake the general faith so firmly established in her majesty's existence and sovereign dominion. Your queen was undoubtedly in her dignified retirement in the interior of the original hive, while her subjects were in the exercise of their functions in the glass hive.

Some polite ladies have complimented me with the suggestion that the bee fraternity ought to erect a monument of wax to my memory; but I will cheerfully resign my claim to that honor in favor of your superior merit. I am exceedingly gratified with your history of your 'philosophical apiary,' and hope you will continue to pursue your investigations until you add to our common stock some important improvement in the history and character of our favorite little insects. Your expedient of marking the bees, has, it seems, satisfied you that there is a class which are employed as architects exclusively. But still it may be inquired whether they are preferred, as we prefer the most skilful artists, because they are enabled by superior ingenuity or by long experience to execute the work in a manner more advantageous than their compeers in common? I have no idea that insects are endowed with the faculty of improving by experience, or deviating from the routine prescribed for them by their Creator. In regard to your observation that bees are sometimes remiss in their labors, or that coercion is resorted to for the purpose of exciting industry, it is highly probable that capital punishments are inflicted, and that the dead bodies you have seen thrust out of the hive occasionally are those of the executed criminals. I regret that you were deprived of the pleasure of witnessing the exit of the spider that so audaciously intruded himself into your hive. It may appear strange that bees do not on such occasions make use of their wings which enable them to dart upon an object with great rapidity. But in the art of war it is prudent to attack an enemy by regular approaches, and thus acted the bees towards the spider's fortress. Are then these little insect bodies inspired by a soul, or can matter think? Surely your account of bees' elevating pieces of comb by building pillars under them, and their artful conduct towards the spider, similar to the human warrior, are precisely analogous to human intelligence.

I cannot concede to your position that an 'egg

is deposited in every cell of honey throughout the hive.' There appears full evidence on examination, and all authorities agree, that specific cells are assigned for the reception of honey, and for the eggs which produce the young brood. But, my friend, you must no longer be sceptical as to the existence of a ruling queen.

I am yours in all sincerity,

JAMES THACHER.

DOCTOR THACHER having presented Doctor SMITH's letter to Mrs MARY GRIFFITH of Charleshope, New Jersey, was favored with the following observations from that accomplished lady.

DR THACHER—

DEAR SIR—Many are the fables about bees, but the fact of the existence of the one denominated queen bee is a reality. If anything can be relied on as a certainty in the history of this curious insect—the bee—it is that there is never more than one female in the hive, excepting when a new swarm goes from the hive. One other fact I must mention, which is, that *bees do not sting one another*. Their mode of warfare is to gnaw or bite each other under the wings. This they do either when engaged in a regular battle in the air, which sometimes occurs, or when they act on the defensive at the door of their hives. I never saw one bee sting another, but I have known them to thrust out their sting when in the agonies of death by smothering; their sting, thus thrown out in madness, will sometimes lodge in the body of another bee, but I am sure that they do not inflict wounds with their sting. By gnawing their enemy under the wing, they disable him from fighting and from entering the hive. They destroy all the drones in this way. I have seen two and three bees at a time gnawing under the wings of one drone; hundreds of drones may be seen crawling on the ground unable to fly; of course they soon perish. I shall send you by the first opportunity a queen bee, and will send one to your friend Dr SMITH also, as I have four of them in good preservation.

(Mrs GRIFFITH's second letter.)

DR THACHER—

DEAR SIR—You tell me to answer your questions at my leisure; nothing but very pressing business, which I cannot plead at present, ought to prevent me from replying to your letter immediately. It would not be becoming in me, to show less zeal in a pursuit which is as interesting to me as to you. The four queen bees, were obtained, when dead, from four smothered swarms. If any of your neighbors smother their bees, you can gather up all the dead bodies carefully, and spread them out on a large table, and on close search you will find the queen; she is the largest and lightest colored bee in the swarm, with shorter wings and proboscis than the rest. She can never be mistaken in summer for a drone, for he is a larger, heavy made, thick insect, even darker than a working bee, with wings covering its whole body; and she cannot be taken for a drone in winter, for not a single drone escapes the general massacre of August and September. Many are the swarms that I have examined, but I never yet saw a drone after September. They are not suffered to live

an instant after the vivification of the last deposition of eggs, and they only make their appearance in the spring, at the precise time when they are wanted to hatch the newly laid eggs. You say that I have suggested a new idea respecting the mode of warfare among bees, and you add that if my suggestions be true, what becomes of HUBER's testimony to the contrary?*

My dear sir, how frequently must you have seen theory after theory crumble away, and others of dissimilar character occupy their place. In medicine—you are a medical man—from Hippocrates down to our Dr RUSH, who was the last system-monger, how has each theory prevailed for a time! Huber was undoubtedly an honest man, but he was nearly blind, and when we know how much depends on clear vision, we cannot, or rather ought, not to receive all that he says as correct truth. It is true that his secretary, FRANCIS BURMEN, acted for him, but it would indeed be marvellous if this assistant were as deeply interested, of as strict integrity, and as well qualified by genius and talent to investigate so minute, perplexing and difficult a history as HUBER was himself. No stain therefore should rest on the fame of a naturalist so deserving of our respect and admiration. As to FRANCIS BURMEN, I would not accuse him of wilful misrepresentation; he only reported to Huber what he thought he saw. He had some knowledge of the 'doctrine of consequences.' Bees have stings; when annoyed by an animal, they sting it; consequently when enraged by one another they revenge themselves by inflicting a mortal wound with their stings; so reasoned FRANCIS BURMEN and a host of others. This admitted of further proof, if the shadow of doubt ever passed over their minds, by the circumstance of the curving of the body of the bee when engaged in fight. The fact is, when we consider the length and weight of the lower part of the body compared with the upper part, we shall perceive that this curve is unavoidable; it is a natural contraction of muscles and it occurs whenever the mind is agitated. I have an excellent microscope, and from long practice I can manage it adroitly, but on the closest examination, I have never yet seen a hole in the dead body of a vanquished bee. If bees sting one another, why do they not sting the drones? I have sat for hours during their massacre, for the purpose of ascertaining this fact; but although my eye was within two feet of the platform, I am certain that *no sting ever was protruded*. It was really an arduous task to kill a large drone. It sometimes required two or three bees to disable him. The drones have no sting, there was no fear therefore of their acting offensively, and their death would only occupy a moment of time, by means of

* Huber asserts, that being desirous of witnessing the scene of carnage, he placed six bives on a glass table and placed himself and assistant beneath it. On the 4th of July, the working bees actually massacred the males in the whole six hives, at the same hour and with the same peculiarities. The glass table was covered with bees full of animation, which flew on the drones, seized them by the antennae, the wings and limbs, and after having dragged them about, they killed the unfortunate victims by repeated stings directed between the rings of the belly. The moment that their formidable weapon touched them, was the last of their existence; they stretched themselves out and expired. J. T.

a sting. Even when a battle takes place in the air, the bees never 'use their sting. I have, when upwards of 20,000 of the slain have laid on the ground, seen as many as a dozen bees attached to each other by means of their stings, and during the agonies of death, by smothering, I have frequently seen the bees with disrupted entrails in consequence of their inability to extract their sting. But in both these cases the natural instinct of the insect was gone. In the first case these few, when they were brought down to the ground by their adversary, and were maddened by rage and pain, were no longer under the control of their instinct. It is what is understood by running a muck, using a deadly instrument indiscriminately without any preconcerted, or definite plan. And in the case of smothered bees, I have more frequently seen their stings attached to the lumps of melted brimstone and earth than to one another. I wish I could satisfy myself equally well as to the use of the farina or bee-bread; for the bee-bread, you know, is nothing more than layers of little pellets, well packed down in the cells by the bees. These pellets are put in the cells exactly as they are taken from the flowers, showing when the cell is opened all the different shades of yellow which the pellets exhibited on the thighs of the bees, and only acquiring that uniformity of color and bitter, acrid, offensive taste by heat and age. I am as ignorant at this moment for what purpose this bee-bread is brought into the hive, as I was when I first commenced the investigation. The maggots are not fed with it, that is certain; and it is quite as certain that it does not enter into the composition of wax. The nearest guess that I can make towards the truth is, that it is the principal ingredient of propolis or bee-glue, which you know is distinct in its nature and properties from wax.*

As to wax I consider it as a secretion. I have had no means of ascertaining whether it be voluntarily raised from the stomach, or from any other viscus or organ. Wherever it may be elaborated, its first appearance as wax, is from the mouth. If Dr SMITH have any cause to value my opinions, he can soon satisfy himself of this truth. For although he cannot gain much consecutive knowledge by watching the operations of the bees through a glass hive, these insects being very impatient of such inspection, yet for a second or two he can see enough to convince him that wax is a visceral secretion, and not an exudation from the pores of the body, as some authors imagine. I would not hurt Dr SMITH's feelings,

* I readily concede to the position of Mrs G. that farina or bee-bread is not designed as food for the young brood, nor is it an ingredient in the composition of wax, as formerly supposed. But that it is of important use in their economy is unquestionable; it is undoubtedly eaten by the bees, and it has been ascertained by some writer that a hive of bees, however amply supplied with honey, cannot subsist through the winter without a store of bee-bread. It is apparent to every observer that these insects are employed from the latter part of March, to late in October, in collecting pollen as well as honey, and storing it in their hives to a very considerable amount. One writer has asserted that there has been found in a single hive the extraordinary quantity of one hundred pounds. From this fact it may be concluded that farina is not intended for the formation of propolis, of which a few ounces will suffice all the purposes of a hive; farina moreover possesses no agglutinant property, which is essential in the formation of bee-glue.

It may be noticed as proof that bees eat bee bread, that, in the spring especially numerous yellow spots are observed on the floor board and about the hive having the appearance of farina evacuated by the bees. J. T.

* Mease's edition of Willih's Encyclopedia, article Bee-bread.

ings, by showing what little knowledge I possess when it goes to prove him in error. But of what use is my experience, or any experience, if it is not to benefit others? The very mistakes that he has made show so much minute attention, and his remarks are so sensible, that I foresee you will find in him an able coadjutor. It will not pain him, I am sure, to be told that he has started wrong. When a glass door is suddenly opened, the glare of light surprises the bees; they become confused and run about without any apparent object. I must except those who are employed in building the comb, they are generally less affected by external interruption than the other workers. Those bees, too, which come in loaded with pellets of bee bread, will generally move forward and deposit their load, but there is soon a general disturbance, and many false conclusions must be drawn from their mode of proceeding.

What Dr SMITH says of dressing or cleaning one another is true; when a bee comes in 'travel-soiled,' one or more bees immediately surround him, relieve him of his pellet or honey, and then nibble at him as it were from head to tail, and when they release him, he is as fresh and vigorous as ever. What the Doctor suggests about punishments is true enough. The bees which he has seen dragged out, apparently in full health, were intruders, or they were disabled in some way or other. If a bee droop on his return from an excursion, and is not invigorated after being ministered to, he is immediately destroyed. They do not allow a crippled or sick bee to remain an instant in the hive; there cannot be an idler among them; even those who are apparently idle at the entrance, or on the side of the hive, have some part of the policy assigned them. The noises which are made by the rapid motion of their wings is for some purpose; certainly; when the motion of the wings occurs at the door of the hive, it is to serve as ventilation.'

I am yours, very respectfully.

M. GRIFFITH.

TO RAISE HOLLY PLANTS.

MR FESSENDEN—I copy a receipt from a work by Mr Philips, ('*Sylva Florifera*,') which you may be pleased to communicate.

'The English nurserymen have collected 50 different kinds of Holly, all of which may be propagated by grafting on a common stock. The berries like the seed of the Hawthorn, hang on all winter and remain in the earth two years before sprouting—unless they have passed through the stomach of fowls, when they vegetate in one year. We have therefore only to give them a similar fermentation by art to enable us to raise young plants in one year instead of two. For this purpose take a bushel of bran, mix it with the seed in a tub—wet it with soft water, and let it remain undisturbed for 16 days, when the bran will begin to ferment—sprinkle occasionally with warm water to keep it moist, and in about 30 or 40 days the heat of the bran will put the berries in a state of vegetation fit for sowing in about a week after the fermentation has commenced.' (page 290, 1st vol.)

The above may be worth the experiment, as the young plants would sell readily.

Yours, G. W. B.

Mr Myers of New York, has given notice in the Legislature of a bill to have but one militia training a year.

MR COOK'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 195.)

It must be obvious to those who have devoted their attention to the cultivation of fruits, that the same varieties will thrive better in one quality of soil, than in another. This is undoubtedly true even of some of the most hardy, and more especially of those of the more tender and delicate kinds. The russeting apple affords an example of this ameliorating effect, and will furnish a satisfactory elucidation of this position. The most perfect are those which are produced upon elevated or dry soils interspersed with rocks; while those which grow in low and moist lands, possess less of the distinguishing traits of that variety. I do not state this so much as the result of my own practical observations, as from those of more experienced cultivators. Such being the fact in relation to one sort of fruit, may it not be rationally inferred that it should be likewise true of many others? The subject commends itself to our attention with peculiar interest, and I cannot doubt but that it will receive the consideration it merits.

Associations directed to the promotion of horticultural pursuits are of comparatively recent date. It was reserved to that country, from whence the intrepid band of Pilgrims came, to found an empire in this Western hemisphere, to become the pioneers in this acceptable work, as she had ever been in all others that had a tendency to shed a lustre upon her name, and to impart to other nations the influence of her beneficent and glorious example. The time has passed away, and with it the excitement, I trust, never to be revived, when to speak in commendation of the institutions of Great Britain, would subject the eulogist to the suspicion that he was distrustful of those of his native country. I leave to abler hands, and more gifted minds, the correction of these unmanly and illiberal personalities, that have degraded the literature of England in relation to our manners and habits, and the uncharitable and mistaken views of our government, and the administration of its laws, which have been furnished by itinerant book-makers, in return for the generous hospitalities of our countrymen, and thus made the only adequate return of which they were capable.

The Horticultural Society of London was established in 1805, under the highly flattering auspices of distinguished scientific and practical men, and was the first institution of the kind that had been founded in Europe. It has developed a wide field of operations, and extended its researches to almost every accessible part of the globe. Innumerable specimens of the riches of the natural world have been collected under its direction, and transferred to England, Asia and Africa, and America and Continental Europe, have contributed to swell the catalogue of rare and valuable plants, to enrich and beautify the rural retreats of our fatherland.

In 1809, the Caledonian Horticultural Society was formed in Scotland, and still numbers among its patrons the first of the nobility and gentry of that loyal nation.

The Horticultural Society of Paris was instituted in 1826, and is rapidly increasing in numbers and in influence. Between the society of Massachusetts and that of Paris the most friendly relations exist, and are fostered. We have received the most conclusive evidence of their regard, and of their desire to promote a reciprocal interchange

of opinions and sentiments upon the subject of our mutual pursuits.

We have invited the cooperation of the several Horticultural Societies in our own country, to participate with us in extending the influence, and imparting a taste for rural employments. We have expressed a desire to be identified with them in the general design of our labors. We founded this institution for purposes of public utility, and we wish to see its benefits become co-extensive with the limits of our land. Whatever of good may result from our industry, or be achieved by our exertions, must be seen and felt, and will, I trust, be acknowledged by the community.

A taste for rural pursuits and improved culture has been widely diffused through the influence and example of this society. An emulation has been excited which has been productive of highly gratifying results. The weekly exhibitions at our Hall the past and passing season, have furnished undeniable evidence of the truth of this assertion. The increased varieties of beautiful flowers, and rich fruits, and fine culinary plants, have surpassed our anticipations, and more than all these, are the gratifying effects that have followed those exhibitions in the expressions of delight we have heard from those who have attended them. We cannot be insensible to the commendation of our fellow-citizens; we ask for their support and encouragement; and I feel assured that a generous and tasteful community can never be unmindful of the importance of sustaining an institution that contributes so essentially to the supply of their common necessities, and administers so abundantly to the happiness of the healthful, and the solace of the invalid.

The varieties of soil and of climate with which our country is diversified, are favorable to the growth of almost every plant, which nature yields to the wants or the tastes of man. The magnolia, the tulip, the judas, the laurel, and other flowering trees that may vie in beauty and fragrance with almost any of the exotic plants, are indigenous to our forests, and are improved by cultivation when transplanted to appropriate situations. And we are indebted to the provident care of nature for the origin of many of our most valuable esculents which have become ameliorated by culture, and which use has rendered in a measure indispensable to our convenience and comfort.

In the interminable forests where the voice of civilized man has not been heard, nor the foot of civilized man penetrated, where the silence of nature has continued undisturbed since the earliest dawn of creation, save by the howlings of the untamed enemies of our race, or the murmuring of waters rushing to their appointed destination in hidden meanderings, or gliding in silvery brightness through verdant meadows, and over rocky precipices, tumbling in wild and fearful confusion into the deep chasm, thence flinging their glittering spray upwards, mingling in sunbeams, and hanging midway in the heavens the transient beauties of the bow of promise!—there, where nature reposes in her lofty, but rude and simple grandeur, in coming years, though perhaps remote, men from all sections of this vast country, and from nations beyond the sea, will be gathered together, and from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the far-off borders of the Pacific Sea, under the protecting ægis of our insignia of liberty, villages, and towns and cities will arise, and associations

will be established, where the cheering light of science and the arts shall blend their influence, and seminaries of learning will be founded, that shall give to mind its power and to man his merited elevation, and a taste for all that administers to the improvement of social life, and the diffusion of the means of social happiness, and God shall be worshipped in temples consecrated to His service in the simplicity, and truth, and power of His word.

In this future vision, that is not destined to bless our sight, but is reserved to future generations to look upon, may we not hope that the influence of those principles we now commemorate may be implanted and widely diffused?

It is a common observation of travellers, that in the interior portions of New England, remote from populous towns, very little if any attention is given to the cultivation of good fruits, and it is equally true that many of our substantial practical agriculturists in those regions, deny themselves even the convenience or luxury of a kitchen garden. Mankind must be permitted to stint themselves in the enjoyments of the bounties of nature if such be their pleasure. If indifference or parsimony induce such self-denial, and they who practise it were alone inconvenienced, it is matter with which a stranger need not intermeddle; but inasmuch, as such a disuse of the bounties of heaven are detrimental to the public at large, we may rebuke the unpatriotic spirit by which they are influenced.

It is worthy of remark, that in all parts of the continent of Europe where fruits are abundant and cheaply procured, a greater degree of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is prevalent among all classes of the inhabitants than elsewhere. This consideration alone, commends the subject most forcibly to the general favor, and in an especial manner to those philanthropic men who are devising plans for the suppression of that debasing and destructive practice of intemperance. Horticultural societies are in a measure auxiliary to this benevolent design, in administering an antidote to that baneful indulgence which makes havoc of the mind, by furnishing a substitute in the wholesome beverage expressed from the apple, the pear, the grape and the currant, as in the solace to be derived from the natural and ordinary use of the fruit.

Rural architecture may not inappropriately claim a passing notice on the present occasion. It has not hitherto, here, received the attention it deserves. One reason why it has not, is probably the unwillingness, or the apprehension of incurring an expensive outlay, without the immediate prospect of an adequate return. This, I think, it may be made apparent, is more imaginary than real. It is not to be denied that large sums have been injudiciously expended in the construction of some of our rural retreats, and more especially in the erection of the house, the preparation of gravel-walks, the construction of observatories, artificial caverns, fish-ponds, etc. Those who possess the means, have an unquestionable right to gratify their tastes, and indulge their fancies, in such expenditures, but it does not follow that others, with more limited resources, may not procure as much satisfaction by a less conspicuous display of their tastes and their fancies. Durability in the materials selected, and convenience and simplicity in the design and construction of the house, are all that is essential for a country resi-

dence. A white exterior, which presents a pleasing contrast to the green vestments, the prevailing coloring of nature in her rural empire, is preferable to any other. The artificial embellishments of the exterior of the house are of secondary consideration. The honey-suckle, the big noxia, the eglantine and the woodbine, intermingling and entwining their flexible branches, and attaching themselves by their tendrils, or other means with which nature has provided them to any object that will afford them support, or artificially secured and tastefully arranged, will present a far more pleasing aspect than the ingenuity of man can devise, or the application of art accomplish. But it is upon the grounds that the taste of the proprietor should be exhibited; this can be effected at comparatively little expense. Most of the native, and many of the foreign varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs, may be raised from seeds, and a nursery thus formed, will in a few years afford a sufficient supply to occupy the borders or other places designed for their reception. Collections of many desirable kinds may be procured from the contiguous forests. The work of preparing the borders or divisions of the enclosure to be appropriated to the location of the plants, may be done at intervals when leisure will permit, or when it will not interfere with more important duties.

The gravelling of garden avenues may be dispensed with. The ordinary soil, levelled and laid smooth with the roller, will present an agreeable surface with less labor and cost than the former. Grass edgings are preferable to those of box; their symmetry can be preserved with less care, and are less obnoxious to the charge of the treasonable practice of affording shelter and sustenance to myriads of insects which prey upon the delicious products of the vine and other rare fruit.

To be concluded next week.

DR FRANKLIN.—Charles Thompson, the secretary of congress, said he well remembered the circumstance of the first introduction of broom-corn into our country. Dr B. Franklin chanced to see an imported corn whisk in the possession of a lady, and while examining it as a novelty, he espied a grain of it still attached to the stalk. This he took and planted, and so we at length have got it in abundance among us.

The yellow willow among us was introduced from a similar accident, as told me by T. Matlack, Mrs D. Logan, and Samuel Coates. All in our state came originally from some wickerwork found sprouting in a basket-state in dock creek. It was seen by Dr Franklin, who took it out and gave the cuttings to Charles Norris of that day, who reared them at the grounds now the site of the Bank of the United States, where they grew to great stature.—*Watson's Annals.*

Admonitory Sentence.—The late Rev. Dr Gardiner of Boston is represented in one of M. Carey's essays on the charities of Philadelphia, as having said—'My dearly beloved Brethren, let me solemnly assure you, that some of you might appropriate five, some ten, some fifteen, some twenty thousand dollars a year, for charitable and benevolent purposes, and still retain enough to ruin your children.' Mr C. very justly remarks, 'What a lesson! how little regarded by parents in general! How fully borne out by the career of a large number of those who inherit independent fortunes, without the necessity of attending to business.'

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Petersburg (Va.) Rail-road Company, we observe, are making preparations for an active and vigorous prosecution of their work in the ensuing spring. They have invited proposals for furnishing the requisite timber for six sections of the Road, of ten miles each.

South Carolina.—About six miles of the Rail road leading from Charleston are completed and the work is in rapid progress. The papers announce the arrival of a locomotive engine, made in New York. As soon as a section of the Road is finished it is brought into operation for the passage of coaches.

Kentucky.—The engineers of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road are engaged in the surveys of the route of the road. The result, so far as they have advanced, shows that the country is peculiarly favorable for the construction of the work.

Delaware.—The New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road Company have the whole of their line under contract for graduation. The Camden & Amboy Rail road Company have invited proposals for furnishing 30,000 stone blocks for the construction of that road. The road has been commenced at Camden.

Maryland.—The First Division of thirteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway continues to be kept in active and profitable operation by the numerous visitors, citizens, and strangers from all parts of the country, who are daily making excursions on it. The various parts of the unfinished lines are advancing with a steady progress, and will soon contribute their share of interest and productiveness to the general undertaking.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Schuylkill Valley Rail Road which has been in full operation the greater part of the present season commences at Port Carbon, and terminates at Tuscarora, a distance of ten miles. There are also 15 lateral Rail Roads intersecting it, the distances of which combined, will amount to about ten miles. The main branch cost \$55,000, and the laterals, we presume, about \$20,000.

The Mill Creek Rail Road (which has also been in operation the present season) commences at Port Carbon, and extends up Mill Creek four miles. This road cost about \$14,000. There are about three miles of lateral road intersecting the main branch, which cost about \$2000 per mile.

The West Branch Rail Road (one track of which is now in operation) commences at Schuylkill Haven and terminates at the foot of the Broad Mountain.—The length of said road, including the West Branch will be 15 miles, and will cost upwards of \$150,000. There are also about five miles of lateral roads intersecting it, the average cost of which will be about \$2000 per mile.

The Mount Carbon Rail Road commences at Mount Carbon, and extends up the two branches of the Norwegian, a distance of nine miles, which will cost about \$100,000. A number of lateral roads on this have also been commenced.

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles.	Cost.
Schuylkill Valley Road	10	\$55,000
Laterals intersecting do	10	20,000
Mill Creek Road	4	14,000
Laterals intersecting do	3	6,000
West Branch Road	15	150,000
Laterals intersecting do	5	10,000
Mount Carbon Road	9	100,000
Total	56	\$355,000

Mass. Journal.

The following Rail Roads have been commenced in this county:

The Pinegrove Rail Road, which extends from the Mines to the Swatara feeder, a distance of five miles. This road will cost about \$30,000, and be completed early next season.

The little Schuylkill Rail Road commences at Port Clinton, and extends up said stream to the

mines, a distance of about 23 miles. This road, it is expected, will be completed next season, if laid with wooden rails. If iron rails should be concluded on, the time for completion, of course, must be extended. This road, if constructed with wooden rails, will probably cost \$250,000—if constructed with iron rails, about \$400,000. Making 84 miles of Rail road, at an expense of \$635,000.

All the above Rail Roads have been commenced within the last two years, and when completed will yield a fair per centage on the capital invested.—*Miner's Journal.*

‘The state of Ohio is already deriving great advantages from her canal. It has been opened for navigation since July last. A Rochester, N. Y. paper, says that 200,000 bushels of wheat had been received from Ohio—they pay from ninety to ninety-six cents per bushel—their mills make 2,000, and can make 3,000 barrels of flour per day. In twenty days, \$50,000 in cash was sent into Ohio for produce.’

The foregoing paragraph is taken from an eastern paper, and shows practically the influence of the canal, on the prosperity of our state. The price of wheat we are informed is, in the interior counties near the canal, nearly double what could be given for it without the advantage of canal transportation. It will therefore readily be perceived, that, from the immense quantities of produce which our state affords, the additional price which it now commands will, in a very short period of time, increase the wealth of the state,—of the farmers—to an extent far beyond the cost of the canals. Practical demonstration is thus given, of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the construction of these works; and when they are completed, and the tolls become as productive as they must necessarily become, the revenue they will yield must remove all pretext for complaint respecting the canal policy.

We have been informed of an advantage that the adoption of this system of policy has produced to the state, which never entered into the calculations of its friends. It is said that a number of farmers have been induced to sell their farms and leave the state in order to avoid the payment of canal taxes. It is a decided advantage to any community, to be relieved of such stupid, wrong headed men, as will not consent to bear a portion of the expense necessary for the general improvement of the country, when, like that of the improvement of their farms, it brings tenfold advantages to them. The places of such men, will always be supplied by more valuable, useful and intelligent citizens.

Western Tiller.

COAL ASHES.

The Gardener's Magazine says, it does not seem to be generally known among gardeners, that cinders, whether large or small, are injurious to the roots of many if not of most vegetables. A few days ago in shifting a few roots of chrysanthemums, we observed some of the plants looking much less healthy than others. On turning the unhealthy plants out of the pot, we found that instead of potsherds a large handful of pitcoal cinders had been used for draining them. On turning out the healthy plants, potsherds had been employed as usual and the roots were matted about them, while no roots had penetrated among the cinders. On directing the attention of a horticultural friend to the circumstance, he related the case of a large garden in Scotland which had been manured or coated over with coal ashes from a neighboring town for two years in succession; which ashes though im-

pregnated with the usual animal and vegetable matters, displayed their deleterious effect both on fruit trees and culinary vegetables, not less than in the chrysanthemum pots. The gardener finding his fruit trees not to thrive so well as he expected, but attributing it to a different cause, took up a number of them, and formed a substratum of ashes in order to lay them, as he said, dry and comfortable. The trees got worse, and were again taken up and the ashes removed; but such were the deleterious effects of the ashes already worked into the soil, that this garden which previously was, and now is, one of the most productive in Scotland, was two or three years before even moderate crops could be raised.

WARMING HOUSES.—There is much popular ignorance prevailing on the subject of warming and ventilating houses both among the English and Anglo-Americans. One would have thought that the advice and experiments of such men as Franklin and Rumford would have dispelled the illusions about people being more liable to catch cold when a regular and uniform heat is kept up in their apartments, than when these are traversed by currents from doors, windows, and every crevice, all rushing towards an open fire. But prejudices are hard to be overcome—the more so indeed, the more beneficial their abandonment. If we were really made hardier, and acquired exemption from the complaints so common in our variable climate, during the autumn, winter and spring months, by the common practices of using open fires,—single windows and doors, we might give up the comfort of the opposition plan: but no such good follows our exposure: no frame, however vigorous, is exempt from the assaults of streams of cold air in our houses.—This is not, however, a matter of theory, or to be argued from individual experience.—National usage, in the coldest climates in Europe, is decisive on this point. The Russians, Finlanders, and Swedes, of all classes, are not ashamed to keep up nearly a summer heat in their houses during the winter months—they have no fears of being called effeminate. On the contrary, allege, that in sallying out from their houses into the external frosty air, they are able to bear and even enjoy this kind of exposure, or air-bath, the better from their previous warmth—precisely for the same reason that a person with a vigorous circulation of the blood, and hot skin, is better enabled to bear the shock of a cold bath. In the opposite circumstances, of immersion in cold air or cold water, when a person is chilly and with pale skin, as when coming out from a cold room and imperfectly clad, he will suffer greatly, and be less able to resist the secondary and morbid effects of cold. Rumford declares that, notwithstanding his first prejudice against stove heat, he found, from an experience of twelve years' residence in Germany, not only that warm rooms were more comfortable in winter, but also certainly tended to the preservation of health.—*Journal of Health.*

THE DARK DAY.

Hon. Wheeler Martin has favored the editor of the Providence Subaltern with the following recollections of the Dark Day in 1780.

The dark day was on the 19th of May, 1780, where I resided at that time; the darkness at 11 o'clock was so great, that a candle was lighted and placed upon the table;—the fowls went to roost;—the sheep all huddled around in a circle, with

their heads inward. The grass, to look at it through the window, seemed of a yellow green; the same as to look through smoked glass upon green grass.

I well remember, that the gentleman of the house read the following scripture by candle light, to his numerous family:

'The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord's coming.'

The darkness was so great in the night time, that it was said by one Doctor Blackington, who resided near the northeast part of Rehoboth, who had occasion to be out among his sick patients that night, that he could not see his white pocket handkerchief placed before his eyes. The darkness was so thick that it could be felt.

The year 1780, was celebrated for the many northern lights; they covered the whole horizon over;—they would flash like lightning and fill the air with the smell of sulphur. The lights were so red, that the flashes would bring warmth against the face.

The great snow fall was in December, 1779, or January, 1780. It snowed seven days; the snow was estimated to be four feet on a level, and the drifts from eight to ten feet high. The snow came moist and coarse, and it was so cold that it congealed very hard. The people travelled over stone walls with their teams. It was said to be a fact, that for thirty days, the snow did not melt from the eaves of the houses on the sunny side. The banks were so high, that sheep were buried up in them, and there remained for forty days, until they were found by their air holes, and dug then out alive.

This year the whole of the Narragansett Bay was frozen over so thick and hard, that the late Honorable John Brown passed from Providence on the river of ice, to Newport, and back, and I believe some went on skating parties the whole range. Gen. William Valentine sleighed wood from Fall River to Newport, on the ice, through Bristol Ferry.

The people of Newport burnt their furniture to keep themselves from freezing. The British army had left the island of Rhode Island in November, 1779, and stripped the people of all their valuables. In a manner the years of 1779 and 1780, were the hardest winters known for a century last past.

The weather was so severe in the winter of 1780, that many people were frozen to death. A man went from Attleborough, Mass. with a load of hoops to Boston, and was caught in the great storm; and returning home, was frozen to death, coming off Boston neck. His ox team was frozen to death, and was found standing on their feet as the snow was deep enough to support them.

The following striking facts, we learn from the Brunswick Journal, were communicated at the last meeting of the Temperance Society in that town. Let him who has a hankering for strong drink read and tremble lest he become as miserable an object as these.—*Portland Courier*.

1. Within a short time a man in this town sold his own coat twice, which was each time redeemed by the labor of his virtuous, industrious wife, articles of clothing belonging to his wife, crockery from his table,—and even a blanket taken from his bed, all for rum.

2. There is a female in this town who will sell articles of provision, as grain, potatoes, or beans by the pint, quart or peck to neighbors for rum.

3. A man quite recently entered a store with half a-bushel of corn, all of which was bartered for rum, even when his family needed it for their daily sustenance.

4. Within a month a wife has been driven from her house on the morning of the sabbath to seek refuge from the brutality of her husband, who threatened her life. Her husband was maddened by rum.

5. Two individuals in this town have within a fortnight suffered severe injuries in consequence of intoxication by rum. One fell under his cart wheel which horribly mangled his leg—and the other had his arm broken in a drunken quarrel.

No men labor harder than printers—no men are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution—no men in this community, we are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount, in proportion to their means, of their gratuitous services—and we believe that no men perform those unpaid services with more cheerful alacrity. The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they supposed types and presses to cost nothing, journeymen and apprentices to labor and live without need of food or clothing, and paper-makers to furnish a costly material without ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the daily papers in this city, gives enough annually, in the way of gratuitous advertising for persons or societies who are able and ought to pay, in newspapers in which he gets neither credit nor thanks, to defray the expenses of educating his children, even though he might have a son or two in college. If some rich fellow who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much, he would be lauded 'sky high' as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed by the Rocky Mountains, as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars, given in a lump, is something to tell of; sixpence at a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of.—*Boston Courier*.

Premiums.—At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, held in Concord, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. the following Premiums were awarded:

To Nathan Brooks, of Acton, for 36 1-2 bush. six quarts of Rye from one acre and five rods, \$15,00
To Richard Hall, of Littleton, for 2144 pounds of Hops, first quality, from 148 rods, \$10,00

Manufactures of Greene County.—The Catskill Recorder of the 16th inst. says, on Monday last, the sloop Catskill sailed from the wharf of Messrs Donnelly, Cookes and Co., having on board 10,000 sides of leather, worth more than \$50,000, all manufactured in that county. This they say is but a small item of the immense amount of the product of the Oak and Hemlocks of their mountains. On the same day other sloops sailed from there, freighted with the same article; and from ten to twenty loads of leather have been received daily, for many days past, in that village, each load averaging in value, from five to six hundred dollars. So much for cultivating our own resources.

Illinois.—Number of inhabitants 161,055. In 1820, 55,211. Increase, 105,844.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1831.

USES OF THE POTATO.

The different uses to which the potato may be applied are the thirtyone following.

1, 2, 3. Its haulm in a green state, is good food both for cattle and sheep; dried and burned the ashes afford potash or will form artificial nitre beds.

4. The tubers in a frozen state afford starch.

5. Potatoes young or old, may be eaten roasted, steamed or boiled.

6. They may be made into bread, with one third part of flour.

7. Soups may be made of them; they may be roasted or fried.

8. With the flour of potatoes every description of pastry may be formed.

9. Converted into fecula or starch or cut into slices, and dried by steam, they may be preserved for any length of time.

10. Vermicelli, and tapioca, articles which may be made of the flour or starch of any plant, may of course be formed from them.

11, 12, 13. They are mixed with gravy; they are made into paste and starch.

14. Mixed with stucco they form an improved plaster.

15. They nourish every description of domestic animal, and during winter are eaten by hares and rabbits.

16. Cut into slices, and thrown in a certain proportion into caldrons of boiling water, they prevent the sediment of water from adhering to the sides and bottom of such vessels.

17. They form a wash, or thin plaster for building, which may be colored by soot, ochre, or other colors, as washes of lime are colored in this country.

18. Roasted to a brown state, and ground to powder, they make a very good coffee.

19. Crushed they are employed for whitening linen and other cloth.

20. The water expressed from bruised potatoes is a rapid promoter of the germination of seeds.

21, 22. The fecula, or starch, with sulphuric acid, is converted into syrup, from which a species of sugar may be obtained, analagous to cassonade (moist sugar.)

23. With soot and other mixtures this syrup makes an admirable blacking.

24. Crushed potatoes, or their fecula will afford spirit by distillation.

25. Potatoes may be cultivated in caves and cellars, which resource might have saved Missolonghi. We were rather surprised at this remark of Messrs Payen and Chevalier, as every gardener knows that the young potatoes formed in cellars are merely a remodification or transfer of the nutriment contained in the old potatoes and as this transfer is always made at a great loss of nutriment, if the besieged at Missolonghi had enough of potatoes to plant their cellars, it would have been more profitable for them to have eaten them as they were, than to have encouraged them to form new tubers.

26, 27. The water contained in the tubers of young potatoes may be employed in dying gray, and the blossom forms a beautiful yellow.

28, 29. The water of potato blossoms cleans cloth, of cotton wool and silk, and assists in the manufacture of artificial soda.

30. A potato diet cures the scurvy.

31. The sediment of the fecula mixed with the powder of charcoal, may be made into little billets or bricks either for building or burning.

All those uses are independent of the application of the apples or fruit of the potato, the water of which when immature might probably be used as in 27, 28, and 29, and when ripe like the tomato. The tender tops may be used as spinach.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, Pa. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

'I own a fine Bull by Denton, purchased some years ago from JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq. This animal has made a great change in our stock. His calves are large, well formed, and promise to make valuable animals for the dairy. They discover a great disposition to fat, and with ordinary keep, his calves of six months old, weigh from 5 to 600 lbs. yearlings 7 to 800 lbs.—and we have heifers of 3 years old, 12 to 1300 lbs. live weight.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXAMINATION OF FARMS.

MR FESSENDEN—The Chairman of the Committee on Farms in Middlesex, in your last number, under the signature of one of the gentlemen who obtained a premium, complains that my review of the Committee's report was not a fair one. He says the reader would understand that the nine years, during which Capt. Wheeler used the manure from the large stable, were the nine years *last past*; whereas the report says he purchased no manure after 1818. It is true I did not name the years in which that stable manure was applied, because I did not then, nor can I now conceive it at all material. The committee had taken a full view of all the improvements made by Capt. W. for at least 20 years, and stated that he keeps now more than double the stock that was kept by the former owner. Now, sir, unless Capt. W. admits that his farm has deteriorated since 1818, I cannot see what difference can be made in the estimate, whether he used this purchased manure during the first nine years, or the last. It is true it would make a difference if the farm had been growing poorer since 1818, but Capt. W. would not admit this as a fact, and all who know his farm and his very judicious mode of farming, know that it has not latterly become poorer. Further—the report states, 'Since that time, (1819) all the manure has been made on the farm, and the soil has been considerably improved.' So that the capacity of the farm for producing—by the report—is even greater than at the end of the nine years. In what then consists the unfairness of the review? That review was founded entirely on the Committee's report; but it seems I committed a gross mistake in taking the report to be a true one; for we are *now* presented with a report entirely different from the former. Which are we to believe? It would *now* appear, that Mr Buckminster, far from keeping his stock on his 20 acres of land, maintains a part of it in the highway; and the remainder principally on grain, *not raised on the farm!* This is indeed, blowing hot and blowing cold from the same mouth. Here is 'language official and language confidential,' directly contradictory! It reminds me of the witness in Court, who, on being asked why he did not testify a second time as at first, said, 'I've altered my mind.'

The writer does not inform us how he discovered this new state of facts; he does not intimate

that he has obtained new facts since his first report. Why, then, does the latter report differ so far from the first? If the stock on the 'small farm' is not kept on the produce thereof, we are left to imagine what use is made of all the 'excellent hay and corn' so much extolled in the first report. Also the 'excellent pasture.'

I have made some inquiry of the Field-driver of that district, who informs me that cattle are not allowed to go at large in the town of Framingham, that if he had found Mr B.'s cattle *taking the benefit of the act*, he should have driven them to the pound;—and that the last cattle he impounded for running at large belonged to the chairman of the committee.

Yours, very respectfully,

A SMALL FARMER.

HUDSON AND MOHAWK RAIL ROAD.

Conceiving that our readers will be gratified with a knowledge of the progress and present condition of this work, we have obtained the following information from an accurate source.

Of the excavation and embankment, more than two thirds of the whole work is finished; the whole will be completed by the 1st of April; the culverts and bridges are all finished but the bridge over Pearl Street.

The stone blocks are all delivered; these and the broken stone will be laid along the line by the 1st of April.

The timber is all contracted for, and will be on the line by the first of May; the iron rails will be ready about the same time.

Two locomotive engines have been ordered by the Company, and are expected to be on the road by the 15th of July.

The company expect to set a locomotive engine in operation by the 15th of July between Lydins Street, at Albany, and the brow of the hill, at Schenectady.

The whole work will be completed by the 15th of October.

It is intended to put the branch line, for the accommodation of the northern and central parts of Albany under contract, as soon as the legislature authorizes the same.

The branch alluded to is designed for the convenience of passengers, and will probably enter the city at the head of Washington Street, extending down that street as far as Crutten's and the Parks. The importance of this work, both for purposes of general utility and as a pattern improvement must be obvious to every man. The Company deserves the highest praise for the rapidity with which they have pressed its construction since its commencement. The proposed branch will be of great convenience to passengers, and of advantage to the city.—The Company will apply to the legislature, at its present session, for leave to construct it; and the application will be entitled to their earliest consideration, from the circumstance, that they wait only the legislative sanction to offer the contracts.—*Albany Argus.*

A good Cow.—Mr William Chase, of Somerset, has a cow, that during the past season has given, on an average, 20 quarts of milk per day. Nearly 14 pounds of butter per week have been made from her milk during the season. 120 lbs. were made in 10 weeks, 108 of which were brought to this market. We understand that she has been kept upon grass, and without grain. Such a cow is valuable property. Mr Chase refuses to sell her.—*Full-River Monitor.*

Wool.—The last fortnight nearly all the fleece wool in market has been sold without any reduction from former prices. A fair demand for pulled lambs, at 50 a 55c. a considerable parcel of this description has been sold at 53c. 3 mo. We are advised of the shipment from London of a considerable quantity for this market, which may be daily expected. A letter from London, Dec. 4. says,—'Shipments of Wool have not been made to the U. S. to the extent that we anticipated; in fact our market until recently has been so bare, that many conditional orders have been from necessity cancelled—of late the imports from Germany, have been upon a liberal scale, and our market is flat in consequence, and prices for the next month may go rather lower; but we anticipate some improvement in February, of Spanish and Portuguese Wool, for which the market is very barely supplied, and we do not look for any material augmentation.' 3070 bales Wool were imported into London from Hamburg, week ending Nov. 30.—*Boston Cour.*

New York, Jan. 8.—*WOOL.*—The importations from London mentioned in our last, have been followed this week by 276 bales from Lisbon to this port, and 38 bales from Cadiz to Philadelphia, besides one or two small parcels of Saxony to this port and Boston. The influence of these supplies, which are for the most part, still on shipboard, does not yet manifest itself. A few bales Portuguese, F. were re-sold this week, at auction, and brought 44c. cash, being about the price obtained for them a few weeks since.—*Daily Adv.*

EXTRAORDINARY UTILITY OF THE NETTLE.

In the weekly newspaper of the Bavarian Agricultural Society, the nettle is said to have the following properties: 1. Eaten in salad it cures consumption; 2. It fattens horned cattle whether eaten green or dried; 3. Experience has shown that it not only fattens calves but improves their breed; 4. It is an antidote to most maladies; 5. Sheep which eat it bring forth healthy vigorous lambs; 6. It promotes the laying of eggs in hens; 7. It improves the fat of pigs; 8. The seeds mixed with oats are excellent for horses; 9. It grows all the year round even in the coldest weather; 10. The fibres of the stem make an excellent hemp.

It is certain the nettle is much valued in Holland, where its young shoots are used as a pot herb; its roots for dying yellow; where the horso dealers give the seeds to horses, to make them brisk and give them a fine skin; and where considerable portions of fields are planted with it, and mown five or six times a year as green food.

CHARCOAL DUST.—A writer in the Gardener's Magazine asserts that six years' experience has convinced him that charcoal dust is a remedy for the grub and mouldiness in onions; and he has repeatedly proved, that it effectually prevents the clubbing in the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers.

The Newburyport Herald states, that in a large family named Poor, in West Newbury, there have been only six deaths within the last 40 years, and that four of these were of persons over 90 years of age, and the other two, of persons over 80.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.—A heart-rending story is told of a young Scottish plough-boy who being disappointed in a love affair, was driven so near to the verge of despair, that, with a rope in his hand, he entered his master's barn, and—*tied all of the cows' tails together!*—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

Great Ox.—There is now exhibited in the village of Brooklyn, N. Y. an Ox whose weight is estimated at 4000 pounds. He was raised by Judge Strong, of Setauket, and fattened by Lemuel B. Rogers, Esq. of Huntington, Long Island.

Mahomet in Ohio.—We have seen a letter from Chester, in Ohio, in which the career of some fanatical individuals, who pretend to work miracles and to preach a new Gospel, is described; they profess to have discovered somewhere in New York, a new revelation, hidden under a stone, which enables them to work miracles such as our Saviour did while on earth; the delusion and frenzy with which these individuals have wrought up the public mind, enabled them to collect, in two small villages, something like five hundred adherents, who follow those ignorant and deluded men, with the same submission, that 'sheep are led to the slaughter.'—*Mass. Jour.*

Imprisonment for debt.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday contains an article which sets in a strong point of view the evils which accompany the system of imprisonment for debt. Between the first of May last past, and the 24th Sept. forty persons were imprisoned in that city for debt, which amounted altogether to *twentythree dollars and fortyseven cents.* The cost on this sum amounted to \$70 05.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A very valuable and elaborate article on raising Live Fences, by Dr SHURTLEFF, will appear next week—also an interesting account of Mr TIDD's extensive experiments in raising Seedling Potatoes and Grapes.

Prices in New York, January 8.

FLOUR. New York Superfine, Bbl.	6	a	6 12
Western,	6 12	a	6 37
Philadelphia,	6	a	6 12
Baltimore, City,	6	a	
Do. Howard street,	6 12	a	6 25
GRAIN. Wheat, Northern, bush.	1 25	a	1 30
Western,	1 30	a	1 35
Virginia,	1 15	a	1 25
Rye, Northern,	70	a	
Oats, Northern,	37	a	
Corn, Southern,	55	a	60
Do. Yellow, Northern,	60	a	61
Barley, new,	75	a	80
WOOL. Common fleece, washed lb.	35	a	40
Merino do. do.	40	a	60
Spinning, pulled		a	
Lambs' do. 1st quality	48	a	52
Do. 2d do.	35	a	40

The advices published last Monday, from Liverpool to the 8th December, had an immediate effect on the Flour and Grain Market; upwards of 15,000 barrels were bought up for the English market, at an advance of full 25 cents per barrel, which improvement has been sustained through the week. The Wheat market has also improved; and there are extensive orders for foreign markets, but our supplies are so trifling that they cannot be filled. The Provision market has kept up, and Flaxseed has still further improved. A good deal has been doing at Cott. n at former rates. Ashes are without a change. Sugars and Molasses are the only articles that have not been benefited by the late advices.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Jan. 8.*

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who can produce unquestionable recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and good moral character, and who is perfectly acquainted with every branch of gardening, and cultivation of Grapes, wishes a permanent situation in that capacity. He is a single man. Inquire of J. B. Russell, New England Farmer office.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 15 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 11 Jan. 7.

Stock Wanted,

A pair of young cattle of the Improved Short Horned breed—they must be of pure blood, the Bull not less than two years old next spring, with a dark color, (not altogether black)—the Heifer might be of any age under two years. The above cattle are to be sent to Washington, Pa.

ALSO, a young first rate Improved Durham Short Horned Cow, with calf by some of the best bulls near Boston, to go to Portsmouth, N. H.

ALSO, a prime Cow, not over six years old, of some of the best breeds for milk, that will come in, in the course of the ensuing spring—for a farm in the vicinity of Boston.

ALSO, a prime cow of one of the best breeds for milk, near Boston, about 4 years old, and with calf by some of the bulls of the best stock for milk, to go to Providence. Address J. B. Russell, Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, (post paid) with a particular description of the animals, pedigree, age, weight, &c.

For sale, a fine MERINO RAM, imported last spring from St Andero. He may be seen in this city. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL, office of the New England Farmer.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and useful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pomroy, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rules of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, 18 and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricultural, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Books. Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advantage to call. 6t Dec. 31.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street. A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25.

Cocoons.

A fair price will be given for good Cocoons, of which the moth has been destroyed, by 3t D. JOHNSON, No. 5, Exchange Street, N. York.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 50	1 75
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	116 00	118 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 12	6 25
Genesee,	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria,	"	6 12	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 87	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	65	67
Rye,	"	75	78
Barley,	"	62	69
Oats,	"	40	42
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	35
Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	58
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	38	42
Native, washed,	"	33	37
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	41
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	7	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.		81
Indian, retail,	"		34
POTATOES,	"	25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET.—Retail prices at Faneuil Hall Market—Cranberries, \$2,00 per bushel; Shagbarks, \$1,50; Chesnuts, \$1,50; Onions, 75 cts.; Cabbages, 50 cts. per dozen; Parsnips, 50 cts. per bush.; Beets, 50 cts.; Squashes, 2 cts. per lb.; English White Turnips, 25 cts. per bushel; Ruta Baga, 38 cts.; fine Baldwin Apples, \$2,00 per bbl.; Iron Pears, \$2,00 per bushel.

Smoked Hams retail for 9 1/2 to 10 cents per lb.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 10.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 431 Cattle, (24 of which have been before reported; and 26 were stores,) 610 Sheep, and 67 Swine, (58 before reported.)

Prices.—A small advance on midding Cattle. No material variation in other qualities.

Beef Cattle.—From 3,50 to 4,50; a few were taken for 4,75, a 5.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess, 3,50, a 3,58, No. 1, 3 a 3 08.

Sheep.—We noticed a few prime wethers taken at 4,25. Also a lot, part wethers, at 3,25, and 3; also a lot of 70 for 2.

Swine.—Few sales only; price not noticed.

WHEAT.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Dec. 31, says, that wheat is very much wanted for exportation to England; and that the dry southern article is well calculated to mix with the English in grinding, especially as the latter is this year very ordinary.

MISCELLANY.

We seldom see better poetry than the following lines on Childhood, contained in Mrs Anna Maria Wells' collection of poems.—*Mass. Jour.*

CHILDHOOD.

Gray morning o'er the mountain peers;
To heaven the stars are gliding back,
Ere yet the 'prying eye of day'
Shall mark their noiseless track.—
There's not a sound in doors or out:
The very birds are yet asleep;
The field flowers open silently;
The breeze just whispers and goes by;
And mountain-buds, that steep
Their perfume in the dews of night,
Lie coldly in the lingering light.

A shout!—The spell is broken up—
The cottage echoes with the sound—
The voice of glad surprise and mirth,—
'Tis heard by all around :—
The frolic voice of childhood free!
My own delighted, laughing boy!
Just waking with the new-born day,
The voice of rapture must have way,
His heart is full with joy;
And on his lone couch as he lies,
He sings to tell his ecstasies!

He sings aloud—a medley mass
Of nursery rhyme, and infant lore,—
No matter what the glorious theme,
He sings it o'er and o'er :—
He reck's not, he, of such as may
These clamorous sounds annoy,
Who, half awakened, catch the strain
And, murmuring, turn to rest again;—
He thinks of nought but joy :—
Of grief and pain, his heart is free,
And earth and sky are fair to see!

Who would not be a little child,
Ere yet the shade of earthly care
Hath fallen upon his happy heart,
And chased the sunshine there?
With wisdom's light, with fancy's fire,
Hereafter let thy bosom glow;
But holy childhood's blessed smile,
Oh, let it linger yet a while
Upon thy cherub brow!
Shout on, my boy! yet undefiled,
Pour out thy happy heart, my child!

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Speed the plough! O, speed the plough!
The sun is up, the time is now,
Drive on my boys, God speed the plough.
Now the green blade, peeping low
From the fast dissolving snow,
Tells the gladdened farmer how
Heaven's aid can speed the plough.
Harvest home! O, hear the sound,
And each jocund tale go round;
The proudest lord might envy now
The merry man who guides the plough.
The merchant's gold, the miser's hoard,
The sailor's helm, the soldier's sword,
The top's affected air, must bow
To the rattling loom and gliding plough.

Amusing.—The New York Commercial relates the following droll incident which occurred at the Albany theatre on the evening of the 8th, while the battle of New Orleans 'was being' performed:—'The rifleman who was to shoot Gen. Packenham, got up on the cotton bags and made a considerable flourish, calling upon a by-stander to see how he would hit the white plume; but his rifle flashed in the pan, and he was obliged to ask a gentleman on the other side, who must have been one of the enemy, of course, to accommodate him with a fresh priming!' On account of this *flash in the pan*, we suppose, the situation of Gen. Packenham for a few minutes 'may be more easily imagined than described.'

WINTER.

Winter has come in its cold and harsh reality; the season of desolation and suffering, of social excitement and domestic happiness. Winter has its privations and its pains, but it has also its blessings and its pleasures; and we ought to acknowledge the one, while we feel,—but not complain of—the other.

Winter is the season for mental improvement. The opportunities which Providence affords for the culture of our immortal faculties in the pursuit of useful knowledge, cannot be innocently neglected. Books selected with discrimination, and read, not for the sake of momentary amusement, or of future display, but for solid advantage, should be the companions alike of the parent and the child in this season, when nature is a less eloquent or a less accessible teacher than through the rich promise of the spring and the abundant generosity of the autumn.

Winter is the season for self discipline—for the exercise of moral foresight and courage; the season to 'watch and pray, lest we fall into temptation.' Enticements to evil are multiplied; in the thronged city lures are cast in the way of the inexperienced, and facilities are provided for the indulgence of corrupt propensities. Against all the dangers, to which his soul is exposed, the Christian should guard himself by vigilance and firmness, maintaining a jealous regard to his own purity, and a wary intercourse with 'the things of the world.'

Winter is the season for benevolence. The poor we have always among us, and they must receive sympathy and relief from those to whom the common Father has entrusted the means of beneficence.—*Christian Register.*

PARENTAL PROMISES.—If a parent make a promise to a child, it should be strictly performed, however trivial: and a child should never be told a falsehood, even in the most trifling matter—unless the object be to teach the child equivocation and falsehood, and train him up for the penitentiary or the gallows.

Ingenious Anagram.—The following anagram on the well known biographer, William Oldys, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was by Oldys himself, and was found by his executors in one of his MSS.

W. O.

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you,
And one friend OLD is worth an hundred new.

In one week, recently, more than 3000 dead hogs are said to have been freighted from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. many of them large and very fat.

The recent mortality among newspapers, magazines and reviews has been great and alarming.—The Washington N. C. Times, after 8 months' publication, has been discontinued, because many people subscribed, not to *pay* but to *encourage*. This paper fainted by the way side, others gave up the ghost after a longer pilgrimage, and the remainder have gone by the boards.

The manufacture of Navarino Hats, or paper Leghorns has become a considerable business in Boston.—One manufacturer informs us he made 60,000, the past year. The impressions are made on the paper by copperplate, and passed through the presses without ink. The Hat is an elegant and convenient article, and ought not to be neglected, because it costs little.—*Boston Pall.*

Artificial Wants are more numerous and lead to more expense than natural wants; for this cause, the rich are often in greater want of money than those who have but a bare competence.

Insults and Injuries.—Injuries are much more easily atoned for and forgiven than insults. The latter degrade the mind in its own esteem, and too frequently induce it to attempt to recover its level by revenge.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 15 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1831.

NO. 27.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LIVE FENCES.

MR FESSENDEN—If you think the following directions for setting and training a hedge, which were written for the use of my son, will be serviceable to our New England Farmers, you are at liberty to publish them. They were written in haste, while I was quite sick, and confined to my chamber; there is considerable tautology, and the language inelegant, but I believe easy to be understood.

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

Boston, Jan. 10th, 1831.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE A COMPLETE HEDGE OR LIVE FENCE IN A SHORT TIME.

1. *Material for a hedge.*—The plants commonly used for a hedge are the English White Thorn (*crataegus oxyantha*), the Purging Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), the Newcastle Thorn, (*Crataegus crus Galli*), the Three Thorned Acacia or Honey Locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), the Red Cedar, (*Juniperus Virginiana*) &c. But I much prefer the American, Virginian, or Washington Thorn, (*Crataegus cordata*.) It seems to have no enemy. In more than half a mile of hedge, I did not find a dozen caterpillars' nests, or one plant girdled by mice during the last year.

2. *Season to set a hedge.*—In our climate a hedge should be set out in the spring, before the plants begin to vegetate, and every fibre of the roots should be taken up with them and by no means be cut off.

3. *Age of the plants.*—The more age the plants have the better; as they are more hardy, have better roots, and are more likely to do well. You will rear your hedge in half the time, if you use those that are four years old and upwards, than you will if you use seedlings. Loudon says, 'Three years old is certainly the youngest that should be planted, and if they are even six or seven years old, so much the better.' Blaikie says, 'the age of the quickset plants (whether of one or two years' growth) is not so material, as that the plants should be of free growth.' I set one hedge in 1816, with two years old plants, and another in 1818, with seedlings, and they have done very well, considering my inexperience and the awkwardness and unwillingness of my men to do anything that their fathers and grandfathers had not previously done.

4. *Assort the plants.*—Let your plants be assorted; the large, the small, and the different sizes of intermediates, each by themselves. Set the large on the high, poor and gravelly land, and the small on the rich land, and in the valleys and bottoms, and those of intermediate size on the intermediate kind of land. In this way, your hedge will grow nearly alike and be very even; but if you intermingle promiscuously large and small, the large will grow rapidly and will keep the small down, and your hedge will be uneven and full of gaps.

If you plant the large in the rich hollows, and the small on the poor knolls, one part of your hedge will be years ahead of the others. Either before or after planting, cut off the tops of the plants, about an inch from the root or yellow part,

so as to leave an inch of the green bark or top with four buds or eyes.

5. *Spare plants.*—Select a tenth or more of your best plants, and set in your Nursery in wide rows, and at a distance from each other in the rows, so that the side branches shall not interfere, that you may fill vacancies in your hedge, should any occur. Manure and hoe them, so as to keep them well ahead of your hedge, so that when set in a gap, they will not be behind their neighbors.

6. *Preparation of the soil.*—Let your land be well prepared, a strip at least eight feet wide, deep ploughed, well harrowed, raked over, and cleared of all sward, sods, grass, and weeds; let it be as well prepared as if you were to sow garden seeds. If any part of the land is poor, harrow and rake in old well rotted manure that will not ferment; then plough or dig a trench through the middle, 8 or 10 inches deep, one side perpendicular, and the other with a gentle slope or angle of thirty degrees.

7. *Mode of planting.*—Your land and plants thus prepared, lay your plants on the inclined plane or slope, in a straight line nine inches apart (more or less,) and as deep as they originally were in the Nursery, making allowance for the dry dirt, that may be blown or washed away; set them so deep that all the yellow part may be completely covered; then with a hoe carefully draw on the mellow earth to cover the roots, and press and pat it down well around them. They had better be set a little deeper than a little shallower, than when in the Nursery, and they will bear it, as in the Nursery they were perpendicular, but in the trench sloping. It will be best not to fill the trench completely, but to leave it a little concave about the roots that the moisture may be retained, and that you may be able to draw a few inches of pulverized earth every year around the roots, to make them throw out new shoots, and this without raising the surface so much, or making it so convex as to lose the moisture. By laying or sloping your plants, small roots strike down from the old tap roots, and you have a great number of new roots that nourish the plants and keep them firm, and prevent them from writhing about. By cutting off the top of the plant, you will have three or four strong upright young shoots, starting from the surface of the ground, instead of a solitary old one.

8. *Hoeing and Clearing.*—Let your hedge be perfectly hoed and kept entirely free from grass and weeds. Care must be taken that the roots, stems, and side branches are not abraded or wounded by the hoe. A little fresh earth ought to be drawn about the roots at each hoeing, and in the autumn all the leaves should be raked away, to prevent the stems and roots from being girdled by mice.

9. *Pruning, &c.*—Prune either early in the spring, about midsummer, or late in the fall, when there is no flowing of the sap. When you planted your hedge, you preserved every root, but you cut off the top, leaving but four buds, these will produce you four large stems as supports. This is all the pruning or trimming the stems or upright shoots must have, on any condition, till they are five or six feet in height; then you may trim

them down to the height you mean to keep your hedge, but the side branches should be gently trimmed every year, leaving those longest near the ground, so as to have them broad at the bottom and tapering gradually towards the tops in the form of a cone, pyramid, a young fir or pitch pine.

This trimming of the side branches makes them send out more new shoots from these extremities, which by frequent trimmings will become so thick as to fill up every crevice from top to bottom in your hedge; while the upright shoots, by not being trimmed, will ascend with strength, and support the hedge.

10. *Pruning Instruments.*—Trimming is usually performed with a hedge bill or shears; but a knife with a short and slightly curved blade, thick in the middle, and tapering to a thin and very sharp edge on each side, is preferable to trim off the side branches between the plants. For trimming the sides and cropping the top of the hedge, I have used a scythe. I cut off the heel, and punch two holes in the same end, and make a mortise in the end of a straight pole or snath, and bore two holes through the mortise, and rivet the scythe to the pole and in the same direction with the pole, and not at right angles as for mowing—I put two nibs on the pole. With this you can cut the sides up or the tops off very quick and neat. In all your cuttings, cut *up* if you wish to benefit your hedge, cut *down* if you wish to ruin it.

11. *Miscellaneous observations.*—Slope the tops of your plants to the North, they will not be so liable to be broken down by snow; or to have their buds injured in the spring, by alternately freezing and thawing—land that has been in culture is preferable to new or sward land.

Two or three rows of white beans or flat turnips, may be sowed on each side of your hedge, but potatoes would shade too much, and onions would poison the plants. Cattle, sheep, &c, must not trample or browse on them.

Forest or fruit trees, (except walnut and cedar) may be set in a hedge forty or fifty feet asunder, they make a beautiful appearance, but trim them up ever so high, they damage the hedge, if not by their shade, they will by their roots. If you do not trim a hedge any, it will be strong and thick at the bottom, giving you beautiful white blossoms and red berries.

12. *Errors and Mistakes.*—In my first hedge my land was tough sward, and not well prepared and I set my large plants that were two years old, perpendicular; in my second hedge, set out two years after, my land was well prepared, and I set my yearling plants sloping, and it is ahead of the first hedge: had the treatment of both been equal, the first would have been three years ahead of the last. I did not hoe as often as I ought to have done, nor did I clear away the leaves in autumn so well as I should have done. I lost one year's growth of my hedge by planting two rows of potatoes on each side of it, the tops of which grew so luxuriantly, that they completely covered and shaded the plants.

My grand error was in cropping the tops, once and generally twice a year, with the expectation

of making the hedge thicker at the bottom, and more perfect throughout, but it had a contrary effect, by throwing out a great number of small shoots at the place cut; instead of increasing the main stem and lower branches, and thickening the bottom as was expected. The oftener I cropped, the more weak shoots came out where cut, and those below dwindled and perished, and the main stem ceased to increase. The top of the hedge became wide, bushy and top heavy, and the bottom open, weak, and destitute of branches. Those I did not crop had large firm stems, and threw out large strong suckers from their roots, and have made a hedge impenetrable to an enraged horned bull. I ought not to have trimmed the main stems after the first or second trimming, till it was six feet high.

18. *Recapitulation.*—Prepare your land in the best manner; use suitable plants of thrifty growth, the older the better; assort and accommodate to the different kinds of soil; preserve all the roots, but crop the tops, leaving only four buds; keep a few in your nursery; set them sloping to the north, and leave the ground a little concave about the roots; keep them clear of grass and weeds, and add a little earth to the roots at each hoeing; clear away the leaves at autumn; trim the side branches carefully, and leave the main stems to nature till they are six feet high, then crop off the tops to the height you mean to have your hedge. It will look like a wedge with the sharp end upwards, and will exhibit a most beautiful appearance.

In eight years my second hedge was a sufficient fence for, or against sheep and cows. By following the above directions, a better hedge can be raised in half the time, and at an expense of less than fifty cents a rod.

SEEDLING POTATOES AND GRAPES.

MR FESSENDEN—I presume by this time some of our horticultural friends are expecting to hear the result of my third year's crop of seedling potatoes, considering the importance of the article to the farmer, and in fact to all classes of our fellow citizens. It is a grand desideratum to obtain not only a good potato for the table, but one that shall give a good yield of a fair equal size. To the farmer the crop is perhaps second only to bread. It is with him a staple article, and a standing dish. It forms a part of his morning, noon, and evening repast the year round, and is no mean item to the table of the most opulent.

This is a very extensive experiment; by far the largest of any on record, at least so far as my reading extends, and has been a source of much trouble, time and expense. It is no small thing to crop and keep separate, 1500 varieties for three years. I have been almost on the point of abandoning them more than once. The extent of the experiment had well nigh defeated its end. The potatoes were planted this year about the middle of April in rows; the most of the land was very poor, the year before it was overrun with white birch; it was pretty well manured, the manure spread equal to a good shovel full to a hill; a considerable proportion of the manure, however, was composed of meadow mud. The land was overseeded, owing to my anxiety to give every variety a trial; and a considerable proportion of the potatoes was under size, which probably gave me a larger crop and a greater proportion of small potatoes than I should otherwise have had. They were planted on about 4 acres of land and yielded me

by estimation 1000 bushels, 900 of which were condemned to the hogs. There were long reeds planted in three different places for a guide in determining their relative yield. For I was determined, having 'screwed my courage to the sticking place,' that I would reject all those that would not bear a good comparison in point of yield; and in reference to my memorandum, I find that I have not saved more than three or four kinds, that yielded less. The way in which we determined the relative yield, was by measuring the ground with the hoe handle, which was quickly and easily done, and was sufficiently accurate for our purpose, and the potatoes in a measure. The hoe handle was about four feet in length. We carried into the field with us boxes, bags, kegs, &c, sufficient to hold all that we could dig in half a day. At noon and at night they were put in piles on the cellar floor, the vessel in which they were put was marked with the number of hoe handles to the bushel, and the pile in the cellar with a corresponding number. We provided a circular board, a little smaller than the bottom of a boiler we have set in brick work, and in this board we inserted 30 or 40 wires about 12 inches long. The wires were placed circular in the board, gradually progressing towards the centre, so as to form a spiral line from the outside to the centre. Now if each pile of potatoes in the cellar was numbered and we commenced on the outside wire of our board and proceeded regularly, we could easily tell from which pile each of the potatoes on the board came, and in this way we could try at night all the varieties we could dig in the day time. After the potatoes were boiled on this board in the boiler aforesaid, we carried the board with the potatoes on it down cellar and compared them to prevent mistakes. In making up our judgment, regard was had to the appearance of the potatoes as well as their yield and flavor—their form, mealiness, &c, were all taken into the account. I have given them my personal attention both in planting, digging, and proving, except when called away by urgent business.

In this way I have preserved 186 sorts of my 1500 varieties and about 72 bushels in quantity.—The long reds yielded about 12 hoe handles to the bushel. The greatest yield of my seedlings was 4 hoe handles to the bushel, three times as much on the same land.—The kind that yielded the most last year did not do so well this year; they were a late kind, and required a long season and a favorable situation to come to maturity. Perhaps an abstract from my memorandum might be interesting, as showing the relative yield, for we found it utterly impossible to decide with any justice upon the flavor, for after we had tasted of a few, especially if we happened to try a strong one, we could no longer decide upon the merits; we therefore contented ourselves with tasting only those which by their mealiness, appearance, &c, gave the most promise, saving all the good yielders that cracked open in boiling. I have a considerable number, however, marked on my memorandum as of superior good flavor. I have one kind which gave a bushel in 4 hoe handles; 2 kinds, $4\frac{1}{2}$ do; 4 kinds, 5 do; 2 kinds, $5\frac{1}{2}$ do; 9 kinds, 6 do; 3 kinds, $6\frac{1}{2}$ do; 16 kinds, 7 do; 41 kinds, 8 do; 29 kinds, 9 do; 23 kinds, 10 do; &c.

There are two kinds which particularly attracted my attention while digging, and were named on the spot. One was round, red, rather above the middling size, and very equal in size, so much so that they would not require any picking

for the market; the other was yellow and like the first in every other respect. The first was named the *Roxbury Reds*, the other the *Roxbury Oranges*; their yield was about 5 hoe handles to the bushel. They were not so mealy nor of so good flavor as many others of less yield, but their yield and size must, I think, make them a valuable potato to the farmer. The vines of my largest kinds died down to the ground in the fore part of July, but were left in the ground until the rest were dog, when to my astonishment, I found that they had not only sprouted, but the vines had grown nearly a foot in height, and on digging them I found new potatoes set for the second crop.

I have now given you as concise an account as I could conveniently and make it intelligible; and hope it will answer the expectations of our friends, and that the experiment will prove, in proportion to its extent, and the time and labor spent on it, beneficial to our community. So far as regards myself, I have no expectation of being remunerated, for I am essentially deficient in an important requisite to an enterprising and flourishing farmer viz. that of making the most of it in the market.

I have also under way and under glass, about 200 seedling grape vines of two years' growth, raised from the seed of the large oval Malaga grape, which appear very promising, but I shall not probably, if I should live, taste the fruit until year after next, when I hope to be able to present a sample which shall be thought worthy of receiving a name from our Horticultural Society.

Roxbury, Jan. 10, 1831.

JACOB TIDD.

SALT HAY.

MR EDITOR—I wish to inquire through the medium of the *New England Farmer*, the efficacy and benefit of using salt hay, as it is called.—There are many farmers on our sea coast that spend half the summer with a strong gang of workmen, in mowing the salt marshes, and in curing and making the hay—exposed to the wet and cold, and both night and day watching the tides in order to boat and secure what appears to my inexperienced mind a useless commodity.—It also appears to me that half their labor, if exercised upon the upland or on their farms, in raising good English hay, would bring them a handsome recompense, not only in the possession of good food for their stock, but also serve to better their land, and induce them to bring more waste and low ground into a state of cultivation.—I should be happy to receive through your paper, some information on this subject, which perhaps may serve to correct the error of the farmers who thus waste their time and labor; or serve to correct me in thus wasting my time and sense on a subject of which I avow myself ignorant, or which may have been settled long ago by wiser heads than mine.

Duxbury, Jan. 4th.

FLOWING FRESH MEADOWS.

MR EDITOR—I believe there never has been any communication in the *New England Farmer*, in regard to flooding fresh meadow lands—if you, or some of your correspondents will give some information respecting flooding fresh meadows, where Fowl Meadow, Blue Joint, and the common Flat Grass, and other kinds of uncultivated grasses incline to grow—and such other information as you may think necessary, it would confer a favor upon one of your subscribers.

I am &c,

J. B.

Winthrop, (Me.) January 14th, 1831.

MR COOK'S ADDRESS.

Concluded from page 203.

We have been too long accustomed to rely upon foreign nurseries for fruit trees and other plants. I am aware that to a certain extent this is unavoidable. But we should depend more upon our own resources, and learn to appreciate them. We have suffered too much of disappointment, and experienced too much of vexation from the carelessness of others to submit with patience to a repetition of them. We have waited season after season for several successive years for the development of fruits that were sent to us under the imposing title of some rich and rare variety, and have found in the reality that the good consisted alone in the name. I would encourage the public nurseries in our own vicinity, not to gratify any exclusive or sectional views, but because we may thereby the more easily avoid the inconveniences which have long been the subject of complaint against others more remote. The fear of prompt and immediate detection and exposure, will have a tendency to render their proprietors more cautious, while the liberal support they would receive, would stimulate them to secure and retain the confidence reposed in them. The imposition that was practised upon the patriarch Jacob, who was compelled to accept Leah as the reward of seven years of labor and toil, for Rachel, is somewhat analogous to the case of many of us. We, too, have numbered full seven years in anticipation of the development of fruits under assurances as specious as those by which the patriarch was stimulated to the performance of his stipulated servitude, and, like him, on its termination, have found a *Leah* in the place of a *Rachel*, and have again, like him, to accomplish another term of years ere we could realize the hopes we had formed in the acquisition of the object of our desires.

The public nurseries and gardens of Middlesex and Norfolk are entitled to preeminence among those of New England, and Newton and Brighton, and Charlestown and Milton and Roxbury, are laudably competing with similar establishments in other sections of our country for the general patronage.

A familiar acquaintance with the synonymes, and their identity with the fruit, is essential to the convenience of all classes of cultivators and indispensable to the proprietors of extensive nurseries. It will prevent much of the confusion which now prevails, and tend to correct the mistakes which frequently occur to those who have not attended to this subject.

If it has been the prevailing fashion to underrate almost everything of domestic origin, and attach a value to exotics in proportion to the distance from and the expense at which they were procured, it was no less true of the products of the soil, than of those of the workshop and the loom. Even the intellectual labors of our countrymen have, until within a short period, been received with the cold formality with which an indigent acquaintance is often recognised. While everything that bore the impress of a foreign original was sought after, admired and eulogised without much regard to its intrinsic merits. But these antinational prejudices and predilections are fast receding before the beaming and unquenchable light of intelligence and patriotism.

I have spoken of the influence that our association has exerted in relation to the primary objects of its institution. There are other subjects connected with its success and usefulness, to which I

have adverted, and which should interest our attention. A practical acquaintance with the different departments of natural history will be found to be highly advantageous in the business of horticulture. I hope we may avail ourselves of the facilities that will be afforded us, to acquire a knowledge of this subject, when it will comport with the convenience of the gentlemen who have been designated as professors and lecturers on botany and vegetable physiology, entomology and horticultural chemistry. I anticipate from those resources not only much intellectual gratification, but that, from their abundant stores of scientific attainments, we may be instructed and encouraged to persevere in obtaining a familiar intimacy with all that is essential to our pursuits.

The protection and preservation of useful birds is a subject I would propose for your particular consideration. To those whose souls are attuned to the harmony of their music, who delight to listen to the warbling of nature's choristers, little need be urged to insure them security in the peaceful possession of their accustomed haunts. But if this consideration is not sufficient, there is another view in which the subject may be presented, that cannot fail to render them the objects of our care and watchfulness. We must either encourage them, or resign our gardens and orchards to the overwhelming ravages of innumerable insatiate insects. We must preserve them, and consent to tolerate their minor depredations, or suffer them to be destroyed, and with them all hopes of preserving any portion of our fruits.

It is asserted upon competent authority, that nearly all the food of small birds from the commencement of spring to the middle of June, consists of insects; and that a pair of sparrows during the time they have their young ones to provide for, destroy every week about three thousand three hundred caterpillars. By a wise and judicious enactment of the legislature of Massachusetts, the protection of law is extended to the preservation of certain kinds of birds that are enumerated, and a penalty provided for every infraction of its provisions. Let this association unite in giving efficiency to the laws, by enforcing its operations upon every violator, and thus shall we subserve the public interests, protect our property, and preserve those innocent and useful co-laborers, who amply repay us in the aid they afford, and in the gratification we derive from their presence, and in listening to their inspiring and animating melody.

The pursuits which it is our object to promote, are not only subservient to the happiness of social and domestic life, in multiplying the resources of innocent indulgence, and of the interchange of the kind offices of mutual good will, and not only tend to excite and elevate that taste for the beauties of creation, which almost of necessity leads to communion with its All-Glorious Author, but may be consecrated also to the holy purpose of rendering more interesting and attractive our final resting-place.

The improvement and embellishment of grounds devoted to public uses, is deserving of especial consideration, and should interest the ingenious, the liberal and tasteful in devising 'ways and means' for the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and I deem this a suitable occasion to direct the attention of our citizens to a subject I have long wished to see presented to their consideration, with an eloquence that could not fail to awaken,

and with arguments that will not fail to insure the influence of all in its execution.

I refer to the establishment of a public cemetery, similar in its designs to that of Pere La Chaise in the environs of Paris, to be located in the suburbs of this metropolis. A suitable regard for the memory of the dead is not inconsistent with the precepts of religion or of our duty to the living. The place of graves affords to the serious and the contemplative, instruction and admonition. It teaches us 'what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' It is there that the heart is chastened, and the soul is subdued, and the affections purified and exalted. It is there that ambition surveys the boundaries of its powers, of its hopes, and its aspirations. And it is there that we are constrained to admit, that human distinctions, and arrogance, and influence must terminate. I would render such scenes more alluring, more familiar and imposing, by the aid of rural embellishments. The skill and taste of the architect should be exerted in the construction of the requisite departments and avenues; and appropriate trees and plants should decorate its borders;—the weeping willow, waving its graceful drapery over the monumental marble, and the sombre foliage of the cypress should shade it, and the undying daisy should mingle its bright and glowing tints with the native laurels of our forests. It is there I would desire to see the taste of the florist manifested in the collection and arrangement of beautiful and fragrant flowers, that in their budding and bloom and decay they should be the silent but expressive teachers of morality, and remind us that, although, like the flowers of autumn, the race of man is fading from off the earth, yet like them his root will not perish in the ground, but will rise again in a renewed existence, to shed the sweet influence of a useful life, in gardens of unfading beauty!

Sole Leather.—We hear that Massachusetts Sole Leather is in high estimation.—The Philadelphia Leather is in high repute; but we understand that many now give the preference to that manufactured by Mr Tufts of Charlestown.—*Palladium*.

[The generality of sole leather manufactured in this state, is believed to be very bad, because it is not sufficiently tanned. We have been informed that some tanners turn their stock every three months. We should like to see the opinion of an experienced physician as to the effect of loose, porous and untanned sole leather in producing colds, coughs and consumptions in this city.]—*Mass. Jour.*

Palm Leaf Hats.—This manufacture has become in Massachusetts, a business of importance. A friend calculates that a million of these will be made for the next season. Formerly they were imported from Cuba, and sold we believe, for about two dollars each. Now the raw materials is imported, and the hats made here, which sell for three or four dollars per dozen.

New Bonnets.—In the State of New York very beautiful bonnets have been made of hornets' nest. The quality that makes this substance particularly valuable, is that the hornet uses a kind of sizing which resists the rain, like Roman cement. The nest is colored to suit the fancy. Dr Mitchell of New York, suggests the protection and culture of hornets. All boys wage war against them now.

Bohon Upas.—An article reviving the old story about this tree, is making the tour of the press.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette informs that a physician of that city has actually visited the tree, the gum of which is a strong poison, but not by any means so destructive as has been represented.

COMMUNICATIONS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—As there has existed more confusion and inaccuracy in regard to the nomenclature and identity of the *Epargne*, *Jargonelle*, and *Windsor* or *Cuisse Madame* pears than any others, I submit the following extracts from the '*Pomological Manual*' now publishing, in reference thereto, and hope they may prove satisfactory to our Pomologists generally.

The translation of the new edition of Duhamel has been completed and nearly the whole is now printed off, so that the work will be very speedily presented to the public.

Very respectfully,
WM. PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden, }
January 11, 1831. }

EPARGNE. PR. CAT. DUH. ROZ. DIC. N'AGRIC.
JARD. FRUIT. BON JARD. FOR. COXE.

Jargonelle. Pom. Mag. Lond. Hort. cat., and of most English gardens erroneously.

Epargne, or *Saint Sanson*. Quin.

Epargne. Reserve pear, or *St Sanson*. Evel.

Lady's thigh,

Grosse Cuisse madame } of the French

Beau présent. Roz. syn. } authors and

Saint Sanson. Roz. syn. } catalogues.

Saint Lambert,

Poire des tables des Princes,

Real Jargonelle. Fes. New. Amer. Gard.

This pear, which is extensively cultivated in this vicinity and in various sections of the union, is most generally known by the titles of *Jargonelle*, *Cuisse madame*, and *Lady's thigh*, it having been received from England under the name of *Jargonelle*, and from France under those of *Epargne*, *Cuisse madame*, and *Grosse Cuisse madame*. As I can perceive no good reason why we should adopt the blunders of the English, even if they have received countenance from being copied into some of their works deemed in other cases to be authority, and as both Miller and Forsyth reject the error referred to, it is to be regretted that a publication having so many claims to superiority as the *Pomological Magazine* should have continued it; for although long usage may be sometimes allowed to form an apology for adopting a title erroneous in its origin, such course can only be admitted when it may be done without confusion; but in the present case there is a *genuine Jargonelle*, so called by all the French authors since the middle of the 17th Century, and supposed to be one of the most ancient varieties in cultivation; and the only means of preventing confusion is to correct the error at once.

The following description is from Duhamel, an author celebrated for his great accuracy, and accords with my own observations.

'This fruit is of very oblong form, being three to three and a half inches in height, and twenty-two to twenty-four lines in diameter at its largest part, which is at about two thirds its length, measuring from the base; the eye is placed in a slight cavity, which is surrounded by several projections; the stem is two inches in length, or thereabouts, and the fruit has often some prominence or swellings at its insertion; the skin is greenish and somewhat marbled with fawn-color mingled with red next to the sun; the flesh is white, and melting with a slight acidity of flavor, which is rich

and very agreeable: the seeds are black, and frequently abortive. This pear is one of the most beautiful and one of the best that is to be met with at the period of its maturity, which is at the end of July to the tenth of August. The tree is vigorous, and may be propagated on both the pear and quince.'

I also add the following description from the *Pomological Magazine*.

'Tree of a straggling, creeping habit; wood yellowish green in the shade, reddish when exposed; leaves rather large, woolly when young, ovate, acuminate, finely and doubly serrated; petioles on the young shoots about an inch long; stipules linear; flowers early, very large; fruit large, oblong, with a long stalk, generally a little bent; eye open, with long projecting segments of the calyx; skin greenish yellow on the shaded side, with a tinge of brownish red when exposed; flesh yellowish white, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich agreeable flavor; round the core it is rather gritty, and more so if grafted on the quince; it is the queen of autumn pears and unequalled in flavor by any of its season.'

In the orchards in the vicinity of New York, we have no pear tree whose growth is more strong and vigorous than this, and its crops are exceedingly abundant. It is deemed by those who supply the markets with fruit, to be one of the kinds best calculated for that purpose, and such appears to be its character wherever cultivated; and from its being one of the oldest pears, it forms a sorrowful comment on the principle of exhaustion of the variety by age. In Fessenden's *American Gardener*, it is stated to be a great and constant bearer, and to come in between the smaller fruits of the garden, such as the strawberry and raspberry, and the peach. It is also very justly remarked in that work, that the fruit generally seen in market is a caricature of that raised by the cultivator for his own use, it being in the former case gathered unripe and artificially ripened, by being spread in great masses.

It is a singular circumstance that Miller does not refer at all to the *Epargne* pear, although he evidently had the same fruit in view when describing his '*Cuisse madame* or *Lady's thigh*, in England, commonly called *Jargonelle*;' but he quotes Tourn. and Duhamel erroneously when applying their titles to his description. The whole chain of error and transposition seems to have arisen from its not being understood by Miller that the *Epargne* of the French was the *Jargonelle* of the English.

JARGONELLE. QUIN. EVEL. DUH. ROZ. DIC.
N'AGRIC. JARD. FRUIT. BON JARD. FOR.
Summer Jargonelle. Evel.

Jargonelle, called *Cuisse Madame* in England.
Mil.

Cuisse madame, of many English and American collections.

French Jargonelle.

Much difficulty has arisen from an erroneous title being applied, in England, to this fruit, under which it has been, in many cases, sent to this country. It will be seen by the authors quoted above, that it has been regularly known and described by the name adopted since the middle of the 17th century, and its origin is traced much farther back by some writers. The remarks on that head, at page 108, of the *Pomological Magazine*, although applied to the preceding variety,

refer without doubt to the present fruit. It is there remarked, that the name of the *Jargonelle* pear is derived, according to Ménage and Duchat from *Jargon*, anciently *Gergon*, in Italian *Gergo*, in Spanish *Gericonda* all corruptions of *Græcum* whence Merlet infers that the *Jargonelle* was the *Pyrum Tarentinum* of Cato and Columella, the *Numidianum Græcum* of Pliny, and the *Grævulum* of Macrobius. If this conjecture be well founded, the kind to which the name belongs will be one of the most ancient in cultivation.

This fruit has great affinity to the *Aurate*, but is rather larger, more oblong, and pyriform; it is twenty-two lines in height, and eighteen in diameter; the skin is perfectly yellow on the shaded side, and a beautiful red next the sun; the flesh is delicate, white, half-breaking, and of slight musky flavor; the seeds are small and blackish brown, and the fruit ripens at the beginning of September. The French writers do not deem it very worthy of culture, and indeed it is so very inferior to the preceding, and rots so soon at the core, that its beauty may be considered its principal recommendation. The growth of the tree is not as vigorous as the preceding kind; but the young shoots have the same propensity to curve and bend over, which renders the young trees irregular and ill-formed in their appearance.

WINDSOR. PR. CAT. MIL. FOR. LANG. POM-
KNOOP. POM.

Cuisse Madame. Quin. Evel. Duh. Roz., and all French writers and catalogues, and also of Forsyth and Cox.

Lady's thigh. Evel.

This pear is oblong, its height being thirty lines, and its diameter twenty-two; the eye is small, inserted nearly even with the base of the fruit; the stem, which is about fifteen lines in length, is somewhat furrowed at the extremity which unites it to the fruit; the skin is delicate, shining, yellowish green on the shaded side, and brownish red next the sun; the flesh is half-melting, and rather buttery, somewhat coarse, abounding in sweet juice, which has a partially musk flavor; the fruit ripens at the end of July; the tree grows very vigorously when grafted on the pear, but does not do so well on the quince.

This is deemed to be a fruit of only secondary quality. It soon turns soft, and in a few days after maturity becomes mealy. Many persons cultivate it for market, but of how much greater advantage would it be to themselves and the public, if they would reject inferior fruits and cultivate only the choicest for that purpose, which would command a very enhanced price, and thereby amply repay them.

Forsyth describes this under two heads, the *Windsor*, and *Cuisse Madame*. The French writers state that the stem of the fruit is not strongly attached to the tree, and that in consequence the least wind blows it off, and Cox adopts these and other remarks, which shows he had reference to the same fruit, and indeed he appears to have generally been guided by Rozier in his descriptions of pears.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SILK.

MR FESSENDEN—I observe in the *New England Farmer* of the 7th inst. two communications on the culture of silk; one of which is from Mr

ANTHONY WRIGHT, requesting information 'whether Cocoons are an article of sale within any reasonable distance and the price per lb.' I would inform him that I think they are, as will appear by the numerous advertisements in the various newspapers in the country. As to the price, it will depend on the quality. For those of a good quality, I presume 25 cts per lb. to be a fair price; but they may be more, as it will depend on the demand, which will probably exceed the production another season. There will be, or *should be*, Agents in Boston to purchase them.

I have attended a course of Lectures in this place, on the Silk business, by J. H. COBB, Esq. of Dedham, and think that he possesses extensive information on the subject. He appears to have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of its growth and manufacture; and I should think that it would be beneficial for the inhabitants of Concord and its vicinity to employ him to deliver a course of Lectures in that place, as his charges are reasonable, and he would no doubt impart valuable information.

I am informed that in Connecticut, where the *Sewing* Silk business is carried on extensively, they derive a very handsome profit, as will appear by the value they attach to a Mulberry Orchard. A Farm that would bring Two Thousand Dollars without one, will as readily command Three Thousand with one; and Mr D'HOMERGUE states that converting the best silk into the aforesaid article, is as improper as it would be to manufacture the gold from the mines of North Carolina into frying pans and kettles.—His Essays are a valuable production and will be the means of facilitating the growth and manufacture of silk in this country. He, together with Mr PETERA DUPONCEAU, propose that the Raw Silk be reeled in a proper manner and be made an article of exportation. I have no doubt it might be made a profitable branch of industry, but think the course it will naturally take, will first be to supply those persons already engaged in its manufacture and those that will follow from the operation of filature establishments. As soon as silk is prepared in a proper manner for the manufacture of goods, the artists already in the country, that understand the manufacture of silk stuffs, will be called into action, and the manufacture of the various kinds will probably keep pace with the production.

We already manufacture silk fringe, suspenders, ribbons, satin straws, silk lace, silk velvets, and other articles, and find a difficulty in obtaining the proper material. Whenever there shall be an overstock of the raw material for the aforesaid purposes, the exportation of the article will necessarily follow, but until that time it will probably be consumed in the country.

With respect to the communication signed W. I would observe that a few filature establishments would be the means of producing more Cocoons 'without disgust or fainting' than all the schools and writings of a century without them. The manner of producing them in Connecticut is, first to PLANT AN ORCHARD; then erect a suitable building, or convert a part of the house for the rearing the worms; then boys are employed to pick the leaves at a certain price per lb.; after being weighed they are handed over to females who distribute them and take the necessary care. I presume that a Mulberry Orchard of *one acre*, properly managed, would produce a nett income annually to the farmer of *Sixty Dollars*, by selling his Co-

coons at twentyfive cents a lb. Mr VERNON in his appendix, pages 169 and 170, to the *Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and raising of Silk Worms*, estimates the profits at *ninetysix dollars per acre*, and then goes farther and says that should the person have the silk reeled, he would then derive *Two Hundred and Sixtytwo Dollars per acre*.

Yours, respectfully,
WARREN, R. I. Jan. 14, 1831. PAUL WARE.

BARK PEELED FROM FRUIT TREES BY CALVES.

MR FESSENDEN—Through the medium of your useful paper the *success* of farmers is often brought before the public. A *failure* like the following, I have thought might also be of service. A neighbor of mine has a mowing lot of 5 acres—on a part of it he has an orchard of about 80 apple trees which were set out in 1824. The trees were inoculated excepting a few which were grafted, in a nursery three years before. Owing to a want of skilful management, the trees are not very thrifty. At the ground the stocks will average about 1½ inches. But for an injury they received, which I am going to mention, they probably would have borne fruit in a year or two. This year, after haying, there was considerable aftermath.—My friend had no stock with which he could feed it, so let it out to one of his neighbors, who put in a couple of spring calves. The lot is some distance off and was visited but seldom, and not until it was time to take calves home for winter, was the mischief they have done discovered. They have barked the trees, with few exceptions, from near the ground to the height of 3 or 4 feet. They ate the bark so far as could be known. This is a thing unheard of in this region. Did you, or any of your correspondents, ever hear or know anything like it? What is it best to do with them?

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

South Reading, Jan. 14.

Remarks by the Editor.—With regard to the above subject, some writers have advised to keep orchards for pastures for calves and swine, though sheep, it is said, will sometimes gnaw off the bark of young apple trees; and it has been advised to give them a coating of lime or Forsyth's composition to defend the trees against their depredations. With regard to the best remedy for the injured trees, we can think of none except heading down or cutting off the stocks close to the ground, and training the fairest and most thrifty sprouts from each stump to form future trees.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1831.

From the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

By THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq. F. R. S. & C. PRESIDENT.

Whatever may have been the amount of the advantages, or injury which the British Empire has sustained by the very widely extended culture of the Potato, it is obvious that under present existing circumstances it must continue to be very extensively cultivated; for though it is a calamity to have a numerous population who are compelled by poverty to live chiefly on potatoes, it would certainly be a much greater calamity to have the same population without their having them to eat.

Under this view of the subject, I have been led to endeavor to ascertain by a course of experiments, the mode of culture by which the largest and most regular produce of potatoes, and of the best quality may be obtained from the least extent and value of ground, and having succeeded best by deviating rather widely from ordinary rules of culture, I send the following account of the results of my experiments. These were made upon different varieties of potatoes; but as the results were in all cases nearly the same, I think that I shall most readily cause the practice I recommend to be understood by describing minutely the treatment of a single variety only which I received from the Horticultural Society, under the name of Lankman's Potato.

The soil in which I proposed to plant being very shallow, and lying upon a rock, I collected it with a plough into high ridges of four feet wide, to give it an artificial depth. A deep furrow was made along the centre and highest part of each ridge, and in the bottom of this whole potatoes, the lightest of which did not weigh less than four ounces were deposited, at only six inches distance from the centre of one to another. Manure, in the ordinary quantity was then introduced, and mould was added, sufficient to cover the potatoes more deeply than is generally done.

The stems of the potatoes, as of other plants, rise perpendicularly, under the influence of their unerring guide, gravitation, so long as they continue to be concealed beneath the soil; but as soon as they rise above it they are to a considerable extent under the control of another agent, light. Each inclines in whatever direction it receives the greatest quantity of that fluid, and consequently each avoids and appears to shun the shade of every contiguous plant. The old tubers being large, and under the mode of culture recommended, rather deeply buried in the ground, the young plants, in the early part of summer, never suffer from want of moisture; and being abundantly nourished, they soon extend themselves in every direction till they meet those of the contiguous rows which they do not over-shadow on account of the width of the intervals.

The stems being abundantly fed, owing to the size of the old tubers, rise from the ground with great strength and luxuriance, support well their foliage, and a larger breadth of this is thus, I think, exposed to the light during the whole season, than under any other mode of culture which I have seen; and the plants acquire a very large size early in the summer, the tubers of even very late varieties arrive at a state of perfect maturity early in autumn.

Having found my crops of potatoes to be in the last three years, during which alone I have accurately adopted the mode of culture above described, much greater than they had ever previously been, as well as of excellent quality, I was led to ascertain the amount in weight, which an acre of ground such as I have described, the soil of which was naturally poor and shallow would produce. A colony of Rabbits had, however, in the last year done a good deal of damage, and Pheasants had eaten many of the tubers which the Rabbits had exposed to view; but the remaining produce per acre exceeded five hundred and thirtynine bushels of eightytwo pounds each, two pounds being allowed in every bushel on account of a very small quantity of earth which adhered to each of them.

The preceding experiments were made with a large and productive variety of potatoes only, but

I am much inclined to think that I have raised, and shall raise in the present year, 1828, nearly as large a produce per acre of a well known small early variety, the Ashleaved Kidney Potatoes. Of this variety, I selected in the present spring the largest tubers which I could cause to be produced in the past year; and I have planted them nearly in contact with each other in the rows, and with intervals, on account of the shortness of their stems, of only two feet between the rows. The plants at present display an unrivalled degree of strength and vigor of growth, arising from the very large size (for that variety) of the planted tubers; and as large a breadth of foliage is exposed to light by the small as could be exposed by a large variety; and as I have always found the amount of the produce under any given external circumstances to be regulated by the extent of foliage, which was exposed to light, I think it possible that I shall obtain as large or nearly as large a crop from the small variety the present year as I obtained from the large variety in the last. I have uniformly found that to obtain crops of potatoes of great weight and excellence, the period of planting should never be later than the beginning of March, [in England.]

Postscript.

March 23, 1829.—Somewhat contrary to my expectations, the produce of the small early potatoes exceeded very considerably that of the large one above mentioned, being per acre, 665 bushels of 82 pounds. It is usually calculated by farmers that eighty pounds of potatoes though eaten raw after they have begun to germinate, will afford two pounds of Pork; and I doubt much if the haulm and the whole of the manure, made by the hogs were restored to the ground, whether it would be in any degree impoverished. I am not satisfied that it would not be enriched, an important subject for consideration in a country of which the produce is at present unequal to the support of its inhabitants, and which produce I confidently believe and fear is growing gradually less while the number of its inhabitants is rapidly increasing.

POISON FROM WEEDS AND POTATO TOPS.

We have received a communication from Mr J. H. GIBSON of Philadelphia County, from which the following facts are obtained. On the 15th of Dec. last it rained very plentifully. The next morning a favorite cow was lying down and could not get up to be milked. She appeared in some pain, groaned, and her head was doubled back on her side much in the manner of a kitten asleep. On being moved, her muscles were found very flexible, but she had not the power of moving from any position in which the strength of several men placed her. She was drenched with oil and whiskey. There was no distention. The eye looked bright except when occasionally rolled about in the paroxysms of pain. The cow had always been healthy and was so the night before. She died, and in the gasp of death discharged a large quantity of dark colored fluid from her mouth and nostrils in a broad stream. On dissection, the first stomach had in it some dark colored water mingled with the food. The second stomach was filled with the different articles eaten in a very dry state. The gall bladder was much distended, and full of a dark fluid which had discolored in a short time the adjacent viscera.

Soon after, a pig belonging to the writer was affected by similar symptoms and soon died. Ten minutes after its death the stomach was found full

of food, and directly opposite to something eaten, which resembled the dung of the cow; the stomach was found of a red ash color.

It appears that the writer had deposited a 'very large quantity of potato vines in the barn yard which is hollow in the centre, so that the water does not pass off.' Potatoes belong to a poisonous class of vegetables, too many of the weeds were ripe before they were hauled into the yard, and strong infusions remained in the bottom of the yard; and from various circumstances and appearances, detailed in the communication, the writer is of opinion that the cow having eaten drier food than usual, and drank of this contaminated water, 'was poisoned by the infusions of weeds of various descriptions, such as grow among highly manured crops, and of the vines and apples of the potatoes. The writer adds 'I have kept cows and sheep in a close barn yard for months in the winter without water, and when they were freely fed with ruta baga and potatoes, they would not drink. But at the commencement of the season greater care is necessary.'

TO FARMERS.

JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq. the distinguished agriculturist, late of Philadelphia, who is now in England, has written to a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, that he has 'high authority for saying that the supply of grain is short on the Continent of Europe, and that agents have been sent from France to the U. States to buy up breadstuffs.'

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE.

A Steer four years old, slaughtered last week at Worcester, belonging to his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, presented good evidence of the value of the *Improved Durham Short Horns* for the shambles. His weight was as follows.

Weight of Quarters,	270
	279
	278
	290
Hides 113—Tallow 101,	214
Total,	1331lbs.

We learn that this animal had only been fed with grain since the middle of November, and that, at the moderate rate of a peck of corn and cob meal per day. The last month, there has been added from a peck to a half bushel of potatoes. He ran in the pastures till November, without any food but grass, having neither pumpkins, stalks, nor any of the usual fall fodder. During the winters of his second and third years he was kept in a yard with several other hardy animals principally on coarse hay, husks and straw. It is supposed that his keeping has not cost more than is usual with farmers in raising stock to the same age, excepting that he was not worked.

Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Horticulture, the Culture of Mulberry Trees and Silk, the ornamenting of Public Roads by Shade Trees, and the Culture of Grape Vines are deservedly becoming popular subjects for lectures before Lyceums in the interior of New England.

Edinburgh Review.—Messrs Lilly and Wait, Court Street, Boston, have just republished the 103d No. of the *Edinburgh Review*, which is well filled with articles on the following subjects. Reflections on the late Revolution in France—Geology—Travels in Africa—Annals and Antiquities of

some of the interior states of India—Natural and Revealed Religion—Modern Novels—Inquiry into the rise and growth of the Royal Prerogative in England—French edition of Reid's Works—Parliamentary Reform—National Library—German Literature—The New Parliament.—Price \$5.00 per annum.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, on Grain and Vegetable Crops, and for the best cultivated Farms, have awarded,

To TRISTRAM LITTLE and HENRY LITTLE of Newbury, for a crop of spring wheat, being 34½ bushels on an acre, \$20
To BENJAMIN B. HOWARD, of West Bridgewater for his crop of barley, 48 bushels to the acre, 20
To RICHARD ADAMS, Jr, of Newbury, for his crop of winter rye—38¾ bushels on an acre, 20
To PAYSON WILLIAMS, of Fitchburg, for his crop of potatoes—570 bushels on an acre, 20
To GIDEON FOSTER, of Charlestown, for his crop of Mangel Wurtzel—1542 bushels, or \$6,35½ pounds on an acre, 20
To HENRY COLMAN, of Salem, for his crop of ruta baga—741 bushels on an acre,* 20
To JOSEPH PERKINS, of Newbury, for his crop of onions—657 bushels on an acre 20
To WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, of Framingham, for his experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, 20
To ERASTES WARE, of Salem, for the skilful and successful manner in which he has cultivated his farm, 75

* Estimating Mr COLMAN's crop of Ruta Baga at 50 lbs. per bushel, the standard of the Society and by which Mr FOSTER's crop of Mangel Wurtzel is estimated, his crop is equal to 903 bushels or 50,568 lbs.—the amount required by the Society to entitle to a premium is 600 bushels.

DESTROYING CATERPILLARS

Mr Richard Williams, Gardener to Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F. R. S. &c, &c, Pres. in letter to the Secretary of the London Horticultural Society, stated that he succeeded in destroying caterpillars on gooseberry bushes by sprinkling them with quick lime. He says 'having some quick lime fresh from the kiln for other purposes, I sprinkled some of it upon the caterpillars and I saw that as soon as it touched them they dropped from the bushes. I then proceeded immediately to sprinkle every bush in the garden, taking up the lime in my hands, at first, and afterwards in a small wooden spoon, standing on the side from which the wind blew, and dashing it among the leaves of each bush. As soon as the caterpillars had fallen off, I placed with my hands round the bottom of the stem of every bush about a half a pint of lime to prevent the caterpillars climbing up and I saw no more of them. But in about a month afterwards a second hatch appeared on some of the bushes, when I again used the quick lime with the same effect. What becomes of the caterpillars I do not know; I saw a good many alive on the ground under some of the bushes the day after they dropped off; but I suppose they all perished, for not a single one has been seen in the garden this year, though in every preceding year they gave me a great deal of trouble.'

Cure for Ladies' Rheumatism.—Take a good warm double Scotch shawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulders and chest; and add also, secundum artem, a stout Welch flannel petticoat and remain at home at least long enough to put them on.

Great Ox.—There is now exhibited in the village of Brooklyn, N. Y. an Ox whose weight is estimated at 4000 pounds. He was raised by Judge Strong, of Setauket, and fattened by Lemuel B. Rogers, Esq. of Huntington, Long Island.

The Legislature of Mississippi has repealed a resolution passed in 1828, remonstrating against the establishment of a *branch of the U. S. Branch*, in that state, and passed a resolution inviting the establishment of such a branch!

'The throne and the altar have been shaken in France, but the toilet never,' says Lady Morgan. When the Duchess de Berri sent to Victorine, the famous Parisian dress-maker, to desire she would come and take orders at the *Pavilion*, Victorine replied, she should be happy to have the honor of dressing her Royal Highness, who would find her at home on such a day, and at such an hour. And the Duchess was obliged to comply—for there are princesses everywhere; but only one Victorine on earth.'

Coming to the point.—A young lady while walking with a gentleman, stumble! and when her companion, to prevent her fall, grasped her hand somewhat tightly, 'Oh, sir!' she simpered, 'if it comes to that, you must ask my pa.'

The Newburyport Herald states, that in a large family named Poor, in West Newbury, there have been only six deaths within the last 40 years, and that four of these were of persons over 90 years of age, and the other two, of persons over 80.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBART CLARK, Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country. Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 5 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7.

Bolivar Calves and Saxony Bucks.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported approved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which took have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Frey Brown, half Coelebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam uno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Coelebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam beauty, half Coelebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY, BOSTON.

Stock for Sale.

No. 1.—Bull—COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young FLORA, by Coelebs—gr. dam, the imported cow FLORA, one year old last August—color red and white—price \$150.

2.—Bull—FRANKLIN, got by Bolivar—dam, a little imported English cow—six months old this month—color red and white—\$100.

3.—Bull—DORSET, 7-8 blooded, from imported Stock—seven months old this month—color red and white—\$50.

4.—Bull—TANNER, got by Bolivar—dam RED ROSE, by COELEBS—g. dam a native cow—two years old next April—color mostly red—\$100.

5.—Heifer—ISABELLA, got by COELEBS—dam, Countess, by Coelebs—g. Flora—20 months old—in calf by Cyclops—color mostly red—\$100.

6.—Heifer—FANCY, got by Bolivar—dam, FLORA—one year old last December—color red and white—\$100.

7.—Cow—4 years old last August, dark red, got by Denton,* dam by Denton, grand dam a fine native cow—she is large, a good milker, with a fine frame—\$75.

8.—Heifer—2 years old last April, white and red mottled, by Wye Comet, in calf by Wye Comet,† dam Fanny, by Holderness,‡ g. d. Belle by Denton, g. d. a first rate native cow. 7-8 imported stock, very handsome, and fine form—\$100.

9.—Heifer—2 years old last April, white and red mottled, by Wye Comet, with calf by Wye Comet, dam Flora by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-8 blood—\$100.

10.—Heifer—2 years old last September, sired by Wye Comet, yellowish red with a star on the head, with calf by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton, 7-8 blood, of fair form, not large—\$50.

11.—Heifer Calf—7 months old, red and white, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-8 blood, fine form, small size—\$30.

12.—Bull Calf—7 months old, by Wye Comet, dam No. 7, by Denton, g. d. by Denton, 7-8 blood, good size, but in rather poor flesh—\$40.

13.—Bull—2 years old last October, white, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, wholly white, large, but in poor flesh—\$50.

14.—Bull—18 months old, dark red roan, by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton; 7-8 blood, of good form except horns, which are large, in thin flesh—\$50.

15.—Heifer—18 months old, red, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton; 7-8 blood, believed to be with calf by Brougham, a full bred bull—\$50.

16.—Heifer—14 months old, red with one white spot, and white belly, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, rather poor, but with some fine points—\$25.

17.—Heifer—2 years old this month, brownish red and white, by Wye Comet, dam a native cow, 1-2 blood—\$25.

18.—A large white Cow, (Ceres) which has taken a premium at Brighton. Her dam, the Hon. Mr GRAY's imported cow, for which he gave \$200; her sire Coelebs. She is very large, and has been kept on 'only orchard grass, clover grass, and slops of Indian meal,' will give 20 quarts of milk a day, and is with calf by a son of Bolivar—\$100.

Also—GRAND MASTER, an imported Maltese Jack, full 13 1-2 hands high, 12 years old, a vigorous and sure mule getter—price \$700. (\$1000 was refused for him in 1827.)

GRAND SULTAN, a young Jack, 2 years old last August, full 12 1-2 hands high, by Grand Master out of a fine Jennet imported from Majora by Commodore Jones—he is vigorous, brought up with a Filly, and went to her the last season—\$500.

BONAPARTE, a Jack, 3 years old, 11 1-2 hands high, vigorous, and went to one mare the past season, the only one offered him—\$150.

PLUTO, a Jack, 7 years old, 12 1-2 hands high, bred by Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md.—\$250.

DESDEMONA, a large and fine Jennet, 6 years old, 13 hands high, in foal by Grand Master, to foal in April—\$200.

A large and fine young Jennet, 2 years old last August, out of Desdemona, by Grand Master, and believed to be with foal by him—\$200.

9 full blood Saxon Rams, and 11 full blood Saxon Ram Lambs, from the best stock imported into this country—one of the Rams cost \$170 in 1825, and several of the others cost \$50; will be sold at from \$12 50 to \$15 each. Also, several half blooded Calves, got by Bolivar, from our best native cows.

Also—Three Bull Calves, that will be large enough to go to cows in May next—two of them are 1-2 Bolivar, 1-4 Coelebs, and 1-4 of the breed that Col. POWELL's famous bull, Malcolm, descended from, (and for milk are considered very superior) viz. Galloway. The other bull is Bolivar and Fill Pail—\$40 each, delivered in Boston.

We have also for sale several first rate Dairy Cows, from several gentlemen in this vicinity, from \$40 to \$75 each; among which are a few full blooded Milch Cows and Heifers, from the stock of Gov. LINCOLN, which are reputed the first dairy stock in New England. Particulars of their pedigree, prices, &c. can be obtained on application to J. B. RUSSELL, New England Farmer Office, Boston. If application is made by mail, letters must come post paid to insure attention.

Pigs of the Byfield and Bedford breeds, and of Capt. Maekay's fine prize pigs, will be ready for sale the ensuing spring.

*Wye Comet, a thorough bred improved Durham Short Horn Bull, begotten in England by Blaize, dam White Rose, bred by Charles Champion, Esq. imported by John S. Skinner, Esq. Baltimore.

†Denton, a thorough bred improved Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr Witherell, and imported by Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough.

‡Imported by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton. Jan. 21.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 50	1 75
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton.	116 00	118 00
" Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	8 75
" Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 50
" Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
" Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 00	6 12
" Genesee,	"	6 25	6 50
" Alexandria,	"	6 12	6 25
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 87	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	72	75
" Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	67	70
" Rye,	"	75	78
" Barley,	"	62	69
" Oats,	"	40	42
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	case.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	20 00
" Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
" Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
" Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
" Lucerne,	"	33	38
" Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	60	62
" Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
" Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	58
" Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
" Merino, quarter,	"	38	42
" Native, washed,	"	38	42
" Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	50	53
" Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	44
" Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	7	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
" whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
" Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	31	
" Indian, retail,	"	34	
POTATOES,	"	25	30
CIDER, (according to quality)	arrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 17.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 495 Cattle, 915 Sheep, and 440 Swine.

We shall omit giving prices, the market not being near closed at the usual time of making up our report; some of the cattle have not yet arrived, being stopped by the snow drifts.

MISCELLANY.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET:

OR, THE BANKRUPT AND THE BANKER.

A silly young Cricket, accustomed to sing
Through the warm sunny months of gay summer and
spring,

Began to complain, when he found that at home,
His cupboard was empty and winter was come.

Not a crumb to be found
On the snow covered ground,
Not a flower could he see,
Not a leaf on a tree;

'Oh! what will become,' says the Cricket, 'of me?'

At last, by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,
Away he set off to a miserly Ant,
To see if to keep him alive, he would grant

Him shelter from rain;
A mouthful of grain
He wished only to borrow,
He'd repay it tomorrow;

If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow.

Says the Ant to the Cricket, 'I'm your servant and friend,
But we Ants never borrow, we Ants never lend;
But tell me, dear Cricket, did you lay nothing by
When the weather was warm?' Quoth the Cricket, 'Not I;

My heart was so light,
That I sang day and night,
For all nature looked gay,'
'You sang, sir, you say?

Go then,' says the Ant, 'and dance winter away.'

Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,
And out of the door turned the poor little Cricket.
Folks call this a fable: I'll warrant it true;
Some crickets have four legs and some have but two.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Land of the forest and the rock—
Of dark blue lake and mighty river—
Of mountains reared aloft to mock
The storm's career—the lightning's shock—
My own green land forever!
Land of the beautiful and brave—
The freeman's home—the martyr's grave—
The nursery of giant men,
Whose deeds have linked with every glen,
And every hill, and every stream,
The romance of some warrior dream!
Oh, never may a son of thine,
Where'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky which bent above
His childhood like a dream of love.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

Pray take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe and then keep out of debt.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, is
excellent sense. It is an old saying that 'the debt-
or is a slave to the creditor.' If so half the world
enter into voluntary servitude. The universal
rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil to this coun-
try. Many a valuable man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an in-
dustrious man. He had as good a farm as lay in
the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately
he gave way to the prevailing fashion of getting in
debt, and a sad life he led of it.—At 30, he owed

200*l*. His farm yielded about that sum. He
would not live without purchasing some things,
and as all the money he could raise went to pay
principal and interest on his debt, he had every-
thing to buy on credit. So at the year's end, with
interest and cost, and loss of time, and extra prices
charged for things, because he did not make ready
pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year be-
fore. Thus harassed, dunned and tormented, was
poor Thornbury, for 20 years.

Not so was it with his cousin, Ned Forest. He
vowed he'd owe no man. The produce of his farm
was about the same as that of Thornbury's; but
as he was not forced by duns, or executions to sell
it out of season, he got the highest price: as he
paid for things when he bought them, he got his
necessaries 2 per cent cheaper: As he paid neither
interest nor cost, and lost no time in running to
borrow money or to see his creditors, he laid up
90*l*. a year, lived quite as well as his cousin, and
infinitely happier.

When poor Thornbury saw a man riding up the
road, his anxious look told him as plain as look
could tell 'plague on that fellow, he is come to
dun me.' When a sudden rap at the door an-
nounced a visitor, no matter how lately he had
been, he turned pale, and looked sorrowfully an-
xious, until the visitor was known.

Many a man goes into the store for a single ar-
ticle. Looking round, twenty things strike his
fancy; he has no money, but buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come and ten chances
to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet
it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the
pleasure of possessing the articles, bear any pro-
portion to the pain of being called on to pay for
them, when you had it not in your power?

Good people, bark ye: A few rules well kept, will
contribute much to your happiness and independ-
ence. Never buy what you do not really want.
Never purchase on credit what you can possibly do
without. Take pride in being able to say, I owe
no man. Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daugh-
ters now and then extravagant. Many a time,
when neither the wife nor the daughter would
willingly give a single pang to a fond father's bosom,
they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant
enough to be sure, to possess, but difficult for him to
buy; he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued;
and many an hour made wretched by their folly
and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compli-
ments to the ladies, and begs they would have the
goodness to read the last ten lines once a month
till they get them by heart, and then act as their
own excellent disposition shall direct.

Above all things good people, never go in debt
to a tavern. To grog—to toddy—to sling—to bit-
ters! Oh horrid! what a bill! Never owe your
shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your black-
smith or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keep-
ing in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose
labor you have received all the benefit of.

How happy 's the farmer who owes not a pound
But lays up his fifty each year that comes round,
He fears neither constable, sheriff nor dun;
To bank or to justice has never to run,
His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stored,
He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord,
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get;
Pay off that you owe—and then keep out of debt!

Very Noble.—The House of Waldo & Ripley, in
New York, failed some years ago, paid 50 per cent.
and were discharged. Lately they have sent every
creditor the balance, with 7 per cent interest.

Stock Wanted,

A pair of young cattle of the Improved Short Horned
breed—they must be of pure blood, the Bull not less than
two years old next spring, with a dark color, (not alto-
gether black)—the Heifer might be of any age under two
years. The above cattle are to be sent to Washington, Pa.

ALSO, a young first rate Improved Durham Short
Horned Cow, with calf by some of the best bulls near
Boston, to go to Portsmouth, N. H.

ALSO, a prime Cow, not over six years old, of some
of the best breeds for milk, that will come in, in the course
of the ensuing spring—for a farm in the vicinity of
Boston.

ALSO, a prime cow of one of the best breeds for milk,
near Boston, about 4 years old, and with calf by some of
the bulls of the best stock for milk, to go to Providence.
Address J. B. Russell, Agricultural Warehouse, Boston,
(post paid) with a particular description of the animals,
pedigree, age, weight, &c.

For sale, a fine MERINO RAM, imported last spring
from St Andero. He may be seen in this city. Apply
to J. B. RUSSELL, office of the New England Farmer.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the
celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC
COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion
of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be
given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777,
and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock.
Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various
grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals.
For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and use-
ful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To
which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pome-
roy, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. And an appendix, contain-
ing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the
common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows,
Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from
different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals
of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rules
of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, 18
and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricul-
tural, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Books.
Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advan-
tage to call. 6t Dec. 31.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected
with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.
A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Manage-
ment of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with
the best method of destroying and preventing the depreda-
tions of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who can produce unquestionable recom-
mendations for honesty, sobriety, and good moral charac-
ter, and who is perfectly acquainted with every branch
of gardening, and cultivation of Grapes, wishes a perma-
nent situation in that capacity. He is a single man. In-
quire of J. B. Russell, New England Farmer office.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the
end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the
time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment
being made in advance.

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all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the
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RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1831.

NO. 28.

AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MIDDLESEX SOCIETY OF HUSBANDMEN AND MANUFACTURERS, AT THEIR ANNUAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 7, 1830. BY ELIAS PHINNEY.

Published at the request of the Society.

The short time allowed to the speaker, by the rules of your Society, must necessarily confine him to a very limited view of those topics which would seem naturally to suggest themselves for consideration at this time.

Action, rather than speculation, and to exhibit practical results, rather than theoretical schemes, are the appropriate business of Farmers, on an occasion like this.

The importance of the subject, on which I have had the honor of being invited to address you, is so deeply felt, and too generally acknowledged, to require either arguments to enforce, or eloquence to emblazon its claims. It need only be said, that the first sod that was turned, was one of the first decided steps from a savage to a civilized life, and that in proportion to his advancement in agriculture and the arts of husbandry, man has, in all ages, receded from barbarism. Compare, for a moment, the miserable condition of the houseless, famishing savage of the forest, clad in the skins of beasts, furious and ungoverned as himself, depending for his subsistence upon the uncertain fruits of the chase, or the spontaneous productions of the earth, with the substantial, permanent comforts of the industrious, intelligent and virtuous farmer;—and will not the contrast reconcile the cultivator of the soil, to a cheerful obedience of the divine command, to 'eat his bread in the sweat of his brow'?

I shall not trespass on your time, by a labored account of the progress of agriculture, from the earliest ages to the present day. It is of little use to be told that the Emperor of China claims his special privilege of annually holding the Plough, from the custom of his predecessors, which he alleges to have existed long before the creation of the world; or that the Egyptians, more than four thousand years ago, paid divine honors to Isis and Osiris, to one of whom they supposed themselves indebted for wheat and to the other for the invention of the Plough; that almost three thousand years ago, the father of poetry sung of fruitful fields and golden harvests; or that Virgil, years before the Christian era, extolled the pleasures of rural life, and the happiness of the man, who, far from the noise of cities and the perplexities of commercial life, cultivated his fields with his own hands.

It is enough that we find the opulent, the powerful, and the learned of modern, as well as ancient times, devoting their wealth, their influence and their talents, to the advancement of the interests of agriculture. Who, then, is so regardless of utility, the honor, or the pleasure, of cultivating the soil, as not to aspire to the honorable appellation of Farmer? Who does not wish to withdraw from the anxious cares and uncertain pleasures of merchandize, and the perplexing duties of a mercantile or professional life to repose on the tran-

quil bosom of rural retirement, and taste the pleasures, as well as partake in the labors, of rustic life?

Although, as Americans, we may be excused for congratulating ourselves upon our agricultural skill, and upon the rapid progress we have made in the arts, and in all that contributes to social and domestic enjoyment, yet we should not forget, that we have much to learn. If the condition of the husbandman, in countries unaided by the light of science, and those moral influences, which, in our own, conspire to stimulate individual and social enterprise, has not advanced a single step, for centuries, in the arts of civilized life, we should not boast of our attainments, while we have so many prevailing errors to correct, so many inveterate prejudices to subdue.

What if the Devonshire farmer still adheres to the practice of transporting all the manure and produce of his farm, upon the back of his mule, and has never known the use of a pair of wheels—may he not charge many of our Middlesex farmers with an ignorance of the uses of one of the most important of all implements to good husbandry, the roller; and in the use of ploughs, whose model would seem, in many instances, to have been taken from Egyptian Hieroglyphics, where it is represented with but little change from its rude and simple original, in the form of a sharpened stake?

What if the Spaniard still yokes his oxen by the horns, and others oblige their horses to drag the plough by the tail, does not the narrow and senseless yoke used by some of us, indicate that little improvement has been made upon the straight pole and withes of former times, and that as little regard is had to the comfort of the ox, as to the interest of the owner?

What if the Russian peasant rejects the use of manure, and tells you that his fruit is poisoned if nourished by the filthy contents of his stable and hogsty; do not many of our barren fields and stinted crops show, that neglect in furnishing food for plants, has been no less detrimental to the interest of the farmer, in the latter case, than an ignorance of its properties in the former?

What if the Irish peasant and the French Cottager, who literally dwell in houses of clay, are exposed to suffering and disease under the thatched roof of their floorless cabins; are not many of our farm houses, from their enormous dimensions and unfinished condition, as poorly calculated to give shelter and comfort to the owner? In traveling through New England we too frequently meet with a large unfinished and unfurnished house, as disproportioned in size to the wants, as it is illy adapted to the comforts of the farmer. How often do we see the occupant suffering in his dreary wilderness of decaying boards and shingles, broken windows, and shattered wainscoting, until, driven by stress of weather, he makes a retreat to some half underground corner, or contiguous out-building, whose contracted dimensions are better suited to his wants and his comforts, while his half finished mansion becomes a deserted castle, seldom visited, except to bar the prescriptive rights of birds and reptiles? Consider for a moment, the immense amount of worse than useless expenditure, that might have been saved, and the great

measure of comfort, that would have been gained by the farmer, if our agricultural ancestors had adopted the English cottage style of building their farm houses.

Why censure the southern planter for his hay stacks, his corn ricks, and his exposed and houseless cattle, while so many of our own barns are built with so little regard to the cleanliness and comfort of the owner's stock, or the preservation of his crops? A mistaken notion is too prevalent, that hay cannot be kept sweet, nor cattle healthy, without a constant exposure to a free circulation of air. From the loose and disjointed construction of some of our barns, the stabling of cattle would seem to be, rather for the purposes of ventilation, than shelter. Depend upon it, that warm and comfortable lodging is as essential to the thrift of your cows and oxen, as it is to the health and comfort of the inmates of your family.

These defects in rural economy are not confined to our own county or state. They exist in a greater or less degree in all parts of New England. While there are numerous instances which give striking evidence of the skill, intelligence and industry of the Middlesex farmer, the exceptions should admonish us that we have not so far outstripped our neighbors in the march of improvement, that we may rest contented with present attainments, and consider no further exertion on our part necessary.

After noticing the defects in our buildings, let us occasionally look abroad upon our farms,—not merely to cul the flowers of spring, to revel on the summer beauty of the fields, or to banquet on the delicious stores of autumn; not to muse away sunny hours with Daphne, or to sport with Amaryllis in the shade; but for the more substantial and important purpose of examining their various soils, ascertaining their defects, and the mode of culture best adapted to their improvement.

The diversified aspect of our country necessarily furnishes a variety of soils. We have, however, none of such extraordinary fertility, as to allow of being cropped for a succession of years, unassisted by manure, without a sensible diminution of product. The deep intervalles and extensive alluvial tracts, which abound in some parts of our country, where almost the whole labor of husbandry consists in sowing and reaping, and no farther skill of the farmer is required than to know seedtime and harvest, are not to be found in Middlesex. The broken and rugged surface of our farms, made up of hills and valleys of the roughest materials, requires great labor as well as skill to subdue its stubborn qualities, to preserve its natural strength, or to restore its wasted energies. This, while it increases the labor of the husbandman, at the same time, gives him health of body and vigor for action, while he is happily exempted from the many evils which attend the cultivator of a more fertile region. This very rough and comparatively barren quality of our soil, though it may sometimes yield but a stinted harvest, and oblige the farmer to rise early, go late to rest, and eat the bread of carefulness, has nevertheless produced an independent, virtuous and happy community of farmers, whose unyielding patriotism and noble deeds of daring have enrolled the yeomanry of Middlesex

among the boldest defenders of Grecian and Roman liberties.

The three prevailing kinds of soil in this country are a light, loose soil, where sand is the principal ingredient,—bogs or swamp land, abounding in peat, and decayed vegetable and animal substances,—and a thin, gravelly loam. These shall, each in its turn, receive a brief notice.

The principal ingredients in a good soil are sand, clay and lime or calcareous earth. Either of these, when existing separately, is found to be incapable of supporting vegetation; it is only by a due and proper combination of them, that a productive soil is formed.

The loose and open texture of a sandy soil greatly facilitates evaporation. It therefore requires a retentive, tenacious substance, to bind the parts together, and thereby to retard the evaporation of moisture, and the volatile parts of such animal and vegetable substances as may be mixed with it. Clay has been found to be the best adapted to this purpose. It has been ascertained that eleven parts of sand and one of clay will form a soil capable of supporting vegetation, but the more nearly equal the parts of each, the better will be the soil. By a judicious blending of these opposite qualities of the earth, the Messrs Wellington, two very skilful and enterprising farmers of the town of Medford, have converted their sandy barrens, and stiff, unyielding clays into rich, friable soils, of astonishing fertility. After making liberal applications of manure, with but little effect, they have resorted to their sand banks and their clay pits, and, by an alternate application of each to the other, they have found them to be mines of wealth. I mention this fact, not only as illustrative of my position, but as a striking instance of the beneficial effects of the application of skill, acquired from study, combined with practical experiments, which has resulted in a great increase of crops, attended by an actual saving in expense. For although these gentlemen may not be desirous of being styled '*Book Farmers*,' yet they are no doubt reading and thinking, as well as practical cultivators. Books, I am aware, are a most distrustful source of information among many of my agricultural brethren. This ought not so to be. While the professors and friends of all the other arts and sciences, call to their aid the light and accumulated *written* wisdom of the past and present ages, why should the art of cultivating the earth, by far the most important of all the arts, be allowed no other guide than blind tradition?

To what are we attributing the recent rapid advances in agricultural knowledge? What has enabled the farmer to discover new sources of wealth and pleasure? What has staid the wasting mania for emigration, and taught our young men, that from a New England soil, and a New England fireside, more substantial comforts may be derived, than can be found 'beyond the mountains?' What, I say, has done all this, but books, and the scientific communications of literary men, who have devoted their wealth and their talents to lighten the burdens and increase the stores of the farmer?

Allow me, while on this subject, to advert to one source of information, which has been, in no small degree, instrumental in producing these favorable results. I mean the various periodical publications of the day. At the head of these stands the NEW ENGLAND FARMER. This has done much to arrest the withering power of ancient

custom—has not only taught us the theory, but has enabled us to realize the pleasure of fruitful gardens, of smiling fields and luxuriant harvests. I am confident the sincerity of my motives will not be questioned, when I recommend the sound practical lessons of its enlightened editor, to the constant perusal, not only of farmers, but to every friend of rural economy.

The second variety of soil, which we shall notice, is the low, wet swamps and peat meadows. These are daily becoming better known, and their value more justly appreciated. The mud of swamps, which contains *no* peat, is composed mostly of decayed vegetable and animal substances, which having not been immersed in stagnant waters, but having been exposed to the action of the atmosphere, or the oxygen which it contains, have passed through a putrid fermentation, and thereby reduced to a rich, black mould, susceptible, after draining, of being converted into very productive soil. Peat grounds are composed principally of vegetable and animal substances, which, having been immersed in stagnant waters, and thereby excluded from the action of the atmosphere, have not undergone a putrid fermentation, and therefore still contain the acids, oils and gums, and in some instances, the sulphate of iron or coppers, and other antiseptic qualities, common to vegetables. These properties must be removed or neutralized by a combination with other substances, before peat can become food for plants, either when subjected to field culture, or when it is to be used as a manure. Exposure to the air, when combined with a sufficient degree of moisture to prevent its becoming dry, or if when taken from the pit, it is spread upon the ground, and exposed to severe frost, or by mixing it with lime or fresh stable dung, either will break down its coarse, vegetable fibre, destroy its antiseptic properties, and render it a valuable manure. Observing the effects of peat upon upland, where it had been spread for the purpose of drying it for fuel, I was induced to try it as a top dressing for grass, and found it to answer a valuable end, particularly if taken out in winter and spread upon the ground so thin as to admit of its freezing. When to be used for making compost, Lord Meadowbank recommends one load of fresh stable dung, to three of peat; a layer of dung from six to ten inches in thickness, to be placed between layers of peat, raising the pile by alternate layers four or six feet high, and allowing the whole to remain until it shall have fermented. I tried this plan for two seasons, but frequently found that the dung was injured, by too great heat, while the peat seemed but little benefited by the fermentation. I have since adopted the plan of mixing the whole mass finely together, and have found the dung less injured by the fermentation, and the peat more equally operated upon, and more finely pulverized.

The first step to be taken, in the process of reclaiming these swamps and peat meadow grounds, is to drain them thoroughly; unless this can be accomplished, all the labor and expense bestowed will, after a short time, prove to be useless. The method pursued by the most experienced cultivators, is to cut a ditch through the centre, another at the margin or outer edge, (the most essential part of the operation,) to take off the water which is constantly setting in from the surrounding uplands, with cross drains from this to the centre ditch.

The surface of these low grounds is generally of a spongy, loose texture, so open and porous that the small roots of the upland grasses cannot fill the holes or cavities between the parts, and the earth not adhering close to the small fibrous roots, they can derive no nourishment from it. Hence we see that these grounds while in a state of nature, produce little else than brakes, hellebore, pothos or skunk cabbage, and some others whose coarse roots are capable of filling the pores and vacant spaces, and finding nourishment among the disconnected parts.

I planted a small patch of corn, the last season, upon a piece of loose, spongy, peat soil, which had been newly ploughed. It grew well as long as the blade was nourished by the kernel, but when this was exhausted, it assumed a sickly appearance, and hardly found nutriment enough to preserve its existence through the summer. This was not owing to a want of nourishing matter in the soil, as was evident from the exuberant growth of pumpkins and potatoes in the immediate vicinity of the corn, but because the small fibrous roots of the latter could not find it, while the coarse roots of pumpkins and potatoes filled the pores and cavities between the parts of the soil, and being brought in contact, derived sufficient nourishment from them. The same effect may be observed upon a heap of coarse manure; plants small, delicate roots refuse to grow, while those coarser roots grow with wonderful luxuriance.

In order then to make this species of soil productive, something must be done after draining to divide the parts more finely and bring them thereby in closer union, or the pores must be filled with a substance of more minute parts. The question then arises—what mode of culture is likely to produce the desired effect, and there to render it productive?

Four different methods have been pursued by different cultivators; these are, paring and burning—covering with sand or gravel—ploughing and cultivating with fallow crops, and what is called *bogging*, which consists in turning over the turf or sward with the hoe or plough, and then spreading on a light top dressing of loam or compost. Each of these methods has its respective advocates.

On the subject of paring and burning, writers have expressed different and opposite opinions. Some of them strongly recommend the practice, and others as decidedly condemn it. While the contradictory opinions and results serve rather to distract than to enlighten the practical farmer, can find but little, from an observation of the experiments which have fallen under our own inspection, to enable us to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to its beneficial or injurious effect.

A neighbor of mine,* ten years ago, pared and burned about three acres of peat meadow, and sowed it down with Rye and Herd's seed. While the salts, contained in the peat, continued to operate, which was for the two years, his crops were very good,—the third year the produce was greatly diminished, and, at that time, it has remained but little better than dead, unproductive waste, yielding much less than before burning and of no better quality. An unfavorable result in this case, had the effect to prevent a repetition of the experiment by the neighboring farmers.

* The late Dr Whitcomb.

To be concluded next week.

MEADOW LANDS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer—

Sta—Having noticed in your paper of the 21st inst., several inquiries by your correspondents, which I have it in my power to answer, I beg leave to place the results of my practical observations, at your disposal.

Your correspondent J. B. of Winthrop, (Maine) asks 'information respecting flooding meadows, where Fowl Meadow, Blue Joint, and the common Flat Grass and other kinds of uncultivated grasses incline to grow.' The two former kinds of grass are among the most valuable products of our natural meadows, and their growth is best promoted by winter flooding. Several years since, I had on my farm a tract of waste, wet, and unproductive swamp, over part of which was a thick covering of perennial moss with scarcely a blade of grass, and on another part, a growth of bulrushes, flags and coarse water grass of unsightly appearance and no value. This swamp was reclaimed and is now made a beautiful and rich meadow, giving abundant crops of fowl meadow and blue joint grasses, by the simple operation of flooding. There were springs of cold water in the land, and ditches were made to draw them off, in the summer season, though a natural outlet to the swamp. An embankment across this outlet was constructed with a flume and gate, by which the rains might be retained and the meadow flowed, or the water let off, at pleasure. The practice has been to shut down the gate in the flume about the 10th or 15th of November, and to raise it first in the spring, after the termination of severe frosts; and occasionally when there are showers in the early part of the summer, to set the water again, for a few hours, over the meadow. No grass seed has ever been sown, nor has any expense been incurred, except in the ditches, dams, and flume, which are cheaply done;—and no application has been made to the land, other than the water. This, in the winter, stands at the height of from one to three feet over the surface of the ground. The moss, and rushes and flags have now entirely disappeared, and the product of grass may safely be estimated at the average rate of from two to three tons to the acre.

I have no personal experience of any husbandry which has been more satisfactory. The land from being loose, spongy, and miry, is made firm from being compressed by the weight of the superincumbent water through the winter, and is filled with the roots of the grass, which are thus preserved from destruction of the frosts, and I have little doubt, that in a few years this once impassable morass, may be travelled over by cattle and teams, at pleasure.

FRUIT TREES.

In answer to 'One of your Readers,' from South Reading, I have to reply, that I have suffered a like injury, although in a slighter degree, from the teeth of calves in barking my young Apple Trees; but I have also learned an effectual preventive to its repetition. Early the last spring, I caused the trunks of the trees in a young orchard to be brushed over with a composition of lime, clay, and fresh manure from the cattle litter, mixed together and made of the consistency of a thin paste, and afterwards and during the whole summer season, I pastured several calves in the enclosure, without the slightest injury to a single tree. While the calves would freely gnaw the rails of the fence, and the clean branches of trees

thrown in to them, they would refrain from the standing trunks, upon the first touch of their tongues to the composition. I consider this mode of preservation effectual, and believe you have already pointed out to your correspondent the only remedy for the mischief he has already sustained.

With great interest in the cause of Agriculture, and high regard for your valuable contributions to its advancement,

I am, sir, truly with respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

Boston, Jan. 25, 1831. LEVI LINCOLN.

CULTURE OF MADDER, BARILLA, AND WOOD.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer—

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, held on the 8th instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee to 'inquire into and report what progress has been made in this country in the cultivation of dyer's Madder, and whether it will be proper for the Horticultural Society to adopt any measures to extend its cultivation.' They were also instructed to include in their inquiries, 'the culture of Barilla and its preparation for the purposes of commerce.'

Impressed with the importance of the objects committed to their attention, they are desirous of collecting as much information as possible, before they adopt any conclusion upon the questions referred to them. This, they are aware, must depend, in a great measure, upon the liberal communication of facts and observations, on the part of those who are practically conversant with these articles, either as agriculturists, merchants, or manufacturers.

With this view, they respectfully request that you may be pleased to communicate to them such information as you may possess, in relation to the cultivation of either of these plants—to the extent to which they are raised or imported into this country—to the preparation which they undergo, to fit them for commerce—to the fluctuations which have been observed in their abundance, and price in our markets—to their adaptation to the soil and climate of this country—to the diversities observed in the qualities of merchantable Madder, and Barilla, and to the causes which are supposed to produce these diversities—in a word, to every point which can throw light upon this subject.

Being desirous of giving to their investigation the widest range, the committee prefer submitting it to your attention, under this general aspect, than under the more restricted one of formal questions. They hope that the extent to which these plants minister to several useful arts, will be a sufficient inducement to secure the attention of all such as take an interest in the success of our agriculture and manufactures.

Respectfully,

WM. H. KEATING,
SAMUEL BRECK,
MOSES BROWN.

Committee.

Communications on this subject, may be directed to any one of the members of the committee, or to David Landreth, Jr, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

P. S. Although the resolutions of the Society are restricted to the above mentioned plants, yet we shall be obliged if you annex any information you may possess, on the subject of Wood.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1831.

FIFTH CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Colored.	Total.
Plymouth	20905	21678	410	42993
Suffolk	28586	31693	1883	62162
Nantucket	3339	3584	279	7202
Hampshire	11990	14995	225	30210
Bristol	23366	25178	930	49174
Middlesex	38107	39348	513	77968
Norfolk	20436	21296	169	41901
Barnstable	13997	14363	165	28525
Worcester	41545	42449	311	84365
Hampden	15288	16003	349	31640
Franklin	11447	14765	132	29314
Dukes	1702	1763	48	3518
Berkshire	18310	18510	1005	37825
Essex	39451	42929	527	82887
Totals	294449	308559	7006	610010

Advantage of swallowing a Snake.—A laborer at Parna, lately swallowed a young adder, during his sleep. An operation on his throat became necessary, and by some singular whim of nature, he found that he had afterwards an exquisite tenor voice. He is now a chanter at the Bologna Cathedral. This is the only good we ever knew to result from swallowing a snake.

There is now living in Chertsey, Eng. a farmer by the name of Wapshot, whose ancestors have lived on the self-same spot ever since the time of Alfred, by whom the farm was first granted. What is more remarkable, their situation in life has never been much elevated or depressed by any change of fortune.

Hog's Haslet.—A whole family were recently poisoned in Portland, by eating of the haslet of a hog which had been kept in a slaughter house. They would probably have died, but for seasonable medical advice. The remainder of the haslet was found to be covered with small ulcers, which convinced the physician that the animal had eaten poisonous substances for some time.

The queen of the Sandwich Islands indulges her royal propensity for eating to such a degree, that after each meal, she is obliged to be rolled about on the floor, and kneaded, like dough, by a strong, lusty attendant.

The flag of American Silk, presented to the House of Representatives by Mr Duponceau, is now suspended in the Hall of Congress, over the portrait of Lafayette.

The King of the Netherlands, has presented to Mr Livingston of U. S. Senate, a gold medal, with this inscription:—

'To Edward Livingston, for the presentation by him of a Copy of the Criminal Code and Code of Proceedings composed by him for the State of Louisiana.'

RAILROADS.—The late fall of snow, (12 inches) at Baltimore has made it manifest by experiment, that such depth of snow presents no obstruction whatever to the operations on the Rail Road.

Noble Premiums!—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have offered a premium of \$4000 for the best Locomotive Engine, and \$3000 for the next best.—They are to be delivered for trial on or before the 1st day of June next.

By a letter received at Washington from London, said to be from a first rate source, it appears that a Locomotive, the Planet, belonging to Mr Stevenson, had been to Manchester, and back, (64 miles) in 58 minutes.

A young Penobscot Indian, named Pol Sosef, has discovered a strong passion for painting, and is said to give flattering indications of a real talent for the art. By the liberality of several gentlemen in Bangor, he is furnished with all necessary means of improvement. A real Indian Artist will indeed be a wonder.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE STRAWBERRY

Is one of the most delicious and healthy fruits that is served upon our tables, and it is accessible to every person who cultivates a rood of ground at a trifling expense. It is particularly beneficial to the valetudinarian, and its virtues have been highly commended to persons troubled with calculus or tartar. I need not however, enumerate its medicinal virtues, as the rank it holds in the desert is a sufficient inducement for its general culture. As this fine fruit is likely to be driven from our meadows by an improved system of husbandry, it is right we should adopt it in our gardens, where it will amply repay the expense of our care.

The most extensive growers of the Strawberry, are probably Keens and Wilnot, to whom we are indebted for two of our best varieties, to wit Keens' Seedlings and Wilnot's Superb, both of which varieties sprang from parents originally American. Those gentlemen are located in the vicinity of London. Each of their gardens comprises about 60 acres, and is almost exclusively devoted to the growth of fruit. The Strawberry plantations are particularly extensive, and many hot houses and pits are appropriated to the forcing of this fruit. The principal kinds cultivated are the two above noticed. They are planted in rows, two feet apart, and at the distance of 12 to 18 inches in the row. The ground is mulched with clean straw in the fruiting season, to retain moisture and keep the fruit clean. While in blossom they are regularly watered by wheel barrels, that is a barrel placed on a barrow, with a perforated metal cylinder, projecting about two feet on one side, from which the water is discharged upon the beds as the barrow is wheeled through the alleys. An abundance of moisture at the time of flowering and fruiting seems to be essential for a good crop.

The best guide for culture is the natural habit of the plant. It is fond of shade; and produces best in a moist, cool soil, abounding in black muck, or peaty earth. In its wild state it grows best on new lands. I think that chip dung would constitute a proper dressing for a strawberry bed. Hayne recommends a compost of one third moist virgin mould, including the soil, from a pasture, one third swamp earth, and one third the dung of neat cattle for a strawberry bed. Six inches of the soil to be removed, and the compost substituted in its place.

I have recently read an article against cutting the runners of the Strawberry, till after the fruiting season, but I cannot put my hand on it, or call to mind the reason assigned for this forbearance. I think however it was this,—that the plant immediately makes a natural effort to replace the lost stolens; and that in this effort much food is divested from the swelling fruit. The reason is plausible, and the experiment merits a trial. J. B.

Albany, Jan. 17, 1831.

PIE PLANT.

There are several varieties of Rhubarb cultivated in Great Britain, for culinary purposes. The leaf stalks are extensively used for pies, tarts, &c. Its culture for market was commenced there about 1815, and now it is said that more than 100 acres of land are appropriated to its culture in the neighborhood of the metropolis. Wilnot, the strawberry gardener, sends it by loads to Covent Garden market. It is coming into general notice and culture among us.

This plant is raised with very little trouble, being a perennial, and is one of the earliest vegetables afforded by the garden. Half a dozen plants, growing at the distance of two feet each way, will supply a family. It is propagated by seed or offsets. I have it early in April, by a little extra labor. I place barrels, having one or no head, over a few stools, or plants, in March, and cover and surround them with recent stable manure. The heat thus generated causes the plants to grow; and the light not having access, the stocks become beautifully blanched, and soon reach the top of the cask. The acid of the rhubarb is very similar in flavor to that of the gooseberry. J. B.

Albany, Jan. 17, 1831.

SEA KALE

Is getting into repute as an esculent. It may be readily propagated like horseradish. A piece of the root an inch long, placed in a drill, root end downwards, will grow and become a plant. To obtain it of its finest flavor, it should be grown in pure sand, and if the sand is impregnated with salt in situations remote from the seaboard, the plant will thrive the better. Sea Kale should be blanched, by covering it with pots, or raising a mound of earth round the plant, as soon as it begins to grow in the spring. It may be forced, like rhubarb, by covering with pots or boxes, and these with recent horse manure; but care must be taken not to give too much heat, which will cause the stems to rot. J. B.

TRANSPIRATION OF PLANTS.

Dr Hales found that a sunflower, in 12 hours, transpired by its leaves, one pound fourteen ounces of water, all of which must have been imbibed from the soil by the roots. Water is the vehicle which conveys nourishment to plants. The food which it holds in solution is imparted to a plant in a manner analogous to the nourishment imparted to the animal system by the food which passes into the stomach. Hence the growth of the plant depends much on the presence of moisture, as well as of vegetable matter, in the soil, and upon the sufficiency of roots to take it up and convey it to the trunk. Thus a tree divested of a great portion of its roots in transplanting, makes new wood only in proportion as these are replaced by a new growth; and thus also a plant grows faster in a moist than in a dry soil (the fertility of both being alike) and faster in a mellow soil, where the roots can fully extend and multiply, than in a hard one.

These facts suggest to the farmer the impropriety of ploughing deep between his rows of corn and other crops, whereby the roots are broken and wounded, and exposed to the drying influence of the sun and winds. 2. The importance of keeping his crops clear of weeds and all useless plants, which rob the soil of food and moisture. And 3. the propriety of transplanting his trees while young, when the system of roots can be preserved nearly entire, and of surrounding the roots with a bed of mellow, rich earth. J. B.

Albany, Jan. 7, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

MR EDITOR.—In answer to your Salt Hay correspondent from Duxbury, in the last New England Farmer, I would say, that some years since, I purchased a farm in the vicinity of Boston, having

about 50 acres of Salt Marsh full of salt ponds, the Marsh yielding about 33 tons of hay mixed with thatch, creek stuff or coarse sedge.—At a small expense it was drained with ditches 3 feet deep, 5 inches wide and 2 rods asunder; this destroyed the salt ponds, killed out the coarse grass, and brought in Goose and Fox grass, and increased the produce to nearly 100 tons. The Goose grass is usually cut in June, and the Fox grass in July and August in good weather, raked and cocked the 3d day after mowing, when it looks quite green and is kept in cock 4 or 5 days, if the weather and tides will permit; then it is stacked or put under cover; (it is best to put it under cover if possible.) I use it in preference to English Hay for milch cows, working oxen and horses, and sell my English Hay. My young cattle and sheep are kept on the poorest of it. 100 full blood Saxony and Merino sheep were kept on that alone the last winter without English hay or grain; they fed from the stack when they pleased, and were not under cover during the whole winter and were in better case in the spring, than sheep usually are or mine had ever been.

In 1827, I used a pair of oxen in doing the spring's work, and in getting in hay and harvesting; at housing time, I put them to fattening on my best salt hay and unwashed potatoes, giving them not a drop of water or liquid of any kind. They were slaughtered about the last of December, weighed 2236 lbs. and were sold at \$5.12½ per cwt. making \$114.59.

I prefer my best salt hay to my best English. It brings more in the market when sold for truck or stage horses, or for cows or horses kept for private use. It has been bought by stage owners and sent to Billerica, they giving the highest price that had been given for the best of English hay. It is thought to strengthen and enrich the manure more than English or fresh meadow hay.

When salt marsh or fresh meadow is attached to a farm, it enriches the farm; these want no manure and they help to manure the upland. If there are the same number of acres of marsh that there are of upland, more than double the quantity of stock can be kept, which will more than double the manure, all of which will be for the benefit of the upland. Fine salt grass well cured, makes cows in the winter and spring yield milk copiously, and of the best flavor; but if it has been wet, is musty, or of a coarse kind, it imparts a very disagreeable taste to the milk.

The first salt hay ever used in this part of the country was given to an old bull, that the owner did not care whether he lived or died. When grass came he was very fat, while the other cattle were in very indifferent condition. Between 50 and 100 years since, many hundreds of acres of salt marsh in this place have been diked and converted to English mowing, but within the last 20 or 30 years, the dikes have been cut away, and the salt water let in again in consequence of salt marsh being so much the more valuable.

It requires as good weather and as much attention to make salt hay well, as it does to make English hay well. The poorest salt grass, properly made, is preferable to the best river fresh meadow hay, whether horseman or jointed grass (to say nothing of polypod or mount royal.) I have been a resident in the Old Colony for more than 24 years. I am well acquainted with their manner, I should have liked to have said method of farming. Yours, &c. VICINUS.

Jan. 22, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF FLAX.

Mr FESSENDEN—Mr Nathan Prindle, on the west bank of the Connecticut in this town, sowed a field with flax seed about the 8th of May last. The crop was unusually large and heavy and the seed very abundant: he pulled this on the 25th of July; much of the seed fell in this process. Immediately he sowed turnip seed on this field, and covered it with a brush harrow. In a few days there sprang up an abundance of both turnip and flax. This last grew slowly, but to the common size, and about the 1st of November put forth flowers, which were as large and as full as those of the first crop. This flax continued in full bloom till long after the frost had destroyed every other annual plant. Mr P. pulled this on the 19th of November; I saw it then; the flowers were scarcely shrivelled and the leaves not affected by the frost. The corollas were of usual size, the capsules were somewhat dilated, and the seeds formed, though green and milky. The stalks were thinly scattered, but they were as heavy as those of the former growth. It was thought this was more than one third as large as the other crop and probably if as much seed had been sown, it would have been equal to that.

The crop of turnips was as large as usual, some of them were very large: one, which I had in my room, measured about 20 inches in circumference.

This instance affords to our farmers a suggestion whether two crops of flax could not be raised on the same field in one year. Here it is to be noticed, that the seed for the second crop, was of this year's growth; could this have any effect in accelerating the growth of the second crop? Will the development of the vegetable life in the seeds be any more rapid, if there be no suspension of vital action between the process of formation and ripening in the parent plant, and the sprouting of the new plant? We know that some seeds must be sown as soon as they fall from the tree, else they will not sprout. Others may be preserved for centuries without impairing their vital power. But is there no difference in the rapidity of the growth of plants raised from the seeds?

The second crop of flax had the advantage of the immediate sowing, and though it had but a few weeks of sunny summer and grew mostly in sterile, frosty autumn, it had all the fulness and vigor of the more favored crop, and resisted the frost even to the last of November, which I had not supposed belonged to the vitality of any flax.

Whether the continuance of the active life in the seed had any effect in this, I cannot say: but it is a question worth the thought of the vegetable physiologist. I leave it for your consideration, or for some of your correspondents to answer.

I send you herewith specimens of both crops.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

EDWARD JARVIS.

Northfield, Ms. Dec. 27, 1830.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

The following extract from the 16th volume of the 'Historical Register' for the year 1731, will show that at so early a period, the culture of silk as a staple of the then colonies, had attracted the attention of the Provincial and Metropolitan Governments. Under the encouragement and protection which they afforded, it is known that large

quantities of raw silk were exported from the southern provinces.

The present extract is from a paper, published in the 'Historical Register,' on the trade and navigation of Great Britain, by Robert Johnson, Esq. Governor of South Carolina, in the year 1730. The encouragement of the silk culture is recommended to the General Assembly and this paper exhibits its advantages. It is worthy of remark, that Governor Johnson's views and the opinions expressed by a late committee of Congress, of the peculiar adaptation of this country to the growth of silk, are of perfect accord. 'If care were taken to cultivate and improve the raising of silk, in our plantations, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, they would produce the best of silk, and as fit for orgazine as any in the world, for these countries produce vast numbers of white and other mulberry trees, which grow wild and spring up everywhere in great abundance, which looks as if nature had called us thither to propagate that manufacture; and if put on foot, would in time be of as great advantage to this nation, as any employment in the plantations; for, as I have already observed, the manufacture of silk is a most profitable undertaking, where the land and air are proper for raising it.

The vast riches of China, by this manufacture, is sufficient to demonstrate the great advantage thereof; and the extraordinary treasure the Duke of Savoy draws into his country by silk, which is made in that little Principality of Piedmont, as I have already observed, is also another instance; we may judge, if he draws above two hundred thousand pounds a year from England, what his profits are, which he draws from Holland and other places, where the manufacture is carried on to a very great degree.

We are informed the very land for planting of mulberry trees, in many parts of Italy is worth from three to five pounds an acre; and gentlemen there, as well as in Sicily, sell their mulberry leaves to the poor for half the silk they make, and the money is equally divided between them, upon sale of the silk, and that the leaves of a tree there, have yielded three or four pounds. Now, if the manufacture of silk, and the planting of mulberry trees, have raised the land to be so valuable, and some gentlemen receive such considerable revenues from their crops of leaves, very great things may be expected by our encouraging and promoting the manufacture of silk in our colonies, where as much land may be had for five pence, as in Italy for five pounds. And if great numbers of mulberry trees were planted among the Indian nations bordering on our settlements, and some skilful, good tempered persons employed to instruct them in the proper season for gathering leaves, and feeding the worms, and rewarding them bountifully for their pains, those people might be brought to be very profitable subjects to this nation.

It may be noted that very few places are agreeable to the silk worm, and no part of the world better than in our colonies; no silk clearer, more glossy, of a better body, nor fitter to answer the use of the fine thrown silk we have imported from Italy, than the small quantity of silk that has been imported from thence.

It is generally observed, that all those countries that produce the best silk, border upon the sea, and lie pretty near the same latitude; our plantation, the Province of Gilon and Nankin, and

Chekiam, in China, all border upon the sea, and are pretty near the same latitude. Those places in Turkey that produce silk, border upon the sea, and Italy and Sicily, are in a manner environed by the sea; and the provinces of Granada, Murcia and Valencia, in Spain, the places that produce the best silk, as well as Languedoc and Provence in France, all lie upon the sea; Canton in China and Bengal in India, lie ten degrees more to the southward, the air of which countries being hotter is supposed to be the reason why the silk is of a baser sort.

As the great advantages that arise to Portugal and Spain, as well as to us in our sugar and tobacco plantations, is, by the cheap labor of negroes or slaves, the same cheapness of labor might be of most prodigious advantage to us, if employed in our colonies, in the producing and making of silk; and when that is over, may turn their hands to raising and dressing of hemp and flax,* the charge being little more than their clothing from England.

We are told by gentlemen of good intelligence that the whole charge of making a pound of silk in China, does not stand in above five shillings; and almost any person, man, woman, or child, may work at it.

* The culture of cotton was not introduced into this country, until 1785.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1831.

MR PHINNEY'S ADDRESS.

We have this day commenced the publication of the excellent Address of ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. delivered before the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers; and are unwilling to let the occasion pass without expressing our high opinion of its value. His notices of the importance and progress of agriculture, of the erroneous theories and ridiculous as well as injurious practices of our native as well as of foreign cultivators—the absurd style of many of our farm buildings—on the utility of 'warm and comfortable lodgings' for cows and oxen—on the different sorts of soil, and the advantages which result from bleeding them—on the benefits which accrue to agriculture from the 'written wisdom of the past and present ages'—on the cultivation of swamps and peat land, are judicious and every sentence tells of something useful, and deserving a place in the record of memory as well as on the shelf of the Farmer's library.

On the last mentioned topic, in particular, his observations are of great practical utility, and the more so as they are derived not only from probable and rational theory, but have been tested by practice, under the superintendence of the author. His remarks on the possibility of making 'too great use of the plough,' on exposing the swards, by harrowing and cross ploughing and leaving it to be wasted by the sun and wind, and the statements of the process which he adopted to increase his crops, and diminish the labor and expense of culture are all practical lessons of incalculable value to cultivators in general, and especially to those New England Farmers, whose soil and circumstances may enable them to put in practice Mr PHINNEY'S precepts.

Extracts from the Albany County Agricultural Report for 1830. By J. B. Originally published in the New York Farmer for December last.

Wheat.—The quality of this crop has improved within a few years from the attention paid in selecting soil and preventing smut. The method of steeping the seed in brine, and intermixing lime with it before sowing, is become more general, and is found to be a certain prevention against smutty grain.

Barley has been a good crop, particularly where sown early, upon dry or well conditioned land. This is an important staple of our country; and at the present price, 75 cents, one of the most profitable of our tillage crops. Its product upon good dry loams may be considered double that of wheat, and less exhausting to the soil. It is recommended to roll this grain when two or three inches high. I have found the practice beneficial. It buries the collar of the plant, and causes thereby an increase of seed stems.

Indian Corn.—Corn as well as barley is a good crop on grounds adapted to its growth; but on soils that are exhausted by cropping, that are stiff and cold, or habitually wet, it is seldom that the product of either compensates for the labor bestowed upon their culture. I find from twelve years' practice that the cheapest and best mode of harvesting corn is to cut it up at the root as soon as it is fit to gather, and immediately to tie it in stooks. It may be husked and cribbed in two or three weeks after cutting, or suffered to remain longer. Two men will cut with a proper instrument and stook two acres in a day. I think that it economises labor, increases and improves the fodder, and leaves the ground free in time for a wheat crop, and does not impair the quality of the grain. I usually cut my corn the first week in September, but have sometimes done it in August. There is an economy in preparing this food for swine, which I will take the liberty of recommending. This economy consists in grinding and boiling it the same as for family use.—Admit that one tenth goes for toll, the boiling costs nothing, for it can be done evenings on the kitchen fire; and I venture to say, that two bushels, thus prepared, will make more pork than three bushels fed in the ordinary way. Who has not observed that an animal whether hog, ox, or horse, fed high with dry corn or other grain, voids a portion of it in a half digested, and often in a sound undecomposed state. Common sense teaches that grain thus fed is half wasted. The cob, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, contains considerable nutriment. If ground with the corn therefore and scalded for neat cattle, it both increases and improves the food. Hogs do not eat it.

To gentlemen cutting lucerne for hay, and it is often desirable to do this with the third cutting, I would particularly recommend, that after the grass has laid a few hours in the swarth, to make it into cocks, not exceeding a yard in diameter, and as high as convenient, placing it on in layers with the fork, and pointing at the top. Two days will cure it sufficient for mowing, and every leaf will be saved; whereas by spreading, the leaves will crumble and be lost ere the stalk is dry. This is the practice I also adopt with my clover, merely opening it two or three hours to the sun before it is drawn from the field. By the bye,—let me repeat my advice to my brother farmers, who have light rich soils, to try an acre of lucerne. If they have small farms, one acre of this grass is worth twelve

acres of pasture. If they have large farms, it will prove extremely serviceable to the dairy, when the pastures are short, and is always convenient for working cattle. I compute an acre to be worth to me fifty dollars annually. It will keep six cattle, and keep them well, from the 15th or 20th of May. I sowed an acre on the 7th of May. I cut it twice for soiling, and then feed off a fine aftermath. As pasture grasses, the orchard and tall meadow oat grasses hold a pre-eminent rank. They grow at all seasons where the ground is free from frost,—they grow luxuriantly, and they yield an abundance of tender nutritious food.

Fruit was seriously injured by the late frosts of spring. The plum, however, escaped unhurt; and as the cold weather of May destroyed or kept back the curculio, we had a very abundant yield of this fruit.—The peach and pear gave but a very light crop. Grapes were generally cut off, except in the city. In some neighborhoods the apple was wholly destroyed in the blossoms, in others there has been a tolerable crop.—Many pear trees suffered from what is termed, I think erroneously, a blight. The disease has assumed a new form this year. Its attacks were heretofore confined to the branches. It has now seized the trunks. I have taken up several, of four and five inches in diameter; the limbs and foliage of some were apparently sound and healthy, but the bark of whose trunks was perfectly dead, from 6 to 24 inches, at different heights from the ground. Among all the speculations upon the cause of this disease, I have met with nothing satisfactory. Kirby and Spence, in their 'Introduction to Entomology,' vol. i, p. 212, 13, speak of a small beetle, which at different times has devastated the fir forests of Germany, (*Bartrichius Typographus*, F) which feeds upon the soft inner bark only, but which attacks this important part in such vast numbers, 80,000 sometimes being found in a single tree, that it is infinitely more noxious than any of those which bore into the wood. I introduce this passage to induce new vigilance in our orchardists and gardeners to discover the cause of this disease in one of our most valuable fruits.

Oats and Buckwheat.—I have already extended my remarks too far to say much of these. Indeed I could say little to interest a good farmer: for he seldom raises either oats or buckwheat. And anything I might offer to show their unprofitableness to the cultivator, would, I fear, be lost on a bad

BEES.

The Editor of the Windsor, Vt. Chronicle, after copying Dr Smith's article on bees from a late New England Farmer has added the following remarks:

Dr Smith doubts the existence of the queen bee. Now we have never heard a bee promulgating laws or appointing subordinate officers, &c, but we have seen what may perhaps be worth telling of.

There was an empty hive at the north end of the bee house, intended for the next swarm. From the hive next south, a swarm had issued, and after flying about for a while, returned. The reason assigned by the owner was, that the queen was unable to fly. A day or two after, the swarm came out again and soon began to return as before. It occurred to us, that possibly her majesty, in attempting to fly, might have fallen to the ground. Stepping in front of the hive, we saw, six or eight feet from its mouth, some twenty bees, flying about near a tuft of grass; and on drawing nearer we saw perched upon a blade of grass, a bee,

about as long as a drone, but much more slender,—the back of a brighter black, and the legs reddish,—evidently neither a drone nor a working bee. A stick being presented to this singular insect, she crept upon it, and was carried upon it to the mouth of the empty hive before mentioned. A few bees had alighted at its mouth. These immediately followed her into the hive. Some of them soon returned, and ran, evidently as fast as they were able, to the old hive, the stool and front of which were covered with the returning swarm. Having arrived among these, the messengers, for such they appeared to be, would occasionally stop, and shake themselves violently, swinging or rather rocking themselves from right to left and the contrary, as they are sometimes seen to do at and about the time of swarming. This motion was invariably followed by a general scampering of the surrounding bees to the hive. Some of these messengers entered the old hive, where their operations were out of sight; but their entrance was soon followed by the pouring out of multitudes, who made their way with all possible speed to the new hive. In a few moments the odd looking bee, picked up on the grass, was surrounded with a respectable swarm, all was quiet, the usual labors of bees commenced, and in the end, a good summer's work of honey-making was done.—This, and having seen a number of bees of the same appearance, but never more than one in a hive, is all we know by our own eyes, about a queen among bees.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

At the Doncaster Agricultural Society, Lord Althorpe described an interesting experiment which he made to ascertain the comparative merits of Swedish turnips and Mangel Wurtzel, in the fattening of cattle; the result of which went to prove the superiority of the latter. His lordship further observed that during the present drouthy season, when the turnips had been nearly burnt up, or destroyed by the fly, Mangel Wurtzel had flourished, and was an abundant crop.—(*Farmer's Journal*.) A correspondent informs that Mangel Wurtzel may be used for feeding dogs, and that they are very fond of this root, while they will not eat the turnip.

Recipe for Scalds and Burns.—Linseed oil and lime water each equal parts—the bottle to be shaken previous to the application, as the ingredients will separate—lint or a piece of linen to be applied to the burn, and kept constantly saturated with the liniment.

Fattening Fowls with Potatoes.—There is a great profit in feeding geese, turkeys and ^{chickens} of every sort, with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly one half the time that they will on any kind of corn, or even meal by itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine, while they are hot, and the meal added,—when the mess is given to them.—*Trans. of Soc. of Arts.*

The late Storm.—Our New England hills now wear the aspect of the olden time. They are beautiful. He that 'maketh the clouds his chariots,' hath sent 'snow like wool.' It is piled in the streets from six to ten feet in height. The Common and the distant country are covered with a glorious sheen, and there is none so infidel as not to admire it.

At New York, the storm commenced at 11 o'clock on Friday, and ended about the same time as in Boston. Eighteen inches fell there, and much damage is supposed to have been done at sea.—*Mass. Jour.*

* Several communications are deferred.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY, BOSTON.

Stock for Sale.

No. 1.—Bull—COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young FLORA, by Coelebs—gr. dam, the imported cow Flora, one year old last August—color red and white—price \$150.

2.—Bull—FRANKLIN, got by Bolivar—dam, a little imported English cow—six months old this month—color red and white—\$100.

3.—Bull—DORSET, 7-S blooded, from imported Stock—seven months old this month—color red and white—\$50.

4.—Bull—TANNER, got by Bolivar—dam RED ROSE, by COELEBS—g. dam a native cow—two years old next April—color mostly red—\$100.

5.—Heifer—ISABELLA, got by COELEBS—dam, Countess, by Coelebs—g. Flora—20 months old—in calf by Cyclops—color mostly red—\$100.

6.—Heifer—FANCY, got by Bolivar—dam, FLORA—one year old last December—color red and white—\$100.

9.—Heifer—2 years old last April, white and red mottled, by Wye Comet, with calf by Wye Comet, dam Flora by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-S blood \$100.

10.—Heifer—2 years old last September, sired by Wye Comet, yellowish red with a star on the head, with calf by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton, 7-S blood, of fair form, not large—\$50.

11.—Heifer Calf—7 months old, red and white, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-S blood, fine form, small size—\$30.

12.—Bull Calf—7 months old, by Wye Comet, dam No. 7, by Denton, g. d. by Denton, 7-S blood, good size, but in rather poor flesh—\$40.

13.—Bull—2 years old last October, white, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, wholly white, large, but in poor flesh—\$50.

15.—Heifer—18 months old, red, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton; 7-S blood, believed to be with calf by Brougham, a full bred bull—\$50.

16.—Heifer—14 months old, red with one white spot, and white belly, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, rather poor, but with some fine points—\$25.

17.—Heifer—2 years old this month, brownish red and white, by Wye Comet, dam a native cow, 1-2 blood—\$25.

18.—A large white Cow, (Ceres) which has taken a premium at Brighton. Her dam, the Hon. Mr GRAY's imported cow, for which he gave \$200; her sire Coelebs. She is very large, and has been kept on "only orchard grass, clover grass, and slops of Indian meal," will give 20 quarts of milk a day, and is with calf by a son of Bolivar—\$100.

Also—GRAND MASTER, an imported Maltese Jack, full 13 1-2 hands high, 12 years old, a vigorous and sure mule getter—price \$700. (\$1000 was refused for him in 1827.)

GRAND SULTAN, a young Jack, 2 years old last August, full 12 1-2 hands high, by Grand Master out of a fine Jennet imported from Majorca by Commodore Jones—he is vigorous, brought up with a Filly, and went to her the last season—\$500.

BONAPARTE, a Jack, 3 years old, 11 1-2 hands high, vigorous, and went to one mare the past season, the only one offered him—\$150.

PLUTO, a Jack, 7 years old, 12 1-2 hands high, bred by Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md.—\$250.

DESDEMONA, a large and fine Jennet, 6 years old, 13 hands high, in foal by Grand Master, to foal in April—\$200.

A large and fine young Jennet, 2 years old last August, out of Desdemona, by Grand Master, and believed to be with foal by him—\$200.

9 full blood Saxon Rams, and 11 full blood Saxon Ram Lambs, from the best stock imported into this country—one of the Rams cost \$170 in 1825, and several of the others cost \$50; will be sold at from \$12 50 to \$15 each.

Also, several half blooded Calves, got by Bolivar, from our best native cows.

Also—Three Bull Calves, that will be large enough to go to cows in May next—two of them are 1-2 Bolivar, 1-4 Coelebs, and 1-4 of the breed that Col. POWELL's famous bull, Malcolm, descended from, (and for milk are considered very superior) viz. Galloway. The other bull is Bolivar and Fill Pail—\$40 each, delivered in Boston.

We have also for sale several first rate Dairy Cows, from several gentlemen in this vicinity, from \$40 to \$75 each; among which are a few full blooded Milk Cows and Heifers, from the stock of Gov. LINCOLN, which are reputed the first dairy stock in New England. Particu-

lars of their pedigree, prices, &c. can be obtained on application to J. B. RUSSELL, New England Farmer Office, Boston. If application is made by mail, letters must come post paid to insure attention.

Pigs of the Byfield and Bedford breeds, and of Capt. Mackay's fine prize pigs, will be ready for sale the ensuing spring.

Wye Comet, a thorough bred improved Durham Short Horn Bull, begotten in England by Blize, dam White Rose, bred by Charles Champion, Esq. imported by John S. Skinner, Esq. Baltimore.

Imported by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton. Denton, a thorough bred improved Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr Witherell, and imported by Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough. Jan. 21.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coffin. Price 75 cts. per bottle—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBERT CLARK, Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Bolivar Calves and Saxony Bucks.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Coelebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Coelebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Coelebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 28.

Prices in New York, January 22.

FLOUR.	New York Superfine, Bbl.	6 50 a
	Western,	6 62 a 6 75
	Philadelphia,	6 50 a
	Baltimore, City,	6 37 a
	Do. Howard street,	6 62 a
GRAIN.	Wheat, Northern, bush.	a
	Western,	1 40 a 1 45
	Virginia,	1 35 a 1 40
	Rye, Northern,	75 a 80
	Oats, Northern,	a 40
	Corn, Southern,	a 60
	Do. Yellow, Northern,	65 a 70
	Barley, new,	a 78
WOOL.	Common fleece, washed lb.	35 a 40
	Merino do. do.	40 a 60
	Spinning, pulled	25 a 44
	Lambs' do. 1st quality	48 a 52
	Do. 2d do.	35 a 40

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 50	1 75
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	116 00	118 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, oew,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 50	6 75
Genesee,	"	6 50	6 75
Alexandria,	"	6 38	6 63
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 12	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	72	75
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	64	67
Rye,	"	75	78
Barley,	"	62	69
Oats,	"	40	42
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	"	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	pound.	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	58
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	38	42
Native, washed,	"	38	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.		33
Indian, retail,	"		33
POTATOES,	"	25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	arrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 24.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 542 Cattle, (about 20 of which were stores,) 1632 Sheep, and 595 Swine;—240 Sheep and 415 Swine have been before reported.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—From 3,75 to 4,50; several yoke were taken at 4,75, and one Ox for \$5, one extra yoke for Boylston Market, at \$6.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, 3,50, a 3,62 1/2. No. 1, \$3 a 3,25.

Sheep—Nearly all at market were stall-fed. We noticed sales at 2,50, 2,75, 2,88, and \$3. Also 3,50, 4 and 4,50. Several hundred remained unsold.

Swine—No sales effected—rather too many at market for the season.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 17.—At market 850 Beef Cattle, and 1200 Sheep. The number of Cattle, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, considerably exceeded that of the last market day, and the quality was superior, but the price not fully sustained. We quote a few extra at \$7,50; a number of lots good from 6,50 to \$7; several do. fair 5,75 a \$6; ordinary 4,50 a \$5 per cwt. We also noticed a very few extraordinary Cattle, for which the holders were asking \$10 per cwt. but no sales were effected at that price.

Sheep.—The demand was good, and prices nearly the same as last reported; say for extra \$5, good 3,50 a \$4, fair 2,50 a \$3, ordinary 1,50 a \$2 each.

Pork, in hogs, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents. The Beeves and Sheep were nearly all sold.—*Four of Com.*

MISCELLANY.

HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS,

AT THE CONSECRATION OF PULASKI'S BANNER.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The Standard of Count Pulaski, the noble Pole who fell in the attack upon Savannah, during the American revolution, was of crimson silk, embroidered by the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.

WHEN the dying flame of day
Through the chancel shot its ray,
Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light upon the cowed head,
And the censor burning swung,
Where before the altar hung,
That proud banner which, with prayer,
Had been consecrated there.

And the nun's sweet hymn was heard the while
Sung low in the dim mysterious aisle.

Take thy banner!—may it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave,
When the battle's distant wail
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale,
When the clarion's music thrills
To the hearts of these lone hills,
When the spear in conflict shakes,
And the strong lance shivering breaks.

Take thy banner!—and beneath
The war cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard it till our homes are free—
Guard it—God will prosper thee!
In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
His right hand will shield thee then.

Take thy banner!—but when night
Closes round the ghastly fight,
If the vanquished warrior bow,
Spare him!—by our holy vow,
By our prayers and many tears,
By the mercy that endears,
Spare him—he our love hath shared—
Spare him—as thou would'st be spared.

Take thy banner!—and if e'er
Thou should'st press the soldier's bier,
And the muffled drum should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,
Then this crimson flag shall be
Martial cloak and shroud for thee!

And the warrior took that banner proud,
And it was his martial cloak and shroud!

JUDICIAL OPINION.—The other day a man not very learned in the law, was committed to jail, as he said, 'on suspicion of debt.' He didn't like the 'construction' very well, and gave his opinion on imprisonment for debt in the following clear and logical style: 'There's neighbor Hardscrabble, and I; we were boys together. We used to go to the same "school ma'am," when we wa'n't bigger than a mug o' cider. By some twistification of luck, he's got rich and I poor. He keeps a store where he buys and sells for profit.—(I always got along, to be sure, by hard service—as Tom Tough said; till a while ago.) Says I, one day, neighbor Hardscrabble, I want a few dollars' worth of your comfortables, and, if luck turns right, I'll pay you one of these days. So he let me have 'em. The long an' short of it is—I couldn't pay him when he wanted it; and now I'm here. Now if I ought to be put in jail for gitting trusted, he ought to be put in jail for trusting me!'—*Independent Politician.*

The U. S. Gazette translates from the *Courier Des Etats-Unis*, an anecdote, which proves how dangerous it is for a man to stand still a few weeks, while the Spirit of the Age is rushing on like a steam chariot. A poor fellow in the simplicity of ignorance, tried to hurra in a manner that would please the Magistrates; and not having read the newspapers he did not know that what was loyal in June was very unloyal in October.

June, 1830.

Judge.—Gen d'armes bring the prisoner into court.—What is your name, sir?

Prisoner.—Peter Thomas, may it please your honor.

Judge.—Peter Thomas, you stand accused of having uttered seditious cries against our illustrious king. The citizens have trembled with horror at hearing you vociferate 'down with Charles the X.' that noble heir of the most ancient monarchy—the father of his people, whose paternal reign restores France to her ancient splendor. We must guard him against the insults of such a wretch.

Prisoner.—I was, saving your worship's presence, a little in my cups, when that escaped me, as my friend here, the officer, can testify, especially as he had been drinking with me, and then, instead of helping me home, he ran and entered the complaint against me.

Judge.—The court condemns you, Peter Thomas, to pay a fine of 16 francs, to undergo three months imprisonment, and pay costs of court.

October, 1830.

Judge.—Municipal Guards, bring the prisoner into court.—What is your name?

Prisoner.—Peter Thomas, may it please your honor.

Judge.—Peter Thomas, you stand accused of having uttered seditious cries against our illustrious king. The citizens have trembled with horror at hearing you vociferate 'hurra for Charles X.' that imbecile and cruel tyrant—the last of an odious family, which fell in aiming a blow at France: His name is forever proscribed.

Prisoner.—May it please your honor, I had just come out of prison, where I had been confined three months, without the possibility of reading a newspaper: and I was so happy to breathe again in open air, that, without dreaming of offence, I cried 'hurra for Charles X.'

Judge.—The court condemns you, Peter Thomas, to pay a fine of 16 francs, to undergo three months imprisonment, and pay the costs of court.

In 1815, during the riots produced by the Corn bill, several members, on their way to the House of Commons, were surrounded by the populace, who obstructed the avenues, and insulted those who were known to be friendly to the measure. One member on entering the House, exhibited his torn coat to the Speaker, complaining of his want of protection. Another lamented the loss of his hat; another had been hustled in the crowd, and if not really hurt, seriously frightened. Sir Frederick Flood who was a supporter of the bill, and equally entitled to the displeasure of the populace, boasted his superior address in the following terms:—'Mr Speaker, they surrounded me too, and inquired my name; now, Mr Speaker, I hate prevarication, but my name being Flood, I felt myself at liberty to answer "Waters," and so they let me pass without molestation.' The story excited great laughter.—*London New Monthly.*

When the Esquimaux Indians saw Capt. Franklin and his officers with their blue coats, and gold epaulets, they eagerly inquired what animal it was which produced so fine a skin? They seemed to regard everything which was landed in their territory, as their own, and at their disposal. This custom Capt. F. supposed to be the consequence of the frequent wrecks cast on shore from the Pacific.

An Indian chief of the Creek nation, being once appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the people of South Carolina, was desired by the governor and council to speak his mind freely, and not be afraid, for he was among friends:—'I will speak freely; I will not be afraid,' said he; 'for why should I be afraid among my friends, who never am afraid among my enemies?'

A shopkeeper the other day in urging a lady to buy a gown of him, said, buy enough for the sleeves, madam, and I'll throw in enough for the skirt.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

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Comprising a general description of that noble and useful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rules of Racing, &c.

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Dec. 31.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

NO. 29.

AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MIDDLESEX SOCIETY OF
HUSBANDMEN AND MANUFACTURERS,
AT THEIR ANNUAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 7, 1830.
BY ELIAS PHINNEY.

Concluded from page 218.

Major Wheeler of Framingham, a good practical farmer, has been more successful in his attempts at paring and burning. He has for three years obtained great crops of hay from peat meadows, managed in this way, with no other manure than the ashes produced by the burning; the crop of the third year being fully equal to that of either of the former years. The different results of these two experiments may have been occasioned by a deeper paring in the latter than in the former case. My neighbor pared with a hand machine, and was probably not so deep as that done by Mr Wheeler, who used an instrument drawn by oxen. The deeper the paring, the greater, of course, will be the quantity of ashes from the burning, and the more durable the effect.

The objections to this practice, however, are, I apprehend, well founded. That there must be a very considerable loss of enriching animal and vegetable substances by the fire, cannot be doubted. While the stimulating power of the salts contained in the ashes continues to operate, the produce may give an abundant reward for the labor bestowed, but when this has subsided, it will be found that the soil has been robbed of some of its essential ingredients, having nothing left but a lifeless crust, covering a dead mass of inert matter beneath; and that fertility cannot be kept up, without frequent and expensive applications of manure.

The effect of covering meadows with sand or gravel, is better known, and its merits more generally tested. As this is not attended by a destruction of any of the valuable animal or vegetable matter, it may, for this reason alone, be preferable to paring and burning. But there are two very substantial objections to this practice. In the first place, it is very expensive, and in the second place, it does not entirely exterminate the wild grasses, which will be continually springing up, and rooting out the cultivated grasses, unless there be frequent and expensive top dressings, and as frequent sowing of grass seed. Besides, I have always found the produce of these gravelled meadows to be of a coarse, ordinary quality, mixed with much of the rank herbage peculiar to wet grounds, far less nutritious than upland hay, and unsaleable in market, except at a reduced price.

The late venerable and intelligent Col. Pickering, in an address to the Essex Agricultural Society, of which he was President from its first establishment, to near the close of his long and useful life, remarked, 'If meadows admit of being thoroughly drained, I would never carry on gravel or sand, absolutely barren substances.' Thousands of dollars have been expended in this neighborhood in burying the rich soils of our low meadows, with these 'absolutely barren substances.' The great expense, together with the ordinary quality of the produce from meadows covered with gravel,

and the necessity of frequent and expensive top dressings, are too well known and too generally acknowledged, to require a statement of any farther objections to this practice.

The third method, and now the most common, is ploughing and cultivating with fallow crops, for one or more years, after draining, according to the nature of the soil. This is decidedly preferable to either of the two last mentioned methods of managing wet meadow grounds.

The Rev. Mr Colman, of Salem and Lynn, a gentleman distinguished for his literary attainments, as well as for his agricultural skill, has given some very useful, practical hints, upon this subject.

'My meadow,' he says, 'consisting of one acre and a quarter, is completely drained. It was ploughed in the spring and planted, and promises to yield a good crop of potatoes. I design to plant it one year more, when I think all the sods and hillocks will be completely broken, and then lay it down to grass, confident of success, from the result of a similar experiment, made upon a piece, of about one fourth of an acre, which from being impassable and worthless, and filled with skunk cabbage and other noxious weeds, is now the best piece of grass land on the place, and though drained and laid down after one summer's fallow, with manure, and sowing only a few turnips, with hoeings sufficient to break the sods to pieces, and afterwards sowing with grass seed, and carefully rolled, has this year produced two abundant crops of hay.'

In this experiment, Mr Colman has omitted to state the quantity of manure that was used, and we are therefore unable to say how far his plan may with safety be adopted as an example by other farmers. My own experiments, in this way, have not been so successful. It may have been owing to a deficiency of manure, but I have attributed it rather to the loose and puffy condition in which the soil was left after fallowing and laying down to grass. My crop of hay was very small, and I believe the same cause, which had operated to prevent the growth of my corn, had also prevented the growth of the grasses, the texture of the soil being too loose, and the cavities consequently too large to be filled by their small roots. The sward or turf of peat meadows and swamps, is much more compact, and the parts much more finely divided, than the peaty and loose substance which lies under the sward, and the more it is ploughed the more it is likely to become mixed with the coarse and spongy subsoil. Any more ploughing or stirring, therefore, than is necessary to destroy the natural herbage, is, in my opinion, not only unnecessary, but highly injurious. Such a course, then, as would be most likely to effect these two objects, viz. to exterminate the wild grasses and noxious weeds, and, at the same time, to preserve the natural compactness of the sward, I apprehend, will be found to be the most advantageous method of reclaiming these kinds of soil.

These objects, I am confident, are more sure of being attained by what is called *bogging*, which consists in turning over the sward, or turf, with a hoe or instrument made for the purpose, than by any other process. In the fall of 1826, I had the sward of about one acre of peat meadow, (the peat

being from three to five feet deep,) turned over with a bog hoe; having first been completely drained. It was then rolled as hard as it could be, with a heavily loaded roller. A top dressing of six loads of loam and an equal quantity of compost, was then spread over the whole, the grass seed then sowed, then bushed and rolled a second time. I have, for the three years past, taken from this ground, two large crops of excellent hay, each year, the present year's crop being larger than that of any former year. All the natural grass and coarse herbage, seem thoroughly exterminated, and a firm and compact surface formed, which will admit of cattle and wheels to pass over it, without apparent injury. No looseness of surface, no such barren spots, nor stunted grass, as were frequently to be met with in peat grounds which had been ploughed and planted. By this method the soil is not robbed of any of its nourishing properties;—all its valuable qualities are retained, and the loam spread upon the surface, filling the pores that might remain open, the fine roots of the cultivated grasses find means of penetrating the compact sod, and derive abundant food from the decomposing vegetable matter that was turned under. I have set this acre over with apple trees, placing the roots upon the surface and covering them with loam, and they are quite as thrifty, and promise as well as my best trees, planted in upland. Upon the whole, I am fully satisfied, that this is the best mode of reclaiming our wet meadow grounds, and with the instrument invented and used by Major Wheeler for paring, I believe it will be found to be the most economical.

The soil with which we have most to do, and to which I shall next invite your attention, is a thin, gravelly loam. The severe cropping, to which this has been subjected, for a long series of years, and the neglect of means to enrich it, either by supplying manure, or preserving those nutritive properties which it may have occasionally acquired by a temporary rest from its labors, have so far divested it of the essential qualities of a good soil, as to render, in many places, a total abandonment or a new mode of culture absolutely necessary.

I am aware of your surprise, when I caution farmers against too great a use of the Plough. That ploughing excites to the immediate fertility of the soil, will not be questioned; but this excitement, like stimulating substances, tends to eventual exhaustion, unless adequate supplies of enriching matter be made. On duly considering the exposure to waste of the animal and vegetable substances, contained in the soil, by frequently stirring and turning it up, you will readily perceive that the plough, in the hands of an unskilful farmer, may become an 'instrument of certain and speedy destruction.' Our hills and our plains were, at no distant period, covered with a deep, rich, vegetable mould, capable of producing abundant crops, without the aid of manure. What, but the incautious use of the plough, has reduced one to a hungry, gravelly knoll, and the other to nearly a barren waste, approaching fast to absolute sterility. Will not the same causes, which have changed the fruitful fields of some parts of Northern Africa and Asia Minor into barren, uninhabitable sands, produce the same effects in our own country? Let

the same course of husbandry be pursued, for two hundred years to come, that has been, for the century past, and it will require but a moderate share of wisdom, to foresee the event. Spring might, indeed, return, and the showers of heaven descend, but no longer to moisten the tender grass, or deck the fields in vernal beauty, for hungry sterility will have rooted up the last blade, and destruction, over the naked land, 'expanded her raven wing.'

Let the plough, then, the most important of all agricultural instruments, in the hands of a judicious farmer, be used to preserve rather than to destroy the food, which nature has so bountifully provided for the nourishment of plants. Grounds, which are not entirely destitute of vegetable matter, may, by proper management, be made highly productive, without the aid of manure. If the small portion of animal and vegetable substances, which may be found upon our thin, gravelly or sandy soils, be turned under by the plough, and allowed to remain there, secure from the wasting influence of winds and other causes, which excite the evaporation of their volatile properties, there can be no doubt, that by repeating this process for a few years, our poorest lands may become essentially improved, and be made to produce crops, that would richly compensate for the labor bestowed.

The course usually pursued, cannot but be attended with a constant deterioration of the soil. A field of matted and bound out green sward, is broken up, *not turned over*, in the spring, some days before planting, harrowed, then cross ploughed and harrowed again. By this stirring and throwing about the sods, by the plough and harrow, the roots and tops of the grass, and all the light, vegetable mould, are necessarily brought to the surface, and exposed to waste from the operation of sun and winds, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top to imbibe the enriching properties of the atmosphere, is, by the same cross ploughing and harrowing, thrown back into its cold and lifeless bed. The next season, it is ploughed, harrowed and cross ploughed again, and, if the first year's crop were potatoes, and the owner happen to be 'book farmer' enough to know the importance of a rotation of crops, he plants the second year with corn, and in order that evaporation and the winds may have their perfect work, in depriving the ground of the small portion of vegetable mould that remains, it is hauled into heaps about the corn, which, in this way, is left to find its nourishment in the naked valleys between the rows. The third year, the field is ploughed, harrowed, cross ploughed and harrowed again, and sowed down with grain and grass seed, and then, instead of the roller, to break down the lumps, press in the small stones, and set the earth close to the seed, the bush harrow is applied, which finishes the work, by leaving exposed much of the seed, and bringing to the surface many small stones, and the weeds and stubble of the former year's growth. If the field happen to be on a side hill, in addition to the above causes of wasting the better parts of the soil, will be its liability to be washed away by the rains, thereby to enrich his neighbor's grounds, or increase the alluvial possessions of some more fortunate proprietor.

After such a course of husbandry, without having applied more than an ordinary quantity of manure, will any farmer pretend that the stock of vegetable nutriment in his field has been increased? Does not the impoverished condition of his fields rather convince him that at the end of his

three years' labor his soil has evidently become poorer and less productive, than it was at the beginning of his course? If, on examination, such should be his convictions, will not the provident farmer be in some measure alarmed at what he must see will be the certain eventual result, and be anxious to apply a remedy?

Upon a field of eight acres, now in my possession, a course similar to the one above described, had been pursued, to my knowledge, for more than forty years. At each successive ploughing, it had been manured, as well as grounds were generally manured by the neighboring farmers. The soil was evidently becoming poorer, and the crops diminishing. In 1822, when I commenced operations upon it, the soil was thin, and the crops of the first three years, it having been cultivated in the usual way, hardly paid the expense of labor and manure, which had been bestowed. Good economy, then, would seem to require, that the field should either be abandoned, or that some mode of culture should be introduced, which should have the effect, either of increasing the crop or lessening the expense.

In May, 1829,* the field having laid three years to grass, and the crop of hay so light as to be worth not more than the expense of making, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of vegetable matter upon the surface, I took a single foot square of green sward, and after separating the roots and tops of the grasses from the loam and vegetable mould, it was found on weighing to contain nine ounces of clear, vegetable substance, giving, at that rate, over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. This convinced me of the importance of taking some course, by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. That a great part of this mass of vegetable matter is exposed to useless waste, by the usual mode of ploughing, cross ploughing and harrowing, must be obvious to any one. In order, therefore, to secure this, as well as the light vegetable mould at and near the surface, which is liable to waste from the same causes, I had two acres of the green sward of this field turned over with the plough, as smoothly as possible. After removing the outside furrow slices into the centre of the ploughland, and thereby effecting the double purpose of covering the vacant space in the middle, and preventing ridges at the sides and ends, the field was rolled hard, with a loaded roller, by which the uneven parts of the furrow were pressed down and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise the furrows, with a horse harrow, but so lightly as not to disturb the sod. Twenty cart loads of compost manure, made by mixing two parts of loam or peat mud, with one of stable dung, were then spread upon each acre. It was then harrowed again, as before, and the poorer

* Most of the remarks in the writer's account of his method of ploughing green sward, were published in 1829, in the New England Farmer, in answer to some inquiries on the subject, made through the medium of that paper, over the signature of 'Dorchester.'—After making the experiment, and writing the account, a gentleman, to whom he showed the field and described the mode of culture, stated that the same method had been pursued by the late Mr Lorain, of Pennsylvania; and in a few days after, kindly sent him Lorain's excellent treatise upon husbandry. He had not before examined this work. Mr Lorain recommends turning over the green sward and planting on the furrow, but the following season he ploughed as usual, and, in no instance does he state, that he tried the method of raising two crops of grain and stocking the ground down to grass, without disturbing the sod.

part of the soil, which had been turned up, and remained upon the surface, was thereby mixed with the compost manure.—Corn was then planted in drills upon the furrow, the rows being at the usual distance and parallel with the furrows. At hoeing time, the surface was stirred by running a light plough between the rows, but not so deep, at this or the subsequent hoeing, as to disturb the sod. What Mr Lorain calls the 'savage practice' of hilling up the corn, was cautiously avoided. As the season advanced, I carefully watched the progress of my cornfield. In the early part of the season, it did not exhibit a very promising appearance; but as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter beneath, and began to expand in the decomposing sward, which had now become mellow, and more minutely divided by the fermentation of the confined vegetable substances beneath, than it possibly could have been by plough or hoe, the growth became vigorous, and the crop, in the opinion of those who examined the field not less than seventy bushels of corn to the acre. As soon as the corn was harvested, the stubble was loosened up by running a light horse plough lengthwise, through the rows, the surface then smoothed with a bush harrow, and one bushel of rye, with a sufficient quantity of herd's grass and red top seed, to the acre, was then sowed, the ground again harrowed and rolled. The crop of rye was harvested in July following, and the two acres yielded sixty-nine and a half bushels of excellent grain, and over five tons of straw. The grass seed, sowed with the rye, took well, and the present season I mowed, what those who secured the crop, judged to be two and a half tons of the very best of hay from each acre.*

Thus, with one ploughing, with the aid of twenty cart loads of compost manure to the acre, I have obtained two crops of grain and stocked the land down to grass.

The soil upon which this experiment was made was a thin loam upon a gravelly subsoil, and after stating the fact, that it had before, in the usual mode of culture, yielded but about forty bushels of corn to the acre, and less than half that quantity of rye or barley, and, with the exception of the first year after laying down to grass, a crop of hay that but little more than paid the labor of making, the beneficial effects of this mode of ploughing green sward, would seem to be established beyond a doubt. Other parts of the same field have been ploughed and managed in the same way, and promise results equally gratifying. The valuable ends attained by this mode of culture, it will be readily seen, are a saving of more than half the labor, a doubling of the produce, a retaining of much of the enriching matter found upon the surface, which by the usual mode of ploughing and cross ploughing is dissipated and given to the winds; and add to these advantages, what

* The writer's first experiment in this method of managing sward land was made upon a piece of worn out pasture land in 1826. In the month of August the sward was turned over as flat as the condition of the land would allow. It was then rolled and harrowed, the same way with the furrows, and Buck Wheat, with herd's grass and red top seed sowed upon the furrow, without the use of any manure. The crop of buck wheat was pretty good. In the spring following, the grass looked so promising it was reserved for mowing, and yielded a very good crop of excellent clean hay, and as pasture land has afforded more than double the feed for cattle that it did before ploughing. The field was harrowed and rolled after sowing.

every farmer should consider of most importance, a certain and permanent improvement of the soil.

The light soils of the level and smooth plains which may be found in this vicinity, and in some other parts of the county, are peculiarly well adapted, and would unquestionably be greatly benefited by this mode of culture. An experiment upon one or two acres of this soil, could be made with but little risk to the owner. In the month of August or early in September, if the ground is to be sowed with winter rye, let the sward be turned over with the plough as flat as possible, and after removing the outside furrow slices into the vacant space in the middle of the ploughland, let it be rolled hard and then harrowed lengthwise the furrows, but so light as not to disturb the sward, and then sowed with rye, and herd's grass or red top seed, and after this, harrow and roll again. In the following spring, as early as the season will allow, sow on a liberal supply of clover seed,* and roll the land again. This will promote the growth of the rye, by setting the earth close about the roots, and will sufficiently bury the clover seed. In the next August or September, plough again and sow as before, taking care to let the ploughing be a little deeper than at first, so as to bring to the surface a portion of the poorer subsoil. If a top dressing of compost manure† can be afforded at each ploughing, the increased produce would, no doubt, be fully sufficient to remunerate the expense; but without any manure, a few years' cultivation of these barren plains, on this plan, must inevitably result in a great improvement of the soil, and a consequent increase of crops. As the experiment cannot be a very hazardous one, on the score of expense, it may be worth trying. The depth of the ploughing must depend on circumstances, such as the natural depth of the soil, and the quantity of manure to be applied. It would be absurd to attempt to prescribe rules on this subject. We might as well give rules for the strength of our teams, or the size of our ploughs, which must depend on the purposes they are intended to subserve.

An important subject of consideration in this system, is the manner in which manure should be applied. If fresh stable dung or long muck, as it is usually called, is to be used, it should be spread upon the surface and turned under the sward. No fears need be entertained that by thus turning it under, the crop will lose the benefit of it. The enriching volatile matters that are thrown off by

* Southern clover seed will be found to be decidedly preferable to northern, for this purpose, inasmuch as it matures earlier, and will give a greater quantity of vegetable matter to be turned in at the next ploughing. It also makes better fodder for cattle or horses, the stalks being finer than those of northern clover.

† Ten cart loads of compost manure will furnish a pretty good top dressing for an acre, and every farmer, who keeps but a small number of cattle and hogs, may at this rate, provide himself with a sufficiency for a number of acres. His stable manure that is inclined to heat, particularly that from the horse stable, should be mixed with at least double the quantity of loam or meadow mud, as fast as it is thrown out, to imbibe its nutritious properties and prevent their escape by fermentation—Or it should be thrown directly into the hogsty, where it may be kept in so compact a condition, as to prevent fermentation. Every hog kept by a farmer, should be required to prepare ten loads of compost manure in the course of a year, which he will CHEERFULLY do, if the owner will provide him with materials, such as loam, peat or swamp mud, leaves from the forests, &c. The vault of the farmer's privy, the waste water from his sink, and even his hen roost and dove house, may, with proper management, be made to supply valuable additions to his compost heap.

the fermentation, necessarily ascend and will be lodged in the superincumbent soil, and such parts, as are soluble in water, will never descend below the reach of the penetrating roots of grain or grass.—It is contrary to the principles of sound philosophy, and the known laws of gravitation, that a lighter body should settle beneath and displace one that is heavier. Our manure heaps have, in some instances, been annually deposited in the same spot for half a century, and yet in no instance has the gravelly soil beneath, been found to be enriched to the depth of six inches. An ingenious farmer* of Surry, in the State of Maine, I have been informed, satisfied himself on this subject, by an experiment made by placing a few inches of earth in a vessel, having a hole in the bottom, and then covering the earth with manure and pouring on water until it had exhausted the manure of its enriching matter, and it was found to pass off at the opening in the bottom of the vessel, perfectly filtrated, and cleared of any coloring or substance, which it imbibed in passing through the manure.

The fertilizing properties of the manure may be wasted by the improvident hand of man, but it is kindly provided, by an unalterable law of nature, that they never can be lost by causes beyond his control.

Instead of putting on fresh manure from the stable, and ploughing it under the sward, I have thought it more economical to mix it with about twice the quantity of swamp or peat mud, and as soon as the coarse fibre is sufficiently broken down and rotted, to spread it on the inverted sward, and mix it well with the poorer earth that has been turned up.

It may be said that many of our fields are too rough and too full of stones, to admit of their being turned over smooth enough to allow the scythe to follow the plough. A remedy for this difficulty is within the reach of every man of ordinary health. But this, it may be replied, would be attended with expense; and so the farmer will continue from year to year, to work among stones, which have borne the marks of the plough and harrow for half a century, when they might be removed with much less labor than would be saved by adopting the system that I have suggested.

The mistaken notion is too prevalent among farmers, that no experimental operations can be made, no change of system introduced, without burdensome expense. It is true, that the wealth of the opulent has done much, but mental research and a spirit of inquiry, accompanied by the personal inspection and persevering efforts of the practical farmer have done much more, to increase the produce and improve the condition of our farms.

This is most forcibly illustrated by Pliny the elder—

‘Furius Cresinus, an emancipated Roman slave, having obtained from his very small estate, much larger crops than his more wealthy neighbors from their vast domains, they became so envious, that they charged him with employing enchantment, to attract into his grounds, the produce of their fields. Having been summoned by Spurius Albinus, and being fearful of condemnation, he introduced into the forum, as the tribes prepared to vote, his robust and well clad family, and his agricultural implements, his heavy mattocks, his ingeniously constructed ploughs, and his well fed oxen, and then exclaimed—Behold! Roman Citizens, my

* Mr Jarvis.

magic; but I am still unable to show you, or bring into the market place, my *studices*, my constant vigilance, my fatiguing labors.—Scarcely had he concluded, when he was absolved by public acclamation.’

It is in enterprise, study, unremitting study, vigilance and industry, more than in money, that the mystery of great crops and successful husbandry consists.

Is it not too common a practice, among our farmers, to consider that when harvesting is over, the labors of the year have ended? After the six months of seedtime and harvest have passed away, instead of employing himself and his team, in removing the stones from his fields intended for the plough, and clearing the unsightly bogs and bushes from his low meadow grounds, and converting them into verdant lawns and fruitful fields, his carts and other implements of husbandry are laid aside, his oxen tied up to meadow hay, and the owner, whose dread of the expense, sits like an Incubus, upon every effort toward improvement, confining his winter's operations to the wood pile and hay mow.

The wholesome admonition of wisdom, may well be addressed to such farmers, ‘He that will not plough, by reason of the cold, shall beg in harvest, and have nothing.’

COPPERAS.—It having been discovered some time since, that there was a bed of the *iron pyrites* of uncommon richness, in Hubbardston, in this county, a manufactory of copperas has been established at that place during the present season. We have just examined a barrel of copperas and judging from its appearance, we should think it superior to any we ever before saw. We understand it can be afforded at a very low rate. This is one of the articles, the manufacture of which is protected by the ‘odious tariff,’ and the consequence has been to reduce the price from 7 or 8 cents, at which it formerly sold, to 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Worcester Spy.

CHEAP POLISHING SUBSTANCE.—The following is a cheap and excellent polishing substance;—A piece of old hat is immersed for a few minutes in sulphuric acid. The iron with which the hat was originally dyed passes into the state of red oxide—and the old hat then becomes excellent for giving the last polish to even the hardest substance.—*Mech. Mag.*

Mr Win. Chace of Somerset, has a cow which has given daily, on an average, during the past season, 20 quarts of milk. Nearly 14 lbs. of butter were made weekly from the cream, for ten weeks.

In Sweden they break out roads in a very simple and excellent manner, with a machine made of three pieces of plank, 15 feet long, forming a triangle, the piece at the end being narrow so as not to retain the snow. Thus:—> . . . (The dots represent horses.)

Rail Roads are to be the subject of discussion in the legislature of Upper Canada. An English engineer, Mr Fleming, proposes a grand railway from the city of Montreal to the extreme western settlements on Lake Huron.

Recent sales of landed property in Williamsport, Md. have indicated a great increase of value produced by the construction of the rail road.

There are 231 newspapers in New York State.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

OBSERVATIONS ON POST AND RAIL FENCES, STONE WALLS AND LIVING FENCES.

In 1814, I bought white cedar rails (*Thuja occidentalis* vel *Arbor vitæ*) at \$8 a 100 and 50 cents a 100 for sharpening. Cost of a rail $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and posts of the same kind at \$8 for 60, and 5 cents for mortising 5 holes in each post; cost of a post, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. 3 lengths of rails, set nearly 2 rods; 15 rails cost \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 posts (omitting the 4th post) cost 55 cents; expense of the materials, exclusive of the setting, \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 2 rods.

The posts and rails were of good cedar, of sufficient age and of large size. Nearly all the bottoms of the posts are rotted off; the rails considerably worn, many top rails broken by the heavy bottoms of lazy gunners who get over the middle of a length of fence, instead of getting over near the post.

In 1830, I purchased large sawed white pine rails (*Pinus strobus*) 2 inches thick, and 8 inches wide, already sharpened, at \$7 a 100, and good chesnut posts (*Castanea vesca*), with 4 holes each, and sharpened at \$15 a 100. These made higher, stronger, and closer fence than the cedar, and at only \$1.29 for 3 lengths or 2 rods.

Stone wall can be laid from 33 to 50 cents a rod, provided the trench is dug and filled with small stones, and the large stones are drawn and laid by the trench; but if the builder of the wall has to dig the trench, and fill it with small stones, and then dig and draw the large stones and lay them, it will cost to make a good wall $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, from \$2 to \$5 for 2 rods, according to the size, nearness and difficulty of procuring the materials. 42 Virginia thorn plants (*Crataegus cordata*) are sufficient to set 2 rods of hedge; 8 spare plants will be sufficient to set in a nursery for repairs. 50 plants at \$5 a 1000, come to 25 cents. The ground can be prepared, and the plants set at less expense a rod than post and rail fence can be set or a trench dug properly for a stone wall.

White Cedar fence a rod (exclusive of setting,) 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sawed rails and chesnut post do (exclusive of setting,) 64 $\frac{1}{2}$

Good $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet stone wall, a rod, from \$1 to 2 50

Hedge a rod (exclusive of preparing and setting,) 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

The land for setting a hedge should have been under culture the previous year.

Plants for setting and preparing one rod of hedge, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Preparing land and trench, cutting, sloping, and covering thorns, 03 $\frac{1}{2}$

1st year, 3 hoeings, and 1 clearing away leaves in autumn, 04

2d and 3d years, 6 hoeings and 2 trimmings of side branches, and 2 clearings, 10

4th year, 3 hoeings, one trimming of side branches, cropping the tops down to the height you wish your hedge to remain, and one clearing away of leaves in autumn. 06

Allow for manuring and contingencies. 04

— 40

If white beans or flat turnips should be planted, well hoed and manured, you will get profit sufficient to pay for the manure and hoeing, and that will manure the plants sufficiently and nearly hoe them.

Loudon says 'Paling fences are only to be con-

sidered in a secondary light; for, of whatever wood they are made, however substantially they may be executed, or in whatever situation they are placed, their decay commences the instant they are erected. Where permanent use therefore is required, palings ought never to be adopted; but for ornament in pleasure grounds, or for the protection of young thorns, they are highly valuable.'

Caleb Kirk, Esq. of Brandywine, Del., who possesses and has communicated more information on hedges, than any man in this or perhaps in any other country, says in a letter, dated Jan. 21, 1831, 'Though I am not any longer a farmer, I feel gratified if I can aid them in their laudable pursuits, and more especially in *live fencing*—which occupied my close attention upwards of twenty years *practically*—my neighborhood evinces the benefit of it.'

'A small district in my neighborhood exhibits the best specimens of hedging in this country or perhaps in any other to be found; they have been visited from a great distance, by many that are on the search of making living fences, and universally admired. Our English farmers are willing to give them credit.'

'I had made calculations years past, with *practical knowledge* of the subject and found they might be completed for 40 cents a rod, and maintained ever after by careful trimming annually, when the shoots are young and tender, say in June, at one cent a rod; though I should go over them twice in the course of the summer, and save labor too.'

If the land shall have been under culture and well manured for one or two years, and protected from cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, were I a hedger, with the limited knowledge I possess, I would engage to find the plants, set and train them, till they become a competent fence, for 50 cents a rod, and make a handsome profit by the bargain.

If the above is worthy of a place in a paper, that should be read and preserved by every Farmer in New England, it is at your service.

Yours, respectfully,

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

I perceive in your valuable journal of the 21st inst, that a correspondent hailing from Duxbury, is inquiring what is the 'efficacy and benefit of using salt hay.' I must confess that I was not a little surprised that such an inquiry should be made at this late day, and more especially that it should emanate from Duxbury. I do not admit that 'many farmers on our seacoast spend half the summer with a strong gang of workmen in mowing the salt marshes, and in curing and making hay—exposed to the wet and cold, and both night and day watching the tides in order to boat and secure what appears to him to be a 'useless commodity.' The author of the article alluded to must admit, however, if he belongs to the town of Duxbury, that not only more than one half the stock kept in that town subsists through the winter season upon that 'useless commodity'—but also that more than one half the cash, annually pocketed by the farmers of that town, is derived from the sale of that self same commodity.

The scythe is very rarely seen in the salt marshes previous to the middle of August, (when much more than 'half the summer' is past and gone) and

seldom does it linger in the most backward meadows, or in the hands of the most sluggish farmers until after the first of October. Furthermore, this description of grass requires much less attention and labor to fit it for the barn, than does either English or fresh grass. If the meadow be high, the grass is spread, and is untouched in ordinary weather, from four to seven days, when it is turned; in which latter position it remains for a few days; when it is thrown into cocks, in which state it stands until housed or stacked, at the pleasure of the owner. The salt grass which is mown on low meadows is generally removed in a green state to the upland, in which it undergoes the same process as the former, and the land on which it is spread is greatly benefited thereby, more especially should it be washed by showers of rain while thus remaining, (a circumstance which causes but trifling if any injury to the hay). In the vicinity of Duxbury, it is the practice of farmers who are blessed with this article, to stow it away in the barn, or stack it, with a due mixture of barley, oat, or rye straw, each 'commodity' being much improved by the admixture. The value of this description of hay is greatly enhanced by chopping it and mixing it with indian meal. Some of the best teams in the neighborhood of Duxbury are fed almost entirely in this way. Salt hay, chopped and mixed with four quarts of indian meal per day, will keep a horse, or the largest sized ox, while at hard labor, in fine heart and flesh, through the winter—an ox of a smaller size requires a proportionably less quantity for the same purpose.

Salt meadows are also in a less degree affected by heat and cold, flood and drought, than are either English or fresh. The crop is more uniform and in case of early drought, salt hay is almost an indispensable article to the farmer in that vicinity. In addition to all this, the annual expense of manure and fences necessary for the protection and curing of English and fresh hay is saved in the production of this species of fodder. With these facts staring him in the face, will your Duxbury correspondent ask for further information upon the subject, or will he waste his 'time and sense on a subject' of which he avows himself ignorant? The machine for chopping hay above referred to, may be procured for the trifling sum of five dollars, and a man may cut and prepare a daily allowance for eight oxen in twenty minutes.

Plymouth, Jan. 24, 1831. AGRICOLA.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE MIDDLESEX REPORT ON FARMS.

MR. EDITOR—Two communications signed 'A small Farmer,' having appeared in your paper, relating to a report which was signed by me as chairman of a committee on farms, you will excuse me in noticing them, at least so far as I am personally implicated. My absence from home and the state of my health, prevented my asking a place in your last paper.

The first article, having been sufficiently exposed by Capt. Wheeler, I shall be confined principally to the last. That charges me with using the signature of Capt. Wheeler, and with publishing falsehoods, which from their nature must have been intentional, besides being contradictory to the report.

As to Capt. Wheeler's communication, it was handed you by himself (for so he tells me) and probably is to be seen on your files; and I am entirely indifferent, whether it shall be believed that I had

any agency in it or not, since the article meets my full approbation.

Having said this, I choose to relate the circumstances connected with the two facts mentioned by Capt. Wheeler, and not contained in the report. *Neither of those facts were mentioned to the committee by Mr. Buckminster*, though he was very particular and full in his statements. That his four cows had often run at large the past summer was well known to me, and when one of the committee said to me that the cows looked too well to have been supported in that pasture, I mentioned the fact. I hoped however that Mr. Buckminster would excuse me for not exposing, in the report, what he had omitted to mention; especially as I submitted to his inspection the part which related to him, and if he had required me to insert that his cattle had run at large, he should certainly have been accommodated. I also knew, as did all the neighbors, that the horses had been often let for journeys; and I had heard Mr. B. frequently telling, that he gave them grain plentifully. I did not make this known to the committee, nor did it occur to me; and this the more easily happened as Mr. Buckminster's own statements, connected with the view, did not present a case which occasioned any difference of opinion in the committee as to his claim to a premium.

I have said that the 'Small Farmer' charges me with publishing intentional falsehood. I will state in what the charge consists.

Capt. Wheeler had published the fact that Mr. Buckminster's cows, had enjoyed the principal benefit of a vote of the town, restraining cattle from running at large. The Small Farmer after charging me with using Capt. Wheeler's name, adds the following: '*I have made some inquiry of the field driver of that District, who informs me that cattle are not allowed to go at large in the town of Framingham, and that if he had found Mr. B.'s cattle taking the benefit of the act, he should have driven them to the pound, and that the last cattle he impounded, belonged to the chairman of the Committee.*'

This was intended to make the impression that Mr. B.'s four cows had not been at large the past season at all, notwithstanding my publication to the contrary, and that my cattle instead of his had enjoyed the principal benefit of the town's vote!

I shall now state a few facts, well known in this village, and leave the public to judge, who it is that publishes intentional falsehoods.

The Field Driver in this District of this year, is Mr. Isaac Stevens. *No one has made any inquiry of him on this subject*; and he has never impounded my cattle. And who then does the reader suppose was intended by '*the field driver of that District*,' who has been so very faithful and vigilant? Why the field driver of 1828, to be sure! not Mr. Micah Stone, who was chosen in 1829. Nothing could be got of him to make a story of; for he makes the same statement as Mr. Stevens.—And now that the whole of this small game may be understood, I will relate what took place in 1828. Mr. Gardner Kellogg, who lives half a mile from Mr. B.'s was the field driver of that year. He impounded my cattle, *at my request*, having turned them out, as I stated at the time, to induce the field driver to begin his duty with them. After a few days he did so, and I believe it is true, that none were impounded by him afterwards. What account Mr. Kellogg has given to the 'Small Farmer' or any one else I am not informed—the facts are well remembered by many; and I have no reason

to think that he has misstated them. Whether if he had seen Mr. B.'s four cows taking the benefit of the act the past season, he would have driven them to the pound, can be best told after the 'Small Farmer' shall have solved the following question.

If the manure from the 'largest stable in the county,' put upon a farm 'from 1810 to 1818 inclusive' would produce hay for the 'four or five years last past' in as great abundance, as if put on the farm for the 'last nine years'—how long will a field driver continue in power after the expiration of his term of office?

As the 'Small Farmer' in his last article does not deny that he is Mr. Buckminster himself, as had been more than intimated by Capt. Wheeler, I shall not 'alter my mind,' at least, till Mr. B. shall deny it. The raw material was certainly raised on the farm and dyed in the wool, though a fuller may have been employed in the dressing.

Hoping that your useful paper will seldom be haunted by such unpleasant and unprofitable matters,

I subscribe respectfully your obedient servant,
JOSIAH ADAMS.

Framingham, Jan. 24th, 1831.

THE QUINCE.

MR. FESSENDEN—The following interesting items are taken from the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

In the south of France, particularly on the borders of the Garonne, the Quince is very extensively grown; and the peasants prepare from it a marmalade, which they call *cognac*. The term marmalade is derived from the Portuguese name for the quince, *marmelo*.

Two centuries ago, marmalade seems to have been in general use, principally from a belief that it possessed valuable medicinal properties. The seeds of the quince are still used in medicine, on account of the great quantity of mucilage which they yield to boiling water.

The Chinese, who are said to carry the cultivation of fruit to much greater perfection than the European gardeners, are stated by Marco Polo to have pears, white in the inside, melting, and with a fragrant smell, of the enormous weight of ten pounds.

The fruit catalogue of the London Horticultural Society contains above 600 varieties of the Pear; and it is there observed, that 'the newly introduced Flemish kinds are of much more importance than the greater part of the sorts, which have been hitherto cultivated in Great Britain, and when brought into use will give quite a new feature to the dessert.'

The names of fruits in all countries, occasionally present some laughable anomalies, such as the 'Bon-Christien Turc,' one of the finest of the French Pears.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SILK.

The prosperity and happiness of our people greatly depend upon constant employment and moral improvements. No pursuits seem more favorable to afford both these objects, than the culture and preparation of silk. These may be carried on in each family, and at all seasons of the year. No employment can be more favorable to moral improvement and domestic virtue, than that which can be innocently carried on at the fire side of every family. Something should be done

by the state to advance this new species of internal improvement. One hundredth part of what the State of Massachusetts is about to receive from the General Government, appropriated to disseminating a knowledge of this business would ultimately yield a vast capital to this Commonwealth. A practical silk grower should be sent to attend the annual Agricultural Exhibitions, in each county in the Commonwealth, and gratuitously distribute the seed of the mulberry, and the eggs of the silk worm, with oral practical instructions on the subject, at the expense of the state.

I would beg leave to suggest to our Legislature the propriety of authorizing and empowering the Governor forthwith to take measures to advance this new, important and useful business. There seems to be a field of internal improvement here that should not be neglected.

A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY.

THE SEASON.

MR. FESSENDEN—I should like to see the comparative forwardness of the last spring in Illinois and Massachusetts exhibited in your paper. I furnish you below with a statement extracted from the Illinois Monthly Magazine.—The 'Roxbury Farmer' could give a similar statement for Massachusetts.

Washington City, Jan. 1831.

- April 1. Peach trees in blossom.
 " 2. Asparagus fit for the table.
 " 3. Peas, Beans, and Onions planted.
 " 6. Hearts-case, and Violets in bloom.
 " 7. Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and other roots planted.
 " 10. Prairies green, Gooseberry and Currant bushes in bloom.
 " 15. Cabbage plants transplanted.
 " 18. Lilac in bloom, Strawberry vines ditto.
 " 25. Raspberries in bloom.
 " 27. Lettuce, Radishes, and Pepper-grass fit for use.
 " 30. Roses and honeysuckles in full bloom.
 None of the above articles were injured by frosts.

INDIA RUBBER.—This valuable product, first made known by La Condamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of trees growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid, which soon hardens upon exposure to the air. Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in its fluid state, without success. Its application to the arts is various, but until recently, no advantage has been taken of one of its most remarkable properties, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs Rattier and Guibal, by an entirely new solvent and a very delicate process, have succeeded in *spinning it into threads of various sizes*. This is subsequently woven into suspenders, garters, surgical bandages for ruptures, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c.

Economy.—Some persons are ashamed of this virtue, for a virtue it is, and the reverse of it, wastefulness, is a sin. Many are penurious, and they call it being economical; but a person may spend or give money liberally, and be withal very economical.—True economy is to spend only what one can afford and that judiciously. Some people will sooner spend what they cannot afford or use a little deception, than say, *I cannot afford the expense*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

At the suggestion of many of our subscribers, we contemplate publishing the New England Farmer, after this week on Wednesday evening, so that they can be packed and sent away by the mails of Wednesday night. By this arrangement a large proportion of our subscribers, living out of this State, who do not now receive their papers till the beginning of the ensuing week after they are published, will receive them two, and in many cases three days earlier.

LEGALIZING THE STUDY OF ANATOMY.

We have received a long, elaborate and very able Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on this subject, neatly printed in a pamphlet of 118 pages, 8vo. A cursory perusal convinces us that this document contains a large mass of interesting matter—that it is ably written, and displays an extent of research, and ability and judgment in selecting and compiling worthy of the importance of the topic it discusses. We shall advert to this valuable document again as soon as we can find room and leisure.—We understand it is from the able pen of JOSEPH B. DAVIS, Esq. of this city.

COLD WEATHER.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Johnston, N. Y. Jan. 21, 1831, to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.]

While writing this, the thermometer stands (exposed on the north side of the building) at *twenty-two degrees below zero!* Alas for my Altheas—French Tamarisks, Chorchorus Japonica and Magnolias. This is much the greatest degree of cold experienced here for many years past; and heretofore I have not been able to keep any of the above plants from freezing to the ground. Is there no variety of the Althea that will withstand the winter here? If so I should like to know it.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers in the Western states to the advertisement of Mr Parkhurst in this week's New England Farmer, believing that he has begun an Establishment that will result in great and permanent advantage to their interests. He is thoroughly acquainted with the business which he has now commenced at Cincinnati; and we happen to know that he has taken out with him one of the most extensive and valuable assortments of Seeds and Agricultural Implements ever shipped from Boston; comprising all the most esteemed and early varieties of vegetables and valuable grasses; and all the improvements in the construction of ploughs, hoes, and other implements of daily use with the farmer, that Yankee ingenuity has yet suggested.

PERFUMING THE ATMOSPHERE.

The conductors of the Gardener's Magazine observe that whoever has walked in the orange orchards at Nervi, knows that the quantity of orange trees distributed in the Garden of the Tuilleries if allowed to retain and expand their blossoms would scent not only the air of the garden but of half Paris. If there are any who deny this, we ask them to account for the orange fragrance of the air for miles around Genoa and Naples, both by sea and land. If all the public gardens in Paris were moderately stocked with orange trees and a few distributed along the Boulevards (and the

Parisian populace are sufficiently cultivated not to touch either the blossoms or the fruit of trees thus confided to their care for their advantage) the entire atmosphere would be that of the Island of St Michael: nor would this perfuming *en masse* surpass other improvements of the age; lighting by gas for example. By the judicious distribution of orange trees, and of other odoriferous flowers shrubs and plants, or even by nignonette alone, the air of any city might be rendered as odoriferous as that of a garden. When the many have once conquered from the few what is necessary and convenient, they will then attempt what is agreeable and refined; and with the knowledge of the wonderful resources of nature and art, requisite to give them the sovereignty of society they will succeed.

CHINESE COW.

An English publication states that 'a Chinese cow, now in England gives milk so very rich, that one pint of it gives as much butter, (4 ounces) as 7 pints of a Sussex cow's milk, both churned immediately from the cow without being set for cream. The Chinese cow is small and, says Mr Young, the beef is superior in fatness, and in butter the superiority is as 1400 lbs. to 200 lbs. from a very good country cow.' This is such a superiority in milk and beef as might make it an object to the owners of American ships to China, to import some of the stock which is native to that country.

GARDENS.

Mankind at the creation were placed in a garden planted 'eastward in Eden,' containing not only what was 'good for food,' but 'every tree that is pleasant to the sight'—a garden therefore seems to be peculiarly adapted for the pure in taste and innocent in life. It has been the favorite task of the highest poets to describe paradise; and even the least poetical of mankind retain so much from the wreck of a better nature as to preserve a love for gardens. The taste is manifested in various ways, and he whose heritage includes no glebe, has his plants in a vase, which are tended with care, that he may have

'A peep at nature, if he can no more.'

With a few exceptions, cities the most distinguished for refinement give the greatest support to the cultivation of gardens; yet there is none open to the public (except the small one at Cambridge) in the vicinity of Boston. If a person would devote a hundred acres or less, within a short distance of the city, to an ornamental garden shaded with our best fruit trees and the hardy foreign plants, with a green house for such exotics as shrink from frost—if the garden were diversified with wood, and lawn, and water, it would be to the proprietor a better estate than ships or spindles. The nursery department alone would give a profit, which however would be the least of the gains were the place made really attractive. The man who will do this will gratify two tastes at once; one founded on the principle that leads men to seek their own interest, and the other on that which gives them pleasure to do a kindness and a service to others.—*Tribune.*

A letter from New Orleans, dated 29th Dec. states—'We have had a frost here which will cut off the crop of sugars one fourth, say 20,000 hhds. less than was expected two weeks ago. Other accounts correspond with this.'

TRANSPLANTING.

An experiment of a novel and extraordinary description was undertaken at Derby last week, in the transplantation of a tree of large dimensions, the Weeping Ash, which has so long been the admiration of the public. This beautiful tree has been removed without sustaining any damage, to the picturesque domains of Chatsworth, where his Grace the Duke of Devonshire has selected a most appropriate situation for it in the north front of his princely mansion. On wresting up the tree with the well-adapted and powerful machine applied for the purpose, it is calculated that the resistance of about fourteen tons of soil, in which its widely spreading roots were embedded, was to be overcome. The weight of the tree in the state in which it has been conveyed, a distance of twenty-eight miles, to its present situation, is understood to be from seven to eight tons. One of the roots drawn up had extended itself more than twenty-eight feet from the bole of the tree.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

This fatal epidemic, having ravaged a large portion of Asia, is fast spreading into Europe.—Fears are entertained, and not without reason, that it may extend to America. Providence seems to have directed that the human race, at stated periods, should be visited with pestilence. The cholera morbus may succeed to the office of the plague and the small pox.—Whether this disease be contagious or not is disputed, and is of little moment: for certain it is that it has been propagated by the movement of large bodies of men from the infected districts into those whence it had been unknown. If Russia should prosecute a war against France, the pestilence which she will carry into western Europe, will be more terrible than her arms; and will, perhaps, greatly facilitate her designs of conquest. The following account of the progress of the cholera morbus is from the late French papers:

Cholera Morbus.—At a meeting of the French Institute, communications from various parts of the Russian Empire were made by M. Moreau de Joannes, on the progress which the Cholera Morbus has made in that empire, to which M. de Humboldt added some very curious facts, he had obtained during his recent travels in Asiatic Russia; his statement began with its first appearance in the Bombay army, in 1818, from whence in 1819, it spread to the Isle of France and Madagascar. In 1821 it appeared at Bussorab, from whence it spread by the Euphrates to Syria; it diminished in violence for three years, although it spread along nearly the whole of the northern coasts of Africa. In 1823 it appeared on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and made dreadful ravages at Astracan, spreading from thence into Central Asia, whence it was supposed to have been brought by the caravans, which generally consist of three or four thousand men and camels, but this supposition, M. de Humboldt proves by facts, could not have been the case. In 1829 it broke out on the Persian frontiers of the Russian Empire, from whence it spread into Georgia, where in one city of 30,000 inhabitants only 8,000 escaped.

On the 31st July, 1830, it again appeared at Astracan, where 21,000 persons died, from whence it extended into the country of the Don Cossacks, and arrived at Moscow, having spread over 46,500 square leagues of country. The official bulletin published at Moscow states, that from the 28th September to the 11th October, one in three o

all those attacked died. It is also stated, that it has recently appeared in the neighborhood of Constantinople: it was at Odessa on the 18th October, from whence it is feared it will gain Greece, Italy, and the southern parts of France, though its effects are suspended by the winter. The Institute deprecated the present conduct of Russia in marching large bodies of troops from countries infected with it to countries that are not, and more especially, as it is historically known, that it first appeared and was propagated in India by Lord Hastings' army.—*N. E. Palladium.*

Elsinour, Nov. 25.—The epidemic which has prevailed in different parts of Russia still continues; and a very alarming circumstance is, that when its course is supposed to have been arrested at one point, it sometimes appears at the distance of from 30 to 80 German miles, passing over the immediate country without affecting it. A post which recently arrived from Moscow reported 300 new cases which had appeared in one day; and 1100 appeared on the last day of which we have accounts by another post. The thermometer has been at 15 degs. below zero at Gefle in Sweden; and, of course, in Russia also the weather must have been very cold: yet the disease is not checked. The Imperial Court at St Petersburg, were prepared to retreat, in case of danger, to Wiburg in Finland.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Travellers say, that there is not a useless vegetable, or even weed, in all China. A dead nettle is converted into cloth—paper is made from the straw of rice—the cup of the acorn dies black—the leaves of a certain description of ash answer, in part, the purposes of the mulberry, for the silk worm. In this way, the occupations of people are infinitely diversified. For instance, in every village as large as Pittsfield, and perhaps smaller, here ought to be regular gardening as an occupation. In this way, the Mechanics get better fruits and vegetables, and for a less price. It is the natural advantage of the division of labor. In living so much as our laboring people do upon beef, pork, and potatoes, they consult neither health or economy. They do not seem to understand that animal food is by far the dearest.—*Sedgewick's Address.*

A Hog was last week brought to the Faneuil Hall market, raised by Capt. JOHN KING of Medford, 10 months old, weighing 726 pounds, said by good judges to excel in smallness of bone and earliness of pork any ever seen here. It was sold at auction for 7½ cents per pound, purchased by Mr WHEELER for his provision store in Green-street.

Silk Reel.

These useful machines may be had of the subscriber at the low price of \$25 each. By the help of this reel, the threads may be extracted from the cocoon with evenness and rapidity. It is the same for which I received a premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and has been a considerable time in use.

Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831. J. H. COBB.

[CERTIFICATE.]

I, Edward Brown, of Ashford, Con. late of London, England, silk manufacturer, do hereby certify, that I have used a considerable quantity of raw silk reeled in the filature of Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass.; that I find the silk reeled by him equal to the Italian or China silk, and is capable of being used in the manufacture of every description of silk goods. I further certify the trimmings for a suit of curtains now in the house of Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston, was made of raw silk reeled by said Jonathan H. Cobb.

EDWARD BROWN.

Ashford, Ct. Jan. 15, 1831.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters of the Western States, that he has just arrived in this city from Boston, with a large and general assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the most approved kinds; with also a general and very extensive assortment of GRASS, GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER and HERB SEEDS, which will be found to comprise a larger variety than has ever before been introduced into the Western country.

The above articles have been recently purchased from the well known Agricultural Establishment of Messrs NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selected by the subscriber himself, (who has been for several years engaged in the business) with great care. Those who may call at his *Agricultural Warehouse*, No. 23, Lower Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, will be assured of finding every article wanted in the agricultural line, of a superior quality and at fair prices.

S. C. PARKHURST.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1831.

Situation Wanted.

A man who has served a regular apprenticeship to the farming business in Europe, and is acquainted with all its branches, as breeding stock, &c, transplanting trees, grafting, budding, &c, is desirous of procuring an eligible situation on a farm. He would not object to going to any part of the United States, if required. He will show the best recommendations. Address J. B. Russell, post paid. Unless a first rate situation should offer, it will be no object to the advertiser to embrace it.

Feb. 4.

Silk Cocoons Wanted.

I will give cash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per pound, according to quality. J. H. COBB.

Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBART CLARK.

Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coffin. Price 75 cts. per bottle—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. (Jan. 7.)

Bolivar Calves and Saxony Bucks.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cælebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cælebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cælebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 23.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 31.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 521 Cattle, (about 60 of which were stores,) 1130 Sheep, and 351 Swine;—all the Swine and 160 Sheep have been before reported.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—No material variation from last week—we shall quote from \$3.75 to 4.67—as is usual, a few prime cattle were taken at \$5.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, \$3.50, a 3.62½. No. 1, 3 17 a 3.25.

Sheep—We do not recollect having before noticed so many prime Sheep at market in one day—sales quick; we noticed one lot of 45 taken at \$4, a lot of 80 at \$5, a lot of 100 at \$5, and a lot at \$6—quite a number, say 50 or 60, were Cossets, and would have brought 7 or \$8 each, had they been sold separately—we noticed one at \$12, and 3 at \$3 33 each.

Swine—Sales brisk at retail, at 5 cents for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 25.—At market 400 head of Beef Cattle and a very inconsiderable number of Sheep, say from 2 to 300, owing to the bad state of the roads—market for Beef good, and all sold. A few extra Cattle taken at \$7.50, several lots good at 6½ a 6½, several do. fair 5½ a 5½ and ordinary \$4½ a 5 per cwt.

Sheep—sale quick and prices high, extra, \$6, good 4½ a 5, fair 3 a 3½, ordinary 2 a 2.50 each.

Milch Cows, a few sales at 25 to \$30.

Pork, in hogs, prime 5½ a 6½ cents.

Hay very scarce and now selling at 87½ a 1, 12½.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- barrel.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	116 00	117 00
Pearl, first sort,	- " "	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	90	1 60
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- " "	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	- " "	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- " "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- " "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	6 75	6 87
Genesee,	- " "	6 75	7 00
Alexandria,	- " "	6 50	6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	- " "	6 25	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	72	75
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- " "	68	68
Rye,	- " "	75	78
Barley,	- " "	62	69
Oats,	- " "	40	42
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	9 00	10 00
TALLOW, tried,	- " "	9 00	9 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	- " "	14 00	15 00
LIME,	- cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,	- " "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- " "	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	- " "	62	75
Lucerne,	- pound.	33	33
Red Clover, (northern)	- " "	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- " "	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- " "	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	- " "	52	58
Merino, half blood,	- " "	48	50
Merino, quarter,	- " "	40	42
Native, washed,	- " "	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- " "	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- " "	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- " "	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- " "	6	7
whole hogs,	- " "	5½	7
VEAL,	- " "	6	3
MUTTON,	- " "	4	3
POULTRY,	- " "	3	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- " "	12	15
Lump, best,	- " "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.	83	
Indian, retail,	- " "	33	
POTATOES,	- " "	25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

MISCELLANY.

MOONLIGHT.

When the fair moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light;
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumbered gild the glowing pole,
O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,
And tip with silver every mountain's head;
Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies;
The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the sacred light.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

Though now so cheap, the thing, I fear,
Will prove abominable dear.

There is a wonderful magic in the word **CHEAP**. The news that a merchant has got some articles very low, sets a whole neighborhood agog. No matter whether the thing is wanted or not, it must be bought. And the worth of many a good plantation is squandered in the purchase of things, useless as the fifth wheel to a coach, merely because they are cheap.

My aunt Eunice, whose wisdom is of the best kind, for it is the wisdom of experience, used often to warn us of the folly of buying things because they were cheap. In her younger days it was her province to tend the dairy, and every fifth cheese was her own perquisite. She had got an hundred weight, and to market she went with her cheese, intending with the avails to lay in some little necessary articles against an emergency.

New York from Applebury lies S. S. W. two days' journey when the roads are good. Aunt Eunice had never been to the city before, but had often heard of the amazing cheapness of things there. Her cheese yielded her, in silver money, two pounds ten shillings, to a farthing. Who so happy as she? Methinks I see her now, tripping along Broadway—her cheeks ruddier than a Pearmain—her hair dressed in the fashion of those days, with a high commode, a little on one side, looking so jaunty. Then her stays were laced unusually tight, showing a waist slender as the cream churn—her stockings were of her own knitting and whiter than the lily; and her high-heeled shoes gave her an air of lightness and majesty. As memory rolls back the wheels of time, and opens to my ken the scenes of youth, other objects, in mingled light and shade, rise to my view. I see, all glowing with health and beauty, the smile of one, whose smile was life and love. The song that cheered my boyhood, reverberates on memory's ear. But the form of beauty is lost in darkness, and her voice is hushed in the tomb. There, too, beloved Aunt, and thou, Old Robert, must ere long mingle your dust with hers—and your hearts, that still beat so cheerily, become still and cold as the clods of the valley. Ye who have loved * *

* * but whither do I wander.

From shop to shop my Aunt roved. A new trinket—bright as silver—cost but sixpence, and she bought it. Fans, ribbons, laces, trinkets and gew-gaws, which her judgment did not approve, she still purchased, because they came so very low. She was not aware how fast her money wasted. When a little tired of running, and satiated with novelties, she returned to her lodgings and sat down to count her cash. How great was her dis-

appointment, to find more than three fourths of it squandered on things of no value? Poor girl! she could not purchase half the articles she had deemed indispensable!

She would sometimes tell the story herself, but did not like very well to be told of it. But being half in love, and having of course an itch for scribbling poetry, she wrote an essay on the subject, from which my motto is extracted,

When I see men leaving their business and crowding to a **VENDUE**, when there is not a single article to be sold they really want; but wasting their time, in drinking and bidding, because things go cheap—

When I see a young woman changing her tow cloth for a parasol instead of a petticoat, or six dollar bonnet instead of a bed-tick, I would give a pinch of my best Rappee if some kind friend would whisper her—

Though now so cheap the thing, I fear,
Will, in the end, prove monstrous dear.

But of all **CHEAP** things that in the end prove **DEAR**, Razors and **SCHOOL MASTERS** are the most abominable. One will mangle your flesh, the other will mangle the education and morals of your children. In too many neighborhoods, the price, and not the qualifications of a master, is looked at. For the difference of three dollars a month, a man of sense and learning will be displaced, to make way for a booby.

Listen to old Robert. The future usefulness and destiny of your children depend, in a great measure, on their education and early habits. Their education and their morals depend greatly on their tutors. If their master be illiterate and vicious, how can he impart knowledge and virtue to your children? A man of learning will not—cannot devote his time and talents for little or nothing. No man deserves a liberal support better than a school master. When, therefore, a man offers to teach your children cheap, suspect him. A child will learn more in one quarter at a good school, than in two at a poor school. It is cheaper, therefore, in the end, to have a good school master at twentyfive dollars a month, than a poor one at fifteen dollars, for you save half the time.—*Wilkesbarre Gleaner*.

The amount of transportation during the last summer on the Blackstone Canal from Providence to Worcester and other places situated on the canal, was 9317 tons, and the transportation to Providence from Worcester and other places described was 5403, making a total of 14720 tons. The amount of tolls received in the year was 12,006 dollars.

Rail Road.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow last night, we understand that the Rail Road Carriages, proceeded by a snow scraper, went up to the Mills this morning at 9 o'clock as usual, and also conveyed the passengers for Washington as far as the half way house. This is another proof, if any were wanting, that a fall of snow presents no interruption to travelling on Rail Roads.—*Baltimore paper*, Jan. 10.

Choice of Geese.—In choosing your Geese for the table, care should be taken that the feet and legs be yellow, which is an indication of the bird being young; the legs of old geese are red. If recently killed, the legs will be pliable, but if stale they will generally be found dry and stiff.

A doctor visiting his patient, a lady, requested to look at her tongue. She opened her mouth and put the end of her tongue out; the doctor said, put it out a little further, madam, and was under the necessity of repeating it several times, the lady only putting her tongue out a trifling distance each time. At length the doctor remarked, put it out as far as possible, madam. 'Mercy, doctor,' says she, 'you must think there is no end to a woman's tongue.'

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions, and improvements, particularly adapted to this country by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who can produce unquestionable recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and good moral character, and who is perfectly acquainted with every branch of gardening, and cultivation of Grapes, wishes a permanent situation in that capacity. He is a single man. Inquire of J. B. Russell, New England Farmer office.

Mason's Pocket Farrier.

Comprising a general description of that noble and useful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cow Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rule of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricultural, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Books. Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advantage to call. 6t Dec. 31.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 17 and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—Hon. JESSE BUEL.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLEMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

NO. 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

MR EDITOR—I am a friend to practical, scientific farming, and regard the exertions of the present day, to raise the tone of agricultural improvement in our country, as ominous of good; and such men as LOWELL, WELLES, DEARBORN, PRINCE and others, who are disinterestedly devoting their talents and wealth to the promotion of an object of so much importance, deserve the respect and gratitude of the whole community. But notwithstanding the happy effect and satisfactory results of the efforts and examples of such men, it can hardly be expected that all, or even a majority of our country farmers, can adopt the same system and course of procedure. There are many who possess judgment, taste and inclination, sufficient to render them preeminent, in the profession, but being destitute of the necessary pecuniary resources, they are obliged to pursue a course which will never enable them to distinguish themselves as they would, were they placed in more favorable circumstances. They are obliged to labor all their days, pursuing their business early and late, practising the best economy, in order to render themselves and their families comfortable, and maintain that state of independence in life, which almost every one has a natural desire and propensity to enjoy. They find it impracticable under existing circumstances, to put their farms under that state of cultivation, and make those improvements thereon, as would be desirable, and which in many instances, characterize those in more opulent circumstances.

Is it not a fact, that in most cases where we meet with a farm under extraordinary management, being in all respects one of the first order as to its condition, that its owner is a man of wealth, exclusive of his farm, always having a surplus of money at command, which may be appropriated at any time, to effect any purpose, or promote any object desirable.

If a new fence or building of any description is necessary, it can be erected immediately, in the most finished and perfect manner, without producing the least inconvenience. If an extraordinary animal is wanted at any time for the purpose of improving the stock on the farm, it can be purchased, cost what it may. Should any portion of the farm be literally a barren waste, being proof against all ordinary methods of cultivation, it is rendered feasible and productive by the application of extraordinary means, and perhaps in the end, becomes the most valuable part of the farm. In a word, no labor or expense is spared which may be necessary to put everything in the best situation imaginable. All this may be right and commendable, as it may and probable will be productive of beneficial and wholesome effects. But however pleasing it is to see things managed in this way, however desirable it may be to have all our farms brought into such a condition, and thereby rendered vastly more productive than they now are, it is unwarrantable to expect that that class of farmers who earn their bread by the sweat

of their brow, or in other words, raise themselves entirely by their own efforts, can adopt the same course, or effect that improvement in agriculture, which is the case with that class of men who by their laudable enterprise and unremitting zeal, are showing to the world what valuable results may be produced by an application of those means which the good hand of Providence has so abundantly bestowed upon them.

Although many of our farmers may be unable to attain to the degree of eminence in the profession, to which some others in more favored circumstances have arrived, *it by no means proves that they have made the progress which they might have done*, even in the less favored situation in which they are placed. As the present is emphatically an age of improvement, it becomes every farmer, however unfavorable his situation and circumstances may be, to set his aims high, and make every possible advance that may be within his power.

It is undoubtedly the case that many of our farms which are now considered to be under tolerable good management, might be rendered much more productive, without the application of any more labor or expense, were things managed in a different manner.

Much depends on a judicious and proper application of means, and although the less opulent farmer may not be able to accomplish everything at once, yet by pursuing a right course, together with industry and perseverance, he may produce effects, that will claim the notice and attention of every beholder.

A COUNTRYMAN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RECLAIMING LANDS.

MR FESSENDEN—In the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 234, is a communication signed R. and dated at Southington, Conn.; at the close of which, the writer notices the subject of reclaimed lands.

He observes that the 'plans he has been led to adopt, he has never seen mentioned, or adverted to, in the various articles on this subject which have appeared in your columns, and that these plans have uniformly led to the most perfect and gratifying results.'

'At a moment of more leisure' he adds, 'I will endeavor to enter into detail upon this subject.'

Now, Sir, as I reside in a region where the soil in general has been reduced by unskilful cultivation, any new ideas on the subject of restoring its fertility would to me, be particularly interesting.

If your correspondent will have the goodness to communicate his ideas on this subject through the medium of your paper, he will probably render an important service to the cause of Agricultural improvement, and greatly oblige at least one of your readers.

II.

Granby, Conn. Jan. 31, 1831.

We hope our correspondent 'R.' will comply with this request, and favor us with the details and results of his experiments in 'Reclaiming Land.'

—EDITOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

MR EDITOR—I have read with some interest the inquiry of your Duxbury correspondent, and the reply of 'Vicinius' on 'Salt Hay,' and must take the liberty to differ from both.—In the first place I think your Duxbury correspondent underrates it; and in the next place, I think 'Vicinius' quite overrates it, and is vastly mistaken in his opinion, notwithstanding his experimental theory; I trust on careful investigation he will acknowledge himself in an error. I will give him full credit for his skilful management of his meadows in ditching, &c, and for his method of curing his hay, and will likewise admit that salt hay (well cured) and put under cover, is good fodder, and that working cattle, young stock and sheep may be kept tolerably well on it through the winter; but to milch cows or horses it should be dealt out sparingly; (unless to heavy or broken winded horses) it is a fact well known, and universally acknowledged, that to keep milch cows altogether on salt hay will nearly ruin them for milk; a handful given occasionally is beneficial—but I give it as my opinion that cows kept constantly on the best of salt hay, will not yield half as much milk as if kept on English. In fact I should prefer good fresh meadow hay for them.

'Vicinius' has a very accommodating set of customers that give him as much for salt hay as for English: in this part of the country there is a considerable tanning, and although good salt hay is sold at about half the price of English, yet the proprietors of the stages very seldom purchase any for their horses; and the large owners of salt meadow are quite willing to exchange it pound for pound for fresh meadow hay.

If 'Vicinius' has been a resident in the Old Colony so long, he should not have insinuated the want of method in the farmers in his adopted Colony.—I have resided about as long in the Old Colony and have visited much of this state and several of the states in the Union, and I can bear witness that there are some as good practical farmers in the Old Colony as in any other part I have ever visited.

I think there are many who have a good method of farming, yet I trust but few who prefer Salt Marsh to good English meadow.

January, 31, 1831.

SCHOOSETT.

FLAX.

There is no article which is the produce of our farms, over which foreign interest and ignorance have held such undisputed sway, as in the cultivation and preparation of Flax. During the years of 1821-2-3, there seemed a disposition on the part of our government to encourage the growth and manufacture of this article; since that time we hear very little about it, and at this time a domestic manufactured linen shirt is as rare as a white colt, and the distaff and wheel will soon be reckoned by our young ladies as instruments belonging only to the age of chivalry.

There are several opinions with regard to flax, prevailing among us, which are incorrect.

First—That the climate and soil of the Uni-

ted States are not calculated to produce a good growth of flax.

Second—That flax which has been allowed to stand until the seed was ripe, is not capable of being manufactured into fine cloth.

Third—That flax is not capable of being spun by machinery.

Fourth—That spreading flax upon the ground and dew rotting it, is the cheapest and best method.

Now we shall attempt, from our own observations, and the authority of others, to show these opinions incorrect.

As regards the quantity of flax produced per acre in Ireland, Marshall, in his report to the Linen and Hempen Board, in 1817, gives the average quantity at 500 lbs. In receiving this estimate, and comparing it with the produce of our own soil, we must make allowance for the difference in acres, between the Irish and American; also, that their flax is water-rotted by which it will give about twenty-five per cent more than when dew-rotted, for which see report from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitted to the Senate of the United States, January 5th, 1825, and republished 1830. In addition to this difference, flax does not waste as much in cleaning, by the Irish process, as by ours, as they merely free it from the woody part of the stalk, leaving it to be made fine by what they term dressing, which is the same as we call hatcheling. Now by looking into the records of our agricultural societies, we find that the produce of flax offered for premiums, was considerably above Mr Marshall's estimate for Ireland. In the Ploughboy, vol. 2d, page 188, we find that the first premium was given on 772 lbs. per acre, and at page 179, a premium awarded on 619 lbs. per acre. Now, if we add to these crops fifty per cent for the difference in measure and in rotting and cleaning, we have the produce of 1040 lbs. per acre. Our own opinions are, that we have seen finer flax grown in America, than we ever saw in Ireland; but do not think our land and climate are generally as good as theirs.

The second erroneous opinion is, that flax that is allowed to ripen seed, is not fit for fine cloth. This point the Linen and Hempen Board of Ireland have put at rest.

Having been convinced of the superiority of the Dutch flax over the Irish, in 1822 they sent Peter Besnard, Esq. Inspector General for Leinster, Munster and Connaught, into the Netherlands, in order to ascertain the reasons for the superiority of the Dutch flax. In his report he says—

'Why so general an opinion as has prevailed in Ireland, for a series of years, that flax which gives seed is not adapted for her fine linens, should have taken place, I cannot conjecture.' Again, speaking of an establishment at Antwerp, he says, 'I called at the manufactory and purchased a small quantity of the yarn, for the inspection of the Honorable Board, and which is sold at the rate of £47,786 13s. 4d. per ton. The yarn which I purchased, is not of the finest kind, but I have every reason to suppose, from the inquiries I made, that it was spun from flax that had given seed.' We have had some yarn from Valenciennes, which was much finer than that alluded to above, which was made from flax which ripened seed.

As to the generally received opinion, that flax cannot be spun by machinery, it is ridiculous. The machinery is not as complicated, nor as costly, as for spinning cotton. But dew-rotted flax is not worth manufacturing, when that which is water-

rotted can be procured. As the season approaches we propose to give the Dutch method of managing their flax, from the time of pulling, until it is prepared for the finest of lace; and I would here observe, that a female might work one year on one or two lbs. of flax to advantage.—*Genesee Farmer*.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

MR EDITOR—About four weeks since, I rode a young horse about seventy miles; the travelling was bad and it rained severely most of the time. The horse was not over-driven. I stopped a week. In returning, after I had ridden about 40 miles, I got off to walk up a hill, and when I was about to remount I discovered a swelling on one side of the horse's neck extending from the windpipe to the mane, and from the shoulder almost to the ear. The swelling was hard and the neck was increased at least one third in size. The horse travelled as well as before, and appeared free from pain—breathed well, and when I put up ate well.—Since that time the swelling of the neck has measurably subsided, and a soft swelling has appeared upon the side of the belly, of the size of a man's arm, and has now extended to the hind legs. The animal still eats well, his eyes are bright, and he is evidently free from pain—but what the matter is with him, what occasioned the swelling, or how to cure the animal I know not. I have kept him warm, warmed his drink, physicked him, and bathed the part affected in camphorated spirits, but still he is not cured. Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the New England Farmer, of the cause, nature and remedy of the animal's disorder? Yours, B.

Vassalboro', Me. Feb. 5, 1831.

☞ We hope our Portsmouth correspondent will favor us with an answer to the above.—Ed.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT NAMES.

MR EDITOR—It would contribute much to the value of the New England Farmer abroad to have the botanical names of the plants spoken of appended to them—the local name answering merely for a neighborhood. Your distant subscribers lose much where no others are given.

In the last number, under the article Salt grass or Salt Hay, I should be pleased to be informed what the Goose grass, there spoken of is—with us the (*Polygonum aviculare*) bears that name; also the Fox grass;—the English hay or English grass; with us (*Agropyron* or *Triticum repens*) bears that name; the Polypod or mount royal, and in the same No. Article MEADOW LANDS, the Blue joint—the Flat grass.

It would be very interesting to us at a distance to know all your grasses by their local names.—I would therefore suggest that some of your correspondents should give us through the medium of the New England Farmer, the names of all the grasses common to your district, both the common and the botanical. By so doing he will much oblige an

INQUIRER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1831.

N. B. What is the botanical name of what you call red top?

Red top and White top, the Herd's grass of the Southern States are varieties of *Agrostis strieta*.—EDITOR.

We hope MR NUTTALL, or some others of our

competent correspondents, will furnish an answer to the inquiries of our friend in Philadelphia.

TOP DRESSING GRASS GROUNDS, &c.

By top dressing, much of the best properties of the putrescent manures are exhaled or wasted in the way that has been described; if to this be added the too general loss sustained by decomposition before the manure is applied, it will be found that but little good can be done by a great deal of it when used in this way.

If dung be used for top dressing, it should be applied soon after the first crop of grass has been mown, and before the manure has suffered any material loss by fermentation. The grasses should be suffered to grow until they form a close shade; after this, they may be pastured, provided a good covering of them be preserved. This will prevent much exhalation; it will also keep the soil much more open to receive the juices of the manure. As water does not pass off so freely through a close pile of grass, much of the coarser particles of the washings from the manure will be arrested in their progress through it, and much more of the juices from the dung will sink into the soil. The close covering also greatly favors the decomposition of the litter, and by keeping it flexible, causes it to sink further into the soil, and lie much closer to it; therefore but little if any of it will be found in the way of mowing the ensuing crop of grass, or of making it into hay, provided the manure be very evenly spread over the ground. But as the want of the second crop for hay and other circumstances, may readily prevent the cultivator from hauling the dung at the proper time, he may haul and spread it any time before frost sets in; but not with the same advantage. Still, if care be taken in raking up the hay of the ensuing crop, but little of the litter will appear among it.

Top dressing, however, with putrescent manures, is, under the most favorable circumstances, a very wasteful practice, and should be avoided where population is sufficient to admit the practice of convertible husbandry; except by those who prefer the ease obtained by grazing exclusively, to a more active and much more profitable mode of management.

When ashes, gypsum, lime, &c. are applied to the grass grounds, it must be by top dressing. But either of these substances is more extensively useful to cultivated crops, when they are properly incorporated with the soil.

It is difficult to calculate the losses arising from the prevailing practices of gathering, preparing, and using the manure that might be obtained from the general resources of a farm. Some manage better, and others worse. Neither weight nor measure to ascertain these losses, can be referred to. We may, however, form a tolerable estimate of their amount, by summing up the supposed losses arising from each improper practice, and, as it may be done, averaging the losses. This must centre between the best and worst practices in general use. I have done this, and believe the loss cannot be less than seven eighths of the whole, which might be very readily saved by good management and a proper cultivation.—*Lorain's Husbandry*.

HORTICULTURAL CURIOSITY.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of receiving a fine ripe Orange, from the garden of Dr. Kirtland, accompanied with the following note:

MESSRS HAPGOOD AND PEASE—Accompany

ing this letter is a mature and full grown Orange, the production of a tree that sprung from a seed, planted in March, 1828. The seedling was budded from a fruitful stock, in the following August, and in about three weeks was headed down, near to the inoculate. This put forth a growth of four inches, the same season, and during the summer of 1829 attained the height of two feet; its luxuriant branches forming a spreading top. In March, 1830, two years from the time the seed was planted, and nineteen months from the insertion of the inoculate, it showed more than one hundred and fifty blossom-buds. During the month of May it was literally a cluster of splendid and fragrant flowers. Of the numerous young oranges that formed upon it only seven were permitted to remain; each of which is now equal in size and maturity to the one I have forwarded to you.

Yours, with respect, J. P. K.
Poland, Jan. 11, 1831.

[Ohio paper.]

LIVE OAK.

The Secretary of the Navy proposes to abandon the attempt made by the Government to establish plantations of Live Oak. He supposes the Navy can never be in want of this timber, when it is indigenous to the coast of the United States from the St Mary's to the Sabine; and does not perceive the necessity of cultivating it from the Acorn. We are not prepared to speak with certainty upon this subject, but it is one of first importance, and much caution and investigation should be exercised before the policy already adopted is abandoned. The Live Oak, if we mistake not, is found to the North of the St Mary's, but we think Mr White, of Florida, who is opposed to the Secretary's views, is correct, when he says 'the Live Oak is found thinly scattered at most remote distances, and in small bodies. If artificial culture be not resorted to, and the fires kept out of the Reservations there will not be enough in fifty years, to build a West India squadron. The same authority declares 'there are 70,000 live oak trees upon the land purchased by the Government; which in a century or even a quarter, will be worth ten times the amount ever expended upon them.' The idea of planting Acorns for the benefit of the Navy, has been sometimes ridiculed by those who do not remember how true it is that 'Large Oaks from little Acorns grow.' The, most venerable grove we have ever seen was of Live Oak, the Acorns of which had been planted seventy years ago. Whoever visits Bonaventure, near Savannah, will see that it is not impracticable to cultivate plantations of these noble trees. And in the woods of Florida, avenues of Live Oak are found planted, it is supposed, by a race long since extinct; a race, civilized and industrious—of whose existence no evidences now remain—but the scattered and worn implements of husbandry found in the soil—the traces of roads, and these majestic trees.—Georgia paper.

TO CONVEY LIVE FISH.

As there are many natural, as well as artificial ponds that are destitute of the most valuable kinds of fish, and from the rapidity with which fish are increased, it frequently becomes an object to transport them alive, for the purpose of stocking such waters. Winter is the most favorable season for this purpose. Although fish are fond of cold water, yet when the temperature is reduced to 32 degrees, they become almost torpid—their motions are

very slow, and they do not require the same quantity of water for a given time, that they do in warm weather. Now as long as snow or ice when mixed with water, will remain unthawed, it indicates the temperature of thirty-two degrees. Therefore, let a cask of sufficient size be provided and filled with snow or ice, and water, into which put the fish, intended to be transported, as soon as caught. It is not necessary that the water should be entirely filled with ice or snow, the latter is preferable) only to keep a sufficient quantity in the cask to insure the temperature; neither should the water be allowed to freeze solid, which may be prevented by the introduction of a pailful of water occasionally from a well. In this manner, fish may be taken a distance of thirty, or fifty, or one hundred miles by land, with less trouble than any other method and with perfect safety.—Genesee Farmer.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

MR HALSTED OUTDONE.

An English chemist of high fame, Mr John Murray, of Hull, F. S. A. &c, &c, has at length discovered what he firmly believes to be a cure for tubercular phthisis—for far-gone consumption. His work on this subject, which is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, contains the result of twelve years' inquiry, during which period his thoughts have been exclusively bent to this noble and philanthropic object. In the progress of his investigations, he came to the very rational conclusion, and one which has impressed many other minds, that if any remedy should ever be found out for structural disease of the lungs, it must be some one which may be brought, through the medium of respiration, into immediate contact with the diseased surface; and, when there, have the power of subduing the morbid action, without diminishing the general tone of the system.

At length Mr Murray believes that he has discovered such a remedy in the vapor of nitric acid; and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it comes from a source where empiricism cannot be suspected. Mr Murray is well known in the scientific world as author of some valuable works in Chemistry, and has, we believe, been himself a sufferer from the scourge he has striven so sedulously to avert.

We shall take some other occasion to afford our readers a more circumstantial account of this work of Mr M.—Bost. Med. & Surg. Jour.

Improvement in the Quality and Quantity of wool.—M. Montbret has presented a memoir to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on this subject. He states, that the nourishing fluids are naturally distributed between the flesh, the fat, and wool of the sheep. He recommends frequent shearings when the animal is young, whereby these fluids are determined in greater abundance towards the skin. This increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool.

To remove spots of grease, pitch or oil from woollen cloth.—In a pint of spring water dissolve an ounce of pure pearlsh, adding to the solution a lemon cut in small slices. This being properly mixed and kept in a warm state for two days, the whole must be strained and kept in a bottle for use. A little of this liquid poured on the stained part, is said instantaneously to remove all spots of grease, pitch or oils, and the moment they disappear the cloth is to be washed in clear water.—Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.

Internal Improvement.—By statements from official sources it appears that there have been expended by the General Government on

	Estimated cost
Works commenced	\$3,732,659 56
Works not commenced and for which surveys and estimates have been made	18,311,072 15
Works projected and partially surveyed	51,200,000 00
	\$104,248,740 71

The Legislature of New Jersey have passed several acts during their present session, and are about passing others, encouraging internal improvements by rail roads and canals.

The currency of the country, according to Mr Sanford's Report in the Senate of U.S. amounts to about 85 millions, consisting of 77 millions of bank notes, and 8 millions of coins.

53,000 tons of anthracite coal are said to be annually consumed in Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, there were in 1830, forty fires damage \$111,997. Uninsured, \$63,306.

Iron Chimneys.—If our builders would use cast iron pipes (round or square) instead of making cumbersome, inefficient and insecure brick chimneys, would it not be an improvement in the art of building?—They would take up less room—be more secure against fire—would draw better, and could be so contrived as to be more easily cleansed, (if necessary) than the expensive, unsightly projections which encumber our rooms at present.

The directors of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, have it in contemplation to lay a railway from Philadelphia to New York in the ensuing summer.

North Carolina Gold.—Of the gold coinage of the United States during the last year, the amount of \$466,000 was from the mines of North Carolina.

The whole amount of money for the Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads, appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Canal Commissioners, up to the 10th of Dec. 1830, amounted to \$10,288,309 59.

Petrifications.—In the excavations for the railroad along the hills of the Mohawk valley, petrifications, 30 feet below the surface, have been discovered, among them one of a human jaw bone.

The enormous bones which have lately been dug up at Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, continue to occupy the remarks of the Cincinnati editors. The animal is proved to have been 60 feet in length, 22 in height, and 12 across the hips. The upper bone of the head weighs 600 lbs. The grinders weigh 11 lbs. each. He was found in black mud 20 feet below the surface. These bones, of which the head and tusks are already in Cincinnati, are to be brought by the proprietor to New York, and thence to Europe.

Ardent Spirits.—The annual consumption of ardent spirits in Great Britain is stated to be 25,000,000 gallons.

Manufactures in New York.—The annual value of cotton goods manufactured at the several establishments in N. Y. is estimated at more than \$3,000,000; of woollen, at \$3,120,000; of iron at \$4,000.

Challenging at the Cape of Good Hope.—A Bushman prisoner being asked if he had any objections to any one of the Jury, looked round very gravely for some time, and then staring Mr Justice Menzies full in the face, and pointing to him said, very coolly and with much naivete, 'Ja, de oude Kerl daar met de wit kop?' (Yes, that old fellow with the white head.)

Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural Society.

REPORT ON LOCUST TREES.

The premiums on Locust Trees were first offered by the Society in 1824, to be awarded in 1830, upon the four best Plantations of one acre each. Three entries only are made.

The first, owned by Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq. of Northampton, contained trees of three years' growth, a part of which were in the nursery, and the remainder had been transplanted into an orchard. Those in the nursery were set very near together, and were generally in a flourishing condition. With the exception of a few on the outside of the nursery they appeared to be perfectly free from the borer. Those trees which had been transplanted were on lands which had subsequently been pastured with horned cattle, and had suffered much from the animals. The land was light and sandy, a poor pasture, the soil of which seemed to be greatly exhausted and worn down. For a more particular description of Mr Cogswell's plantation, manner of cultivation, &c, the Committee would refer to the excellent communication of Mr C. presented them at the time of their examination, not only as a directory for the cultivation of the yellow Locust, but also as a valuable recommendation to the farmers of 'Old Hampshire' to cover their light and unproductive soils with a forest of the Locust.

The second plantation reviewed by the committee was owned by Mr William Clark, Jr. of Northampton. His trees were grown from the seed in a nursery and transplanted upon a piece of old and worn out pasture land, the soil of which was also light and sandy—too poor to admit of a regular cultivation with the plough. His trees have now been transplanted two years and are in a very thrifty and flourishing condition.—Much pains has been bestowed upon the orchard by training, pruning, &c, for which the owner is entitled to great credit. With one or two exceptions this orchard has been perfectly free from the ravages of the borer. The committee annex Mr Clark's statement of the history of his labors in the cultivation of the yellow Locust, from which many valuable hints may be gathered by future cultivators of this forest Tree.

The last plantation viewed by the Committee was owned by Daniel Stebbins, Esq. of Northampton. The seeds from which this plantation was grown were sowed in a nursery in May last, and by the careful and assiduous cultivation of the owner, the plants were sufficiently large to transplant in October last, and when viewed by the Committee many of them were ten feet in height. All the trees in this plantation appeared healthy, flourishing and perfectly free from the borer. This plantation is on a dry, sandy knoll—unproductive and wholly useless for any of the ordinary purposes of cultivation. Dr Stebbins' statement is annexed.

The subject of covering the light, sandy and unproductive soils which may be found on many of the farms within the limits of this society will probably be new to some of our farmers. It has however for several years occupied the attention of some of the most distinguished agriculturists in Massachusetts, not only as producing a wood valuable for fencing, ship timber and other uses, but also because a forest of the locust invariably covers the land with a thick coating of grass. In this way old pastures which were worn out and ready

to be abandoned have become renovated, and appear with all the freshness and verdure of those on a rich soil.

It is stated upon good authority that fencing posts made of the Yellow Locust have remained perfectly sound in the ground for forty years.—This being the fact it would evidently be a great acquisition, not only to the farmer for fencing timber, but for railings for public walks—door yards, &c. It is also stated that 'in naval architecture the shipwrights use as much locust wood as they can procure, because it is as durable as the live oak and red cedar, with the advantage of being stronger than the one and lighter than the other.'

The only objection to plantations of the Locust, which has suggested itself to the Committee, is the danger of their being infested by the borer, 'a small winged insect (species of *aphides*) which attacks the tree while standing, penetrates through the bark into the centre of the trunk, and for the space of a foot, mines it in every direction, so that it is easily broken by the wind.' It is believed however that this insect only attacks the trunks of such trees as are exposed to the sun's rays, and if the trees in the nursery and in transplanting are set so near each other as to shade the ground, only a few trees on the outside would be affected by this troublesome insect.

The Committee have awarded the premiums of the Society as follows:

1st Premium	William Clark, Jr.	\$30
2d " "	Daniel Stebbins	25
3d " "	Joseph G. Cogswell	20

ROSSELL HUBBARD,
JOSEPH STRONG,
SAMUEL WELLS, JR. } Committee.

October, 13th, 1830.

Note.—The Essex Agricultural committee in the year 1824 in their report * say, 'Barren and gravelly pastures may be covered with a good coat of grass by planting and permitting the growth of Locust trees—that care should be taken that horned cattle do not go upon the ground while the trees are young. The committee say that in addition to the gain of feed, the trees grow most rapidly, and no timber is in more demand or of greater value when arrived at maturity. It is doubted whether an acre of land can be made to yield more in the course of 25 or 30 years, without the application of manure, than by planting it with Locust Trees.'

To Messrs. Joseph Strong, Roswell Hubbard, and Samuel Wells, Jr. Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN—I have no new or important facts to communicate on the subject of locust plantations, but as I have done something with them by way of experiment, I beg leave to state to you the result of the trial. In the spring of 1827, I procured half of a lb. of the yellow locust seed, from which I raised from two to three thousand trees; since that time I have twice planted an equal quantity, and from the three plantings I have now nearly 10,000 trees. No preparation of the soil is necessary; that which seems best adapted to them is a sandy loam. The seed should be soaked from 12 to 24 hours in water poured on when scalding hot. The young plant, which commonly show themselves within ten days after the seed is put into the ground, should be kept very clear of weeds, and in dry seasons watered frequently, until they are sufficiently large to shade the ground. I have now altogether more than two acres in this cultivation, partly in seed and nursery beds, and partly planted out. Although it is not yet time to reap any benefit from my locust plantations, I am satisfied

that the light soil of our upland plains can be put to no better use than to grow these trees; they increase very rapidly, more so than any other tree which we can cultivate here, and are not injured by worms when standing in a thick grove. I observe that the outside trees are frequently attacked, when no appearance of the insect is discovered on those in the body of the plantation, and have thought that the insect in its winged state does not enter where the clear light of the sun does not reach. As to the fact, I have no doubt that large and thick groves of locust suffer very little, but whether there is any truth in the above suggestion, I am not able to assert. To secure a flourishing plantation of this valuable tree, I believe nothing else is necessary but to select healthy trees of good size for planting out; to plant them near together, not exceeding four feet, and to keep cattle from the enclosure. With these precautions, in a few years, even on the lightest soils, my own experience convinces me, a thick forest will be formed, and by means of the shade, a fine grass sward spread upon a surface which would otherwise present scarce any appearance of verdure. The best proof that I can give of my confidence in the success of this cultivation is, that I am daily extending it, and propose to appropriate several acres to it the next season; at the same time, I shall give the white mulberries a fair trial, of which I have now about 10,000 plants raised from the seed this year.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

JOS. G. COGSWELL.

To the Committee appointed to examine and award Premiums on Locust Trees.

GENTLEMEN—My locust seeds were softened in warm water, and planted (in a sandy loam) about an inch deep, and two or three inches apart, in rows three and a half feet distant. The planting was done at leisure times, in the months of April and May, in 1828. The ground was occasionally hoed, and the plants kept clear of weeds through the season. The height of the trees in the fall would average about four feet, some of them were more than six.

In the spring of 1829, the small trees, (i. e. those which were overtopped by the more vigorous) were taken up and set about one foot apart in rows by themselves, for the purpose of supplying vacancies as they might occur in future. Those which remained in the original rows were pruned by taking off all the branches and heading down to where the wood was firm and well ripened. They were pruned again in July and August; all the young branches (of which there were an abundance) were shortened, excepting one straight leading shoot, which was carefully preserved. The ground was kept clear of weeds through the season, and some of the trees attained a height of more than twelve feet in eighteen months from the seed; the average height was about eight feet.

In November, 1829, eleven hundred trees were taken from the nursery and planted six and a half feet distant each way, on a piece of dry, gravelly, worn out pasture land, which was ploughed and harrowed for the purpose. (At the above distance 1032 trees will cover one acre.) At this planting the trees were divested of all their branches, and headed down as in the spring previous.—In the summer of 1830, the ground was hoed twice, and the trees pruned once. All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration, by your most obedient,

WM. CLARK, JR.

To the Committee appointed to view and award Premiums on Locust Trees.

GENTLEMEN—As the regulations of the H. F. and H. Agricultural Society require a detailed account of the mode of cultivation, I therefore present you with the mode which I pursued. Four years since I procured some seed and sowed in my garden at the usual time of making it—only a few of which vegetated. I then supposed the seed was not good; but having stated my failure to gentlemen residing in different parts of the U. States, found that before sowing some baked the seed, others steeped it in boiling water. I adopted the latter mode in my subsequent sowings in my nursery, and through fear of injuring the seed by the hot water, did not steep long enough to soften the seed, and of course lost many. In my first trial, without steeping, should think nine tenths of the seed failed. In after trials, by partially steeping, about one third failed; but the present year, by pouring over the seed boiling water, and steeping 48 hours in a warm place, I have succeeded in saving perhaps nine tenths of the seeds.

Last autumn (1829.) I transplanted about 1100 plants of one, two and three years' growth, and set over about three acres of land; some have failed; the size was ordinary for the age, having been hoed, only occasionally just to subdue the weeds. But those transplanted in 1830, on about one acre, have frequently been hoed, perhaps about once each week, and the earth kept loose, and always when the dew was on the ground. The soil was light and not manured, but the plants are from one to ten feet each in height. They are set at a distance of about 4 to 5 feet each way. I have set on said parcel of land over 1200 trees, and contemplate covering several acres, say five to six, composed of dry and gravelly knolls.

All which is humbly submitted, by
—Hampshire Gaz. D. STEBBINS.

Sunflower Oil.—The American Farmer recommends the culture of the Sunflower for the sake of its oil, and states that the cultivation of the Sunflower differs in no respect from that of corn, and the soil adapted to the latter is proper for the former. The sunflower thrives in all our various climates. Under proper cultivation, and with a medium soil it yields from 60 to 70 bushels to the acre. The machinery for crushing and expressing will cost about \$300. One bushel of the seed will yield about 3 quarts of cold, and one of hot pressed oil.

The uses to which this oil is adapted are various. It is equal to olive oil for table use, and superior in many important respects to sperm for lamps, while for paints and machinery it is well adapted to supersede the oils now used in them. For burning in lamps, the sunflower oil possesses an advantage which has been an object of deep solicitude ever since sperm oil came into use—it has no perceptible smell, hence sick persons and others, to whom the smell of sperm oil in lamps is so offensive can use the sunflower oil with perfect freedom. Its advantages in this respect have been fully tested in Philadelphia, where it is recommended by some eminent physicians, and is in constant use by their patients. It has another important advantage over sperm oil—it affords about one third more light, that is sunflower will last one third longer than sperm, both while burning affording the same quantity of light.

As to a market for the seed and the price, at present there is none of either. At present Mr

Barnitz, the intelligent inventor of a new process of crushing and expressing the seed, recommends the producer to crush the seed and express his own oil. There is no doubt but oil mills will soon be established, at which the seed may be sold, for this oil is too important an addition to our resources to be lost. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa. will give any information that may be required.

The mass which remains after pressing out the oil is useful as feed for hogs and poultry. This plant gives out great quantities of oxygen or vital air, and it has been cultivated in unwholesome places.

To destroy Weevils among Corn.—Lay fleeces of wool, which have not been scoured, on the grain; the oily matter attracts the insects among the wool where they soon die, from what cause is not exactly known. M. B. C. Payrandeau related to the Philomathic Society of Paris, that his father had made the discovery in 1811, and had practised it on a large scale since.—*Bull. des Sciences.*

Butter.—The *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles* gives an account of the means used in the canton d'Isigny to procure excellent butter in Winter. The cows are warmly clothed, so as to cause them to calve in the autumn, as it is found that the milk after this process of nature at that time, becomes more abundant and richer quality; and during the severest weather in the winter, they were constantly kept clothed, and fed in the open air as the taste of the butter is said to be much injured by confinement in the stable. The butter of this district is superior to any other on the continent.

Dandelion Coffee.—Dr Harrison, of Edinburg, prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mecca; and many persons all over the Continent prefer a mixture of succory and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up the roots of dandelion, wash them well, but do not scrape them, dry them, cut them into the size of peas, and then roast them in an earthen pot, or coffee roaster of any kind. The great secret of good coffee is, to have it fresh burnt and fresh ground.

Honey Locust Beer—Recipe.—Take one bushel of honey locust seed and pods, when about ripe, break them, put them into a barrel, and fill it with boiling water; let it stand until milk warm, then add a pint of good yeast. Put in the bung lightly until fermentation is nearly over, then rack off, as with cider; when clear bottle it and wire the corks. When kept a few months it is equal to sparkling Champagne. It can be used in two days after it is made.—*Western Tiller.*

The cultivation of trees.—'Jock, when ye hae nothing else to do, ye should be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when yere sleeping. My father told me sae, forty years since, but I ne'er found time to mind him.'—*Heart of Mid Lothian; the Laird of Dumbdike's dying address to his son.*

Sir Walter has added the following note to the new edition of his novels. 'The author has been flattered by the assurance, that this naive mode of recommending arboriculture (which was actually delivered in these very words, by a Highland Laird, while on his death bed, to his son,) had so much weight with a Scottish Earl, as to lead to his planting a large tract of country.'

A THRIVING TOWN.

On this point we have some statistics of our own. We know a town, in size about the third rate in New England, where schoolmasters receive five dollars and a half a month, and the clergyman is dismissed because the people are too poor to support him. This generation of paupers, gives an ample support to two dancing schools, each of which costs them, directly and incidentally, a thousand dollars. These thrifty people are of course too poor to paint their houses, or replace a glass broken in the windows, or a hinge on the doors; yet they have the ability to take several sleigh rides in a winter, at the expense of two dollars each, and to call three times a day at the tavern, at the expense of six cents a time. It may be said that this is but one town, and an extreme case; but perhaps the reader may know many such towns, though it is hoped that he lives in a better.

How many towns in New England pay, collectively, one thousand dollars to support a tavern, that would not give fifty, to found a Lyceum. Yet where would he get the most instruction and rational amusement? Young men will pay five dollars at an assembly—a sum that would, for a year, pay more than their proportion to an institution, that would not only advance themselves in knowledge, but have an increasing bearing on the improvement of all the young in the community.

Has not the reader himself, honest man as he is, sometimes paid two dollars to ride on the sabbath, though he now feels too poor to give one to a Lyceum, for a course of intellectual pleasure and instruction.

This principle of ours is uniform and invariable. Economy never stands in the way of improvement, which is itself the best and most lasting thrift. There is no saving to be made in vice and ignorance. It will save money, and character, and crime, and punishment and remorse, to advance the moral and intellectual culture of our nature. This is the way to make us, indeed, lords of the lower creation, rising in intellectual dominion and perfection towards the Being who ordained it.—*Jour. of Education.*

Winter in Halifax.—Merchandise of all descriptions begins to arrive, and not the least singular in appearance are the wagon-loads of frozen pigs. These are exposed for sale, quite hard and stiff and in a fit state to keep till the spring. They had an unusually uncouth appearance; for their mouths were generally open, and the last services seemed never to have been properly paid to the defunct. Their limbs were not arranged with decent regularity and they appeared to have given up the ghost in the act of squalling and at full gallop. Some were placed standing at the doors in the streets like rocking-horses before toy-shops, upon their four legs, as if they had been alive. This mode of keeping a pig for a winter without giving him a grain of anything to eat, or being subject to his noisy, unmannerly conduct—nay, to be enabled to eat him piece-meal is indisputably one advantage of a cold climate. But frozen meat on the other hand, disappoints the epicure, being always tasteless and bad.

A Moderate Salary.—We find by a document published in the Montreal Gazette that the salary of the Marquis De Vaudreuil, Governor and Lieutenant General of Canada in 1753, under the French government was 3000 livres per annum, equal to £125 currency.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1831.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

If the weather should be sufficiently mild, you may carry manure into those places where it is needed, leave it in heaps without spreading. Wherever and whenever the snow is sufficiently off the ground, rake together and burn, or what is better, cart into your barn-yard, the haulm, withered stems of plants, or whatever may remain of last year's crop. Fences may now be inspected and repaired, and seeds rubbed out, cleaned, done up in papers and labelled. Straw mats for hot-beds, poles, rails, lattices or trellises for espalier trees * should now be made ready for use. See that your garden tools are in good repair, and procure such new ones as may be necessary. Set about procuring and preparing materials for, and forming hot-beds. Clean trees from moss, and protect them against mice and rabbits by white washing with lime, or smearing with some composition which is offensive to those vermin. Enter in earnest into the business of forwarding various kinds of seedling plants, by artificial means, so that they may have strong roots and arrive at some size by the time they would naturally make their first appearance above ground. This may be done by sowing the seeds in small pots, and placing them in a hot bed. Attend to your fruit in your fruit-room or cellar, on shelves or in boxes, and if necessary pick it over, and cull out whatever is defective; wipe the remainder dry and pack it away anew. But if it is put down in some sort of grain, dry sand, flax-seed, chaff, or what probably is best of all, pulverized plaster of Paris, it may, perhaps, not require picking over. You may perhaps, towards the last of the month begin to force asparagus in hot beds, sow under glass cases for transplanting, or otherwise, radishes, carrots, small salads, peas, beans, &c. Protect small plants, which may show a disposition to vegetate, by matting, litter, cases of wicker, old bark, and other suitable means.

* Espalier rails are substitutes for walls, which they so far resemble that the trees are regularly spread and trained along them, are fully exposed to the light, and, having their branches fixed are less liable to be injured by high winds. They may be made of wood, cast iron, or wire and wood.

† An espalier has this advantage over a wall tree, that, being wholly detached, the branches have liberty to form fruit spurs on both sides, which, in the wall trees cannot be effected but on one; in fact, common fruit walls are unnecessary in the United States, except in the Eastern, and some of the Middle States, where they are useful in forwarding to due perfection and flavor some late kinds of superior peaches, grapes and other late fruits; but when walls are built for other purposes, and are conveniently situated, advantage ought to be taken of them for raising fruit; observing to suit the various kinds to the various aspects.—*M. Mahon*.

FARMER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Take this leisure time to select and purchase such neat cattle, sheep, pigs, seed corn, seed wheat, potatoes for planting, &c, as will be likely to prove most valuable on your farm, having in mind the following maxim, viz. Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish might be possessed by their offspring in the greatest perfection. Our farmers are too apt to sell off their best stock to the butchers and keep the poorest to breed from; and to gather their seeds from vegetables, which

were reserved for that purpose because they were too worthless for the harvest.

Dress out hemp and flax, and see that your spinning wheels come somewhat nearer to perpetual motion than some machines, which have been invented for that purpose. For every cent saved in domestic manufactures you gain at least three cents. One cent you gain by the greater durability of the home spun article; one cent you save of cash not paid for the purchase, and one cent, or perhaps, countless cents by bringing up your family to habits of thrift and industry.

Look well to your sheep. If you wish for fine healthy lambs, you will take good care of the ewes. For a few days or weeks before yearning time they should be generously fed. Some juicy food which they are fond of should be given them, such as turnips, potatoes, &c, that they may have more milk for their lambs: for it is the opinion of careful observers that want of milk is the cause of the dying of so many lambs in the first stages of their existence.* It has been recommended to give ewes about $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill of Indian corn a day each, till they have produced their young, in order to give them strength; and while suckling, good roots or some other juicy food. The Farmer's Manual says 'If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of the table, give them to any stock that will eat them, except your sheep; give to them potatoes, but not turnips at this season; they will injure the lambs. Weak lambs should be treated in all respects as if they had been drowned, and you would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give warm milk frequently in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has sufficient for its support you may generally raise them, but if not they generally die. It is more work to nurse one such lamb for 24 hours than to feed regularly 100 sheep for the same time. If your flock be large the wethers should be kept by themselves. They do not require so good keeping as ewes and young sheep.' The Farmer's Guide says 'If lambs are weak it is necessary to give them, the first day or two, a small quantity of cow's milk warm, three or four times in the day; if it is cold weather, the cup containing the milk should stand in another vessel that is partly filled with warm water. Should the lamb be chilled, rub his legs with tow, and let a warm cloth be put round it. But if corn, barley, oats or white beans are given to sheep, during the winter, in small quantity, the lambs will be strong and the trouble of nursing saved.

* Dean's New England Farmer.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF FIRE-WOOD.

The following, from a respectable correspondent in Worcester County, has already been published in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 223, and is here given for the benefit of those who have subscribed for our paper since that period.

Much depends on preparing wood for the fire, and much on the manner of using it after it is prepared,—to say nothing about the construction of fire places, and the advantages of using stoves. The method which from experience appears to me the best and most economical, is, during the winter to cut and haul a suitable quantity of wood, which I saw into billets of two feet in length, splitting it fine, assorting it, and laying aside that which is of inferior quality for use during the summer, and piling the better part in my wood-house for winter service, which I saw into pieces

of eight and twelve inches in length, as it is needed for the fire. I find it advantageous to use a considerable portion of green wood with that which is dry, as a more steady and lasting fire will be produced than would be the case were the dry wood used entirely by itself. A very considerable saving may be realized by using the saw instead of the axe, in preparing wood for the fire, although very few of our common country people are aware of the fact, having never tried the experiment. A saw suitable for this business costs no more than an axe, is as easily kept in order, and with careful usage will last many years. A man can saw as much and probably more wood in the same time than he can cut with an axe, scarcely any litter is made, the wood is all cut of an exact length, and on the whole the annual saving to every householder by using the saw instead of the axe, would in the course of several years amount to something of consequence.

COW CABBAGE.

Mr Thomas Stockbridge of Weymouth, Mass., has raised this season, about 700 plants of this singular variety of cabbage which grew from two to five feet in height. He considers it superior to anything he ever raised as fodder for cows. They will eat it in preference to English hay, good pasture grass, or any fodder he could give them; and sensibly increased the quantity of their milk. Horses eat it freely; but it seems to be peculiarly well fitted for milch cows. He kept a cow through the fall almost exclusively on between two and three hundred plants, although the first year of their growth, and he is satisfied that no plant, or grass, will afford an equal amount of fodder from the same space of ground, as they yield a constant succession of thick new succulent leaves, as fast as the old ones are plucked. They should be sowed as early as possible in the spring, on the richest soil, and raised about two feet apart.

Sore Throat from Cold.—At this season of the year, when common colds are prevalent, a better remedy cannot be prescribed for a soreness or inflammation of the inside of the throat, which often attends a severe catarrh than the following:

Mix a wine-glass full of good calcined Magnesia and Honey to the consistence of paste or jelly, and take a spoonful once an hour through the day for a day or two. It is cooling, healing, and a very gentle cathartic.—*Bermuda paper*.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, states that fresh snow from the surface, used in making a pudding, will render it equally light as eggs: two table spoonfuls are to be substituted for each egg; if this proportion is exceeded, the pudding will fall to pieces in boiling.

We ask attention to the following extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1830:—'Our rail road from this to Manchester, continues doing well; the receipts from passengers alone exceed two thousand pounds (sterling) per week, and people are no longer afraid to travel at the rate of twenty miles an hour.'—*U. S. Gaz.*

At the Portsmouth Dock Yard, Eng. an experiment was lately tried, of the relative strength of two 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cables, one of them made of Riga hemp, and tarred in the common manner; the other made of New Zealand flax saturated with a solution of gum, the invention of Capt. Geo. Harris, R. N. The hemp cable was broken, while not a yarn in Capt. Harris' cable was strained.

Capt. John Sanborn, of East-Kingston, Rockingham County, N. H. raised the past season, 357 bushels of winter Rye, from 7 bushels sowing, on $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground; being 51 bushels to the bushel sown, and about $37\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.—*Newburyport Herald*.

American Silk.—If the anticipations entertained by some of the friends of the Silk Manufacture in the United States are as well founded as we hope they may prove to be, a shipment made by the packet ship *De Rham*, for Havre, on the 15th, will no doubt make an interesting event in the history of American Silk. A case was put on board, as we learn from the American, containing *American raw Silk*, of the filature established in Philadelphia by Mr D'Homergue, at the request of the venerable Mr Du Ponceau. Similar shipments, it is added, have been made to England and Mexico.

Six thousand two hundred and eightythree head of beef cattle have been slaughtered at the establishment of Mr WINCHESTER, at Lechmere Point, (Cambridge) in the short space of thirteen weeks.

Trade.—Which is of the greatest benefit to a city, in a commercial point of view, the importation of merchandize from abroad, or manufactured at home? Watson's Annals inform us that Philadelphia contains 104 warping mills, 450 weavers, 3000 spoolers, 2000 bobbin winders, and 200 dyers; whose wages amount to \$1,470,000 per annum. That they manufacture 81,000 yards per day, or 24,300,000 yards per year. To the above may be added various other departments of domestic industry, from which it may safely be inferred, that Philadelphia supports at least 20,000 manufacturers, besides such as are termed mechanics or day laborers. Is not this an evidence of her increase and prosperity?

ARDENT SPIRITS.—The Journal of Humanity states, that it is supposed to be about 90 years since distilled spirits began to be a common drink in New England. A pint of rum procured just before haying, lasted then for the whole season. The practice was, to put a small quantity into a bottle of sweetened water, from which the laborers were accustomed to drink. What a fearful advance have succeeding generations made upon the custom of their ancestors!—*N. E. C. Herald*.

Printers have probably much more enthusiasm than any other set of men employed in mechanical labor. Their implements are the means by which the mighty stream of knowledge is purified and enlarged, and rolled onwards towards the unknown wastes of futurity.—They multiply the conceptions of genius, and enable them to speak through new symbols to ten thousand eyes at once. They are agents to an unknown process, and although in part ignorant of its multiform and remote tendencies, they have a strong consciousness that they are the conductors of the fire of genius to distant regions and times.

The Great Eclipse.—This memorable phenomenon will take place on Saturday next. The following are the phases of the eclipse as computed for Boston and its vicinity:

Beginning of the eclipse,	11 h. 49 m.
Greatest obscuration,	1 21
Eod of the eclipse,	2 46
Duration of the eclipse,	2 57
Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 27'$ on Sun's South limb.	

Dr Hull's Patent Truss.

CASE OF MR FISHBURN.

DR HULL, Sir—Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months, and found myself cured. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, *not even a feeling of weakness in the part*. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable inventions in the world. H. N. FISHBURN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831.

Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st. Feb. 11. eop3t

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Seeds for Hot Beds.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable Seeds, among which are the following, that will soon be wanted for Hot Beds, viz. *Early and Late Cauliflower*, (from Europe.) *Large Cabbage Broccoli*, (from Europe.) *Early Dutch Cabbage*; *Early York do*; and several other varieties of Cabbage seed, both of American and European growth. *London Scarlet Short Top Radish*; and *Cherry and White Turnip Radish*. *Early Curled Silesia Lettuce*; *Tennisball do*; and *Royal Cape Head do*; *Double Curled Parsley*; *true Early Horn Carrot*, &c.

Also—*New Early Dwarf Frame Pea*, an extra early, productive and fine variety, that grows from 12 to 18 inches in height only, (according to the richness of the soil) and of course requires no sticks; price 33 cts. per quart. Also, *Early Washington Peas*; *Early Hotspur do*; *Knights Dwarf Marrow do*, and several other sorts

Bees.

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 17 cts per lb. The bees were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the new patent hive.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. (Jan. 7.)

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 23.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBART CLARK. Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

Silk Cocoons Wanted.

I will give cash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per pound, according to quality. J. H. COBB. Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton.	116 00	117 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 50	6 62
Genesee,	"	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	72	75
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	66	70
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	62	69
Oats,	"	40	42
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
TALLOW, tried,	"	9 00	9 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	58
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	40	42
Native, washed,	"	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	3
POULTRY,	"	8	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	83	83
Indian, retail,	"	25	30
POTATOES,	"	25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Feb. 6.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 325 Cattle (45 of which were Stores) 384 Sheep and 333 Swine. 30 Stores and all the Swine have been before reported.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—In consequence probably of the limited number of Beef Cattle an advance of from 17 to 25c. was effected on former prices. We shall quote from 4 to 4 84—quite a number were taken at 5, and several for 5 17 a 5 25.

Sheep.—Sales not so quick—we noticed the sale of one lot prime Cossets at 517.

Swine.—One lot of 25 Barrows, selected, were taken at 5c; one lot of 12 Sows, selected, at 4 1/2; one lot of 50 Sows, and Barrows, not selected, at 4c; also, one lot of 167, to close, price not known.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 31.—At market this day, from 6 to 700 head Beef Cattle, and about 2000 Sheep. The market for Beef was very lively; prices a little in advance, and nearly all sold. A few very superior at \$8; several small lots extra at 7 a 7 1/2; several large do, good, at 6 a 6 1/2; several do, fair, 5 1/2 a 5 3/4; and ordinary 4 1/2 a 4 3/4 per cwt.—Sheep—demand good, and sales readily effected; a number of lots extra at \$6; several do good at 5 a 5 1/2; several do fair from 3 a 3 1/2 a \$4; a number lots ordinary \$2 to 2 50 each. Milch Cows with their Calves—a few sales ordinary noticed at from \$30 to 35 each. Pork in Hogs—scarce, and selling for 6 1/2 a 6 3/4. Hay—continues scarce, and is bringing from \$1 6 1/2 a 1 12 1/2 per cwt. In this market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.—*Journal of Commerce*.

MISCELLANY.

FRIENDLY MONITIONS FOR AMERICA.

From the Abbe Raynal.

People of America! let the example of all the nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the mother country instruct you! Be afraid of the influence of gold, which brings with luxury the corruption of manners, and contempt of laws! Be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches, which shows a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery—whence arises the indolence of the one, and servility of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquillity of empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms for your defence, but have none for offence. Seek ease and health in labors, prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in knowledge and virtue. Make the sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

It is from public schools, be assured, that skilful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let Liberty have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitution: and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. Establish no legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is everywhere innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted. And may your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world.

HOW TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE.—Set about doing good to somebody—put on your hat, and go and visit the sick, or the poor—inquire into their wants, and minister to them—seek out the desolate and the oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—Howard.

An Eel in New South Wales.—It may not be generally known that there is a gigantic species of eel peculiar to this island, found in most of our rivers particularly where they form ponds or still water. A gentleman who was lately bathing in the South Esk, in one of those beautiful ponds formed by that river, after swimming about some time, sat down to rest himself, as he thought, on round trunk of a tree, lying about a foot under water. Presently the log seemed to glide from beneath him, and he saw it turn its head and eyes towards him, and swim round him several times, moving its body in a zigzag serpentine direction. It was about a foot or fifteen inches in diameter, and about twelve or fifteen feet long, of a dark greenish color.—Hobart Town paper.

Moss Mattresses—made with fine moss are now getting into general use in Russia and Sweden. They are filled to a depth of twelve inches, are very elastic and wholesome, and the cost of renewing them is of course trifling.

Laconic Order of the Day.—Frederic II, wrote, one day to Gen. Salmon, commander at Cleves—My dear Salmon, if the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, make them prisoners: and if they make any resistance, cut them in pieces.

Artificial Pearls.—Lake Williams, in his history of Inventions and Discoveries, says the Chinese obtain false pearls from a kind of muscle, in the following manner: 'In the beginning of summer, at the time when the muscles rise to the surface of water and occasionally open their shells, they watch the moment and place in each shell five or six small beads strung upon a thread. At the end of the year, when they fish for these, they draw them up; and upon opening them, they discover the bead encrusted with a pearly substance and having a perfect resemblance to real pearls. It is said there is now in the possession of the British Royal Society, large *chama* brought from China, which are a species of muscle, in which there are several bits of iron wire encrusted with pearl. Those bits of wire it appears were originally rough, and it is judged probable the animal emitted this substance as a means to procure ease from the irritation it must unavoidably occasion.'

Mr Dandridge, an English naturalist who lived about a century ago, was a renowned butterfly-hunter, and pursued his sport with such eagerness, as to give rise to some amusing incidents. On one occasion, a countryman at work in the fields, having for some time contemplated him, with his arms extended, hotly pursuing over hedges and ditches *nothing*, that he could see, at length took pity on the poor lunatic (as the man supposed him to be,) overtook him in his mad career, and pinned him down *vi et armis*, that he might not run himself to death; the consequence of which was a bitter exclamation, that only served to confirm the countrymen in his opinion, 'The purple Emperor's gone! The purple Emperor's gone!'

You Forget Yourself.—A disappointed author, indulging in a vein of abuse against a successful rival, exclaimed, 'He is, without exception, the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature, that ever made any pretensions to literature.' 'Gently, my dear Sir,' interrupted a gentleman present, 'you quite forget yourself.'

When the famous Prince Lee Boo, from the Pelew Islands, saw a miniature for the first time, he expressed the idea it gave him in a very striking manner: Being asked if he knew the meaning of it, he replied 'Yes, Lee Boo understand very well—that Mr Keate (pointing to the original of the picture) die; this Mr Keate (touching the miniature) always live.

An Indian chief of the Creek nation, being once appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the people of South Carolina, was desired by the governor and council to speak his mind freely, and not be afraid, for he was among friends:—'I will speak freely; I will not be afraid,' said he; 'for why should I be afraid among my friends, who never am afraid among my enemies?'

A shopkeeper the other day in urging a lady to buy a gown of him, said, buy enough for the *sleeves*, madam, and I'll throw in enough for the *skirt*.

Interesting Dispute.—Mr Grattan, in his history of Holland and the Netherlands says, that few factions have excited such violent commotions in the world, as that which was excited in Holland on the ridiculous question of—'whether the hook caught the fish, or the fish caught the hook.'

A fool may ask more questions in an hour, than a wise man can answer in seven years.

Every fool can find faults that a great many wise men can't mend.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—Charron.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Habback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1831.

NO. 31.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MR FESSENDEN—I take the liberty to respectfully request of you the republication of Mr Niles' accompanying Essay on Political Economy: although your paper is not devoted to either side of the momentous question that is now before the country, I think no one can complain of your impartiality, as you have heretofore republished Mr Pomeroy's Essay on the other side of the subject. I think it important that FARMERS should understand the merits of the American System, how groundless are the complaints made against it—and what an important beneficial effect the protective duties have upon their interests.

Yours respectfully,
February, 1831. VERMONT.

'POLITICS FOR FARMERS.'

We have for some time contemplated a general essay, in which certain of the leading principles and practical operations, of what is denominated the 'American System,' might be rendered more familiar to the farmers, and other working classes, who have not time to read, nor leisure to investigate, the important subject—though more deeply interesting to themselves than any other persons in the United States. It has been delayed, however, from various causes, and the few facts collected are mere examples of the many that might be obtained, were time and opportunity allowed for the gathering of them. We now proceed to the task—so far desirous of brevity, as to be apprehensive that we may not always be fully understood, unless by them, who, while they read, with also think upon what shall be presented to them.

The primary interest in the United States is certainly that of the farmers;—the next, that of the manufacturers;—the third, that of navigation and commerce;—the fourth, that of the planters, proper. The last, furnishes the largest amount of value in articles for export; but, in its general sum of production, is at a vast distance behind the first or second, and much in the rear of the third. It may be well to say a few words in regard to each.

Dr Cooper calculated the subsistence, only, of the people of the United States, at 640 millions of dollars, in 1813—and exclaimed, 'How do the boasted panegyrics on FOREIGN trade dwindle into insignificance when set in competition with this?' He rated the support of each individual, for food, drink and fuel, \$55 a year. We have materially differed from the doctor—thinking then, as now, that he was extravagant in his 'calculation'—but have supposed that the average cost of subsistence might be \$25 per annum,* for the whole United States, considering the cheapness of food in many parts of the interior, and that we have two millions of slaves. This moderate sum will give us 300 millions of dollars, as the cost of subsistence, the product of our farmers—but when to this is added the value of fuel used, the food of horses and other working animals, the value of timber and its transportations, &c, of wool, flax, hemp, &c, &c, we think that the whole value of the commodities

produced or supplied by the farmers of the United States, may be reasonably put down at 600 millions of dollars a year.

We place the entire clothing of the people of the United States, including all the cloths required for household or other purposes, at 20 dollars per head. This embraces all manufactures of cotton wool, flax, leather, fur and silk, &c, and is surely below the real value. The aggregate is 240 millions of dollars—of which many thousands consume more than their proportion in boots and shoes only, for it includes shoemakers' bills as well as tailors and hatters, &c. And if to this we add the manufactures of iron, and other metals, of wood, in houses and ships, and furniture, of minerals and earthen, such as brick, glass and wares, the aggregate cannot be put down at less than 450 millions.*

The amount earned in freights, coasting, inland fishing and foreign, including passengers and goods transported in steam boats and canal boats, with the profits on exchanging commodities, cannot be less than 100 millions a year, all which is put into the domestic circulation, and invigorates every branch of business, especially the agricultural, for subsistence, fuel, &c, consumed.

In addition to these, we verily believe, that the disbursements of the people of the United States for travelling on land, with stage hire, horse-feed, turnpike rates, &c, is of larger amount than what we have regarded as the 4th great branch of the business of our people!

If the whole cotton crop be a million of bales, or 300 hundred millions of pounds, or 30,000,000 dollars, the tobacco, sugar and rice may be estimated at 12 millions more; but, say, 45 millions as the whole product of the planting interest, at fair and average prices, including the costs of transportation, a large amount to be deducted from the general sum. Fortyfive millions of dollars are more than the worth of all the cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, annually supplied in the United States. Well may we exclaim in the words of Dr Cooper, 'how do the boasted panegyrics, on the planting interests, dwindle into insignificance when compared with, the farming or manufacturing! And though, as before observed, the planters supply a large proportion of our articles for export, the whole proceeds would go but a short way towards feeding the people of the planting states if the landholders were not also farmers. Their crops of grain and grass, &c, are worth a much mightier sum than those of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice. †

We invite a careful consideration of these things. Mathematical accuracy is not aimed at for them and cannot be attained. It is sufficient that our calculations are reasonable. The aggregate for subsistence and clothing of all sorts, all kinds of farming or family utensils, the building and repair

*From this some 30 millions may be deducted, for imported articles.

† This view of the planting interest will strike many of our readers with considerable force. It seems to be a new view of the subject. Admitting that it requires 90 dollars a head to feed, clothe, and provide the people of the United States with all the rest of the things that they need, their comforts require, or luxuries demand,—the whole product of the planting interest would supply only 500,000 people. We have made large allowances

of houses and ships, in the rents of houses, &c, are put down at a less sum than 90 dollars per head, per annum; or, for a man, his wife and three children, \$450 a year—about the amount of the wages of a respectable journeyman mechanic, which is below the average value consumed. What is the sum of the rents of all the houses in our cities and towns? And the product of these, it must be observed, are as well added to a general amount of subsistence, as bread or clothing.

We shall proceed to a particular notice of certain products of the farmers, by which we mean the growers of grain, grass, roots, meats, wool, &c, in distinction to those of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice.

The people of the United States consume, each 1 lb. of flour a day, or its equivalent in other vegetable food—this is less than the amount given to decently-fed slaves, a peck of corn (10 lbs.) a week being allowed per head, with other vegetable food. The annual supply, for 12 millions, is, then, 4,380,000,000 lbs.—or 22 millions bbls. of flour. It is no matter of what this food consists. If of wheat flour, the average cost will not exceed two cents for each person per day; which we think is a pretty moderate rate of living, and suppose that Dr Cooper and Mr McDuffie must admit it!

The greatest export of flour was in 1817—1,479,198 barrels, because of the very short crops in Europe—but in 1819 only 750,660; showing a decrease of one half, in two years, and the destructive uncertainty of the foreign market. In 1828, the export was \$60,809 bbls.—in 1829, \$37,385; of which latter, 210,384 went to England, on a speculation of short crops, but was nearly all reshipped to the British West Indies or elsewhere, or retained until it became sour, because that the duty required upon it could not be paid for British food.

We shall here explain what this duty is. It falls as the price of grain rises. Thus—when British wheat is at 50s. the quarter of 8 bushels, of 70 lbs. each, (or about 130 cents for the American bushel of 60 lbs.) the duty is 44s. 8d. per quarter, equal to 5 dollars 98 cents on a barrel of flour!—when at 60s. the quarter, (equal to more than a dollar and a half the American bushel,) the duty is 24s. 8d. the quarter, or \$3.30 on a barrel of flour; when at 72s. (the starvation point, it is only 1s. the quarter, or 13 cents on a barrel of flour. There is a grade of duty for every shilling of the value of a quarter of wheat, (or other grain)—from 72s. to 50s. At the first, the duty is nominal, but as the price declines, it becomes heavy, and soon runs into prohibition. It is thus that England watches her agriculture.—There has been another little bubble about short crops in England; but, at the last advices, the duty on a barrel of our flour was 3 dollars—so none had been sold for consumption! But there had been a few days of sunshine; and as the price of wheat was declining, the duty was about to advance. This is a chief part of the British 'free trade system' so much spoken of, and held up for our imitation! Britain excludes our flour, though we might furnish it at a much less price than her own costs her people, even when she has a fair and full crop; but we ought to purchase British calicoes, though we can make

* The average cost of paupers, in many establishments; but we wish to err, if err we must 'on the safe side.'

them ourselves, and as cheaply as she will; as shall be seen below.

The American consumption requires the equivalent of 22 millions of barrels of flour; the foreign demand takes less than 900,000. The domestic demand is settled; the foreign, small as it is, unsteady. In 1817, the value of all the vegetable food exported, was \$22,594,000: in 1829, only 9,079,762. The much complained of fluctuations in the value of cotton, present nothing like this. The foreign flour trade cannot, at any time, be depended on. We have exported more than 300,000 barrels to Cuba and Hayti in one year, and in another 90,000. We have sent several hundred thousand to England in one year, and not a barrel, as it were, in the ensuing one. To this wretched uncertainty, with our continual gaping at things *abroad*, instead of attending to things at *home*, we are indebted for three-fourths of the perplexities, or embarrassments, which the farmers of the United States have suffered, as must appear manifest to every reflecting mind.—As it regards *foreign* trade, we are

Pleas'd with a rattle—tickled with a straw.

[To be continued.]

GRAFTING.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of Dec. 31, a new mode of grafting is described, which is said to be an improvement. I desire also to show you another new mode of performing this operation, which may prove equally valuable.

When trees begin to show their fruit, (no matter what kind) and it is made evident that grafting must be resorted to, or we must patiently put up with an inferior kind; instead of cutting off the top, uncover the roots and choosing the most thrifty one, make a slit in the bark, cut your scion off with a slope, and thrust it in and cover the roots with earth. It will take well, and grow some the first year, much more the next, and the third year the old stock may be cut away, and the growth from that time on will be very rapid, and soon form a good bearing tree. CALVIN.

Preston, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1831.

GRASSES.

Letter from Hon. John Lowell, to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

Will you permit an associate, who has for 25 years been connected with you, but who from ill health has been compelled to withdraw himself from your society, and labors, to make a few remarks on a subject of great interest to the cause of agriculture? The topic which I propose to discuss, is the cultivation of the various kinds of vegetable productions which we comprise under the name of grasses. I understand by this term, all those vegetables, which are consumed by domestic animals, as food in pastures, or as hay.

There certainly is no subject more important to those parts of our country which depend on raising, and fattening domestic animals of the useful classes, the ox, the horse, and the sheep.

I know very well, that I shall be met at the outset, by the reply of *practical* farmers, that we are not to be instructed on this subject. We know better than any theoretical farmer can know, what is best suited to our soils—we have herdsgrass, and clover, (white and red,) and red top, and we want no more. They are better for us than any of your outlandish grasses. Wait, gentlemen, I reply; there is one Yankee grass unknown to many of you, but well known to the owner of

the extensive meadows on the Charles River, the fowl meadow grass. If this truly Yankee grass could be translated to all the meadow bottoms, the naturally moist, cold, half peaty lands of New England, their produce would be at least doubled. It is difficult to procure its seed. It is not for sale in sufficient quantities; whether from its ripening with difficulty or from whatever causes, it is not always a certain producer; but still its value is beyond all calculation. Low meadows are chiefly furnished with the different species of *carex*, a coarse, sharp, worthless grass, on which no animals but those which are nearly famished will feed, and on which those who do feed constantly decline. We have then one species of grass *not usually* cultivated, which is of inestimable value. It is no idle speculation, but sober fact, and unless a defender of ignorance will maintain, that the fowl meadow grass can only flourish in the Dedham meadows, our agriculture has much to gain by the active, earnest, assiduous propagation of this grass.

I have cited this solitary case, merely to gain a patient hearing. Of our three favorite grasses, the herdsgrass or timothy is in very bad repute in Europe. They consider it a very coarse and not a very nutritious grass. It is not extensively cultivated in any part of Europe on this account.

I am, however, disposed to admit, that it is with us highly valuable—but its value is limited by the following conditions: On low lands, or highly cultivated grounds, it yields a great and a steady crop. It is less liable to lodge than any other grass. It falls in with our too careless habits of cultivation, because it may be cut in the month of June, or it will stand till August, at which last period it will be of about as much value as straw, though even then it will have a bright, and beautiful appearance and be saleable. It is admirably adapted to innholders, and livery stable keepers, because it wears well. The youngest horses will find their powers of mastication sufficiently taxed in consuming a rack full of it in a night, and it will take nearly the whole night to effect this. In dry land, it soon runs out, and in all grounds it gives very little after crop. I believe all these propositions to be true. The red clover is never used in Europe, as we commonly use it. It is almost always employed as a green crop—as a succession crop to be fed down by various animals, and then turned under as a preparation for wheat. Indeed, as a hay crop it must be admitted to be of very small value. As we seldom use it in New England, as it is used in Europe and in the Southern States, I must consider it as a very inferior grass, for us. Its duration being so short, (for it only lives two years in any case) is a very serious objection to it. We are often deceived in this respect, because its heads ripen in succession, and new plants are always springing up in our grounds, and we do not perceive what is certainly true, that no clover plant ever reaches its third year.

As to the red top, by which I understand the *poa pratensis* most common English grass of our meadows, our pastures and our lawns, it is unquestionably the best gift of Providence, to pasturing or grazing countries. It is perennial. It has creeping roots. It will come in spite of all your efforts, and if it were not for its natural enemy, the couch grass, it would in ten years overcome all other grasses. It makes admirable hay—the very best of hay for all sorts of cattle. But its defects are, that its crop is light at all times, and as its

creeping roots soon fill the ground, the sod becomes bound, and requires breaking up every few years.

I have thus given a true character of all our favorite grasses—not from theory but from 25 years' close experience and observation.

If there were no other grasses than these in existence, or none better, we ought to be thankful for what we have, and endeavor to make the most of them. But is this so? No, it is not so. And we are the only people who make any pretensions to knowledge, who confine themselves to a catalogue or list of grasses so small, and of so doubtful comparative value.

Let us first examine the practice of the first agricultural nation of Europe—the nation which produces the greatest amount of food, for its extent of soil, in all Europe. (We know too little of China to say whether its productions do or do not exceed those of Great Britain.) In laying down a meadow, as they term it, which does not mean as with us, wet land, but mowing land, it is their practice to sow from six to ten different varieties of grass. And this practice is founded on sound philosophy, which means no more than the result of intelligent experience. It is founded on this well known fact, that every species of soil, and more especially rich soils, will give nourishment to many varieties of plants, each acquiring a different species of food, the whole aggregate of whose productions will be much greater than if the same soil was sown with one species of plants only. This will not appear extraordinary to those who have been accustomed to the extensive cultivation of exotic plants—while one class of plants, the Cactus tribe for example, will flourish best in sand, and gravel, and brick dust—another in pure peat—another in pure sand; others require the richest composts, pure humus, or the finest vegetable soil. If you give to the plants which prefer a poor silicious soil, or peat, rich earth, they at once lose their health, and become rotten at the root and perish. This is in exact conformity to that wise, intelligent and beneficent system by which the whole universe is governed. Without entering into the inexplicable laws, which govern the vegetable kingdom, as well as the animal, we may content ourselves with the *fact*; and the only question with which we need trouble ourselves is, whether the *fact be so or not*. It is certain that the experience of the English farmer has been in favor of this great mixture of seeds; I can only add in favor of this theoretical, if it may be so called, *doctrine*, this *fact*, that a rich natural meadow, which has never been broken up for forty-five years, and as I believe, for 200 years, I have counted fifteen species of natural grasses, all flourishing without apparent interference, and none appearing to disturb the growth, or even luxuriance of others.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I shall say something of such grasses as are cultivated in Europe, and of which I have made a fair trial. I beg it to be fully understood, that I speak only of my own experiments, though I shall take notice briefly of the experiments of others, which have come to my knowledge.

The orchard grass, *dactylis glomerata*, is one of the grasses frequently sown in Great Britain, though I cannot find that it is used on the continent of Europe. It has been growing into favor in this country, and gradually taking the place of herdsgrass, or timothy. It has been successfully culti-

vated by my intelligent friend, John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury. In consequence of his recommendation, I have tried it for several years past, and am unable to speak of it with such unqualified praise as has been bestowed upon it by others. Its advantages are, that it is a very early grass, affording an early pasturage, and an early crop. It bears repeated cuttings, and affords a great quantity of after feed. Its disadvantages are, that unless its seed is most abundantly sown, it is too apt to come up thin, and to remain in detached bunches; as grass it is eaten greedily, but when made into hay, it is not a favorite food for either the horse or cow—at least such has been my own experience. I account for this from this fact, which I have never failed to remark; the upper parts of the leaves are apt to turn brown or perish before the flower stalk is fit to cut. From this cause the flavor of the hay is not only not aromatic, but it is to my senses positively disagreeable. In drying, it loses more in weight than any hay with which I am acquainted.

The tall meadow oat grass (*arena etalior*), has proved under my cultivation, a most valuable grass, and has fully supported the high character given of it by E. Plinney, Esq. of Charlestown and Lexington. It is a very early, and a very tall grass, yielding a good burden. It will start as frequently and as rapidly after cutting as the orchard grass, and makes a sweeter hay. It has the advantage of being a perennial and enduring grass. On my first experiment, 20 years since, it lasted seven years without the necessity of renewal.

The sainfoin, a favorite grass of France, has never succeeded with me. I have made three trials of it, but in every case it perished the first winter, to such an extent as to render its culture impracticable. I have not heard of its success in any part of the northern states.

The lucerne grass I have now cultivated for eight years last past; having a full conviction that it is superior to the red clover, and that on soils adapted to it, it must and will supersede it almost entirely, except where the clover is intended merely as a preparation for wheat. I shall make some further remarks upon it, giving the results of my last years' experience, which both for their extent and success, far exceeded those of any former year.

My first piece, (four years from the seed,) I reserved for soiling. It was cut down four times, and pastured the fifth. The first cutting was on the tenth of May.

The second piece was sown with red top, and was cut and made into hay three times, and depastured on the fourth. There was good feed of a fifth crop on Christmas day.

The third piece was sown with tall meadow oat grass, in the proportion of one bushel of oat grass to six pounds of lucerne.

The first crop was very great; it was difficult to decide in this first crop which excelled, the lucerne or the oat-grass. But in every succeeding crop, the lucerne predominated to so great a degree, that it seemed to be the only crop. This was owing to the greater breadth of its leaves. I never cut it till it flowered. I made 4 crops last summer of excellent hay from it, amounting in all to six tons and a half per acre—and after that it furnished a rich supply of after feed. This crop, was seen and admired by a great number of intelligent farmers.

Having been convinced that it was suited to my soil, I last year laid down an acre and a quarter

for a pasture, being satisfied that it is admirably adapted for this purpose. I laid it down with barley, but it grew so fast that I was obliged to cut the barley stalks very short, or else I should not have been able to thresh it, so thick and succulent was the lucerne. I cut over this field once, and then depastured it.

I mention this fact as a remarkable one, because the French writers speak of it as a very rare occurrence, even in their climate, that it will bear the scythe the first year.

At the South and in New York, the lucerne has done as well as with me. Yet many persons have not succeeded with it here. It will not endure wet or black soils. The land in which I have raised it, is a warm soil—the surface good, but thin on a gravelly bottom. It has stood drought better than any other grass. I have always used gypsum, and perhaps owe my success in part to that valuable stimulant. I have employed two bushels to the acre. If my repeated experiments shall result in its successful culture, I shall be happy; and if not, I shall have the consolation of well meant endeavors in a good cause.

Respectfully yours,

J. LOWELL.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.

Much has been said in the Southern Journals about a recent discovery as to grafting the vine. It has been announced in such terms, as would lead ignorant persons to suppose, that to that person alone was the merit due.

I am induced to make great allowance for the habitual grandiloquence of our southern friends. They are very prone to use high sounding words. But, in fact, horticulture was an advanced art in the North when it was unknown in the South, and but imperfectly so in the Middle States. It is equally true now. Massachusetts is far before New York and Pennsylvania in Horticulture, if you take into view the improved state of private gardens, the number of its green and grape houses, and the beauty of its country seats. There do not exist in the whole range of the United States more finely cultivated or highly ornamented country residences than this ancient state can show.

But to the point of the grafting the grape. My excellent friend, the late Ebenezer Preble, 20 years since grafted the vine with as much ease as he grafted other plants, without grafting into the root. I have done it often, but with not so entire success. No doubt the grafting the root is more sure, but it does not apply to the grafting in vineries. There you need the skill which Mr Preble and the French gardeners possessed of grafting in the limbs.

Roxbury.

A CULTIVATOR.

Cure for sore mouths in horses.—On the commencement of the disease, bleed moderately. If the blood, after cooling, appear to have much buff on it, repeat the bleeding—give a pint of castor oil; if it does not operate in 16 hours, give two thirds of a pint. Nitre may be given at the rate of 2 oz. a day, or salts two or three times a week, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at a time; these may be given in a thin mush, or rather slop of bran, it being the best food for the animal while diseased.

Take half a pint of honey, one table spoon full of borax, and one quart of strong sage tea, mix them well together, then take a stick and tie a soft rag to the end of it; dip it in the mixture and wash the tongue, gums and mouth well; the more frequently the better, at least every two hours—sweet milk in the tea will do no harm, or a

little nitre may occasionally be put in with good effect—he particular in keeping the mouth clean and nursing the horse with care.

The pulse, and appearance of the blood, must govern as to the necessity of bleeding more than once.

The March of Science bids fair to put to flight the whole race of conjurors, fire-eaters, and sleight-of-hand gentlemen. The mode of eating burning charcoal and swallowing melted brimstone with impunity, has lately been published to the world. The manner of performing many other wondrous feats has not escaped the eye of philosophic inquiry. We propose to amuse our young readers by teaching them a trick or two, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to a foreign paper.

By steeping an egg for some time in sharp vinegar, the shell will be so far softened, that it may be extended lengthways and put into a phial without breaking. By pouring cold water into a phial, the egg will regain its original shape.

To make an egg dance, boil it hard, take off a small piece of shell at one end and then thrust into it a quill filled with quicksilver, sealed at each end. So long as the egg contains any heat it will dance about on the table.

By holding a faded red rose over a chafing dish of hot coals on which some sulphur has been placed, it will become quite white. In this state, dip it into water, and then place it in a drawer for a few hours; when taken out it will be quite red again.

If the surface of a bowl of water be sprinkled well with lycopodium, the hand may be thrust into the water without wetting it.

When withdrawn a slight shake will rid the hand of the powder.

Interesting to the Ladies.—The Journal of Health strongly recommends simple soap and water, as the best wash for preserving the complexion, instead of the thousand varieties of cosmetic lotions, which are so much used. There are five beautifiers of the skin, viz:—personal cleanliness, regular exercise, temperance, pure air, and cheerful temper. Let all pouting beauties ponder on this. The Journal puts its veto on the use of distilled liquor, Cologne water, &c, and insists that, to use them for a wash, is to destroy the suppleness, transparency and smoothness of the skin, and cover it with unseemly blotches.

Death of Gen. Bolivar.—From our correspondent of the Newport Mercury, we learn that the Brilliant, arrived there 10th inst. from Carthage, Jan. 5, brings information that Gen. Bolivar, died at Santa Martha, on the 19th Dec. Minute guns were fired, and flags displayed at half-mast for three days at Carthage.—*Bost. Pat.*

Franklin used to say, that when he saw ashes thrown on the ice before a door, he knew where good natured people resided.—*lb.*

The number killed and wounded in the late revolution at Paris on the side of the people alone was by a late return, 1162 killed and more than 3000 wounded.

Accident.—An Irish laborer named Patrick Miller, was killed, and two other persons badly wounded, by the falling of earth in a well which was excavating at the Navy Yard on Monday 7th inst.

The price of wood in Norfolk, Va. advanced in one day, the 18th ult, from \$3 to \$6.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. SEDGWICK'S ADDRESS.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. has lately delivered an Address before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, of which he is President. It is replete with good sense, and the soundest maxims of Political Economy. We make the following extracts:—*Mass. Jour.*

‘It is observed by foreigners, that we are a profuse people. They are most familiar with our cities, and there observe our extravagance in equipage, dress, and at our tables. They are astonished by this profusion, and do not understand it. In Europe, people of the same relative fortunes, would be frightened at the thought of living as we live. And that we live like a wise people nobody can contend.—Take city and country together, was ever so much bankruptcy heard of in any country? and for what? Elsewhere men fail, because they have lost a house, or a ship, or been unfortunate in some other way.—Here, four out of five “fail for their expenses.” It may be thought that a public speaker, in a plain, economical state of society, is pushed hard for a topic, when he thinks fit to warn his neighbors against extravagance. Simple and economical as we have been allowed to be, it is certain that New England can never prosper when our people have ceased to possess this character. Besides, there is no use in mincing the matter. Things are out of proportion through the whole country. Our children begin with a degree of expense, with which we with large families end. Their dress, houses and furniture must be the same with ours; and this too in a country, in which the partibility of estate requires a constant struggle to enable families to maintain their ground. We all strive in the most servile (and may I not say vulgar?) manner to be alike, and to appear one as well as another. The exterior, what is visible, indicates little or nothing as to the wealth of people. The middle classes follow hard upon the heels of the rich, and are as much held in slavery by the fashion, as if there were a chain about their necks. The young men and women who are just entering life, the day laborers, and the poor, following, of course, so high an example, catch the contagion; and the latter, especially, become sensual, vain, and expensive, run into crime, and end in the State Prison. Our villages which should glory in pure manners, ape the very silliest fashions of the cities.—What is worst of all, we have been taught, and multitudes do actually believe, that this folly is necessary to the prosperity of society. That is, “all trades must live,” and to make them live, they begin by destruction. They do most conscientiously believe, that in this way, merchants, mechanics, and shopkeepers prosper, and grow rich.’

* * * * *

‘Massachusetts has a larger population, for its territory, than any other State. Our population, especially, makes our riches. We must retain this population, or grow poor. It cannot be retained without a constantly growing enterprize, skill, industry and frugality. We have not the same advantages of soil and climate that many other States have. Availing ourselves of other circumstances, we must hold out to our people the solid advantages, and real charms, of an older, but still progressive society. Those improvements, therefore, which are for the good of a majority; which naturally belong to the public to take care of; which demand public encouragement in order to be successfully commenced, must be fostered by the State, in some way or other. This is the true policy; and a selfish, local and private interest must not, and will not, be suffered to stand in its way. Everything possible must be done to bring our resources to light.—This Society should look through the remotest parts of the County, to see if there be not some new occupation, or trade, just springing up, which demands encouragement, and this for the purpose, too, of exciting an interest in the Society, through every part of the County.

Travellers say, that there is not a useless vegeta-

ble, or even weed, in all China. A dead nettle is converted into cloth—paper is made from the straw of rice—the cup of the acorn dyes black—the leaves of a certain description of ash, answer, in part, the purposes of the mulberry, for the silk worm. In this way, the occupations of people are infinitely diversified. For instance, in every village as large as Pittsfield, and perhaps smaller, there ought to be regular gardening, as an occupation. In this way, the mechanic gets better fruits and vegetables, and for a less price. It is the natural advantage of the division of labor. In living so much as our laboring people do upon beef, pork, and potatoes, they consult neither health or economy. They do not seem to understand that animal food is by far the dearest.’

ICELAND.

A short time ago we noticed among our literary items, an abridgment of a very interesting book about Iceland, lately published by Perkins & Marvin, of this city. We now offer a few extracts from it.—*Mass. Journal.*

‘Their predominant character is that of unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect and acuteness of mind seldom to be met with in other parts of the world. They have also been noted for the almost unconquerable attachment which they feel to their native island. With all their privations, and exposed, as they are, to numerous dangers from the operation of physical causes, they live under the practical influence of one of their common proverbs: “Iceland is the best land on which the sun shines.”’

‘The Icelandic is justly regarded as the standard of the grand northern dialect of the Gothic language. The remoteness of the island, and the little intercourse which its inhabitants have maintained with the rest of the world, have effectually secured the purity and originality of this ancient language; and it is a curious fact, that while our ablest antiquaries are often puzzled, in endeavoring to decipher certain words and phrases in writings which date the origin only a few centuries back, there is not a peasant, nor indeed scarcely a servant girl in Iceland, who is not capable of reading with ease the most ancient documents extant on the island.

‘The early and successful application of the Icelanders to the study of the sciences, forms a perfect anomaly in the history of literature. At a period when the darkest gloom was spread over the European horizon, the inhabitants of this comparatively barren island, near the north pole, were cultivating the arts of poetry and history; and laying up stores of knowledge, which were not merely to supply posterity with data respecting the domestic and political affairs of their native country, but were also destined to furnish very ample and satisfactory information on a great multiplicity of important points connected with the history of other nations.’

‘The form and ceremonies of the Icelandic church are strictly Lutheran. The total number of parishes in Iceland amounts to 184. The clergy are all natives of the island, and are maintained partly by cultivating small glebes attached to the churches, and partly from certain tithes raised among the peasants. The provision made for their support is exceedingly scanty. The richest living on the island does not produce 200 rix-dollars; twenty and thirty rix-dollars are the whole of the stipend annexed to many of the parishes; and there are some in which it is even as low as five.’

‘Both at meeting and parting, an affectionate kiss on the mouth, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, is the only mode of salutation known in Iceland, except sometimes in the immediate vicinity of the factories, where the common Icelfander salutes a foreigner whom he regards as his superior, by placing his right hand on his mouth or left breast, and then making a deep bow. When you visit a family in Iceland, you must salute them according to their age and rank, beginning with the highest, and descend-

ing, according to your best judgment, to the lowest, not even excepting the servants: but, on taking leave, this order is completely reversed; the salutation is first tendered to the servants, then to the children, and, last of all, to the mistress and master of the family.’

The following is a description of the Great Geyser, or Jetting Pool, near Mount Krabla:

‘Nearly about the centre of the pool, is the aperture whence the vast body of water, sulphur, and bluish black bolus is thrown up, and which is equal in diameter to the column of water ejected by the Great Geyser at its strongest eruptions. The height of the jets varied greatly; rising, on the first propulsions of the liquid, to about twelve feet, and continuing to ascend, as it were, by leaps, till they gained the highest point of elevation, which was upwards of thirty feet, when they again abated much more rapidly than they rose, and after the spouting had ceased, the situation of the aperture was rendered visible only by a gentle ebullition, which distinguished it from the general surface of the pool. During my stay, which was upwards of an hour, the eruptions took place every five minutes, and lasted about two minutes and a half. I was always apprised of the approach of an eruption by a small jetter that broke forth from the same pool, a little to the east of the great one, and was evidently connected with it, as there was a continual bubbling in a direct line between them. None of its jets exceeded twelve feet, and generally they were about five. Another bubbling channel ran a little way to the northwest of the principal opening, but did not terminate in a jetter like the former. While the eruption continued, a number of fine silver waves were thrown round to the sides of the pool, which was lined with a dark blue bolus, left there on the subsidence of the waves. At the foot of the bank on which we stood, were numerous small holes, whence a quantity of steam was unremittingly making its escape with a loud hissing noise; and on the west side of the pool was a gentle declivity, where the water ran out, and was conveyed through a long winding gully to the foot of the mountain. The soil around the margin was so extremely soft, that it was not without imminent danger I endeavored to thrust my thermometer into the liquid, in order to ascertain the degree of its heat; an attempt which proved fruitless, as the glass got obscured by the sulphureous exhalations.’

The leprosy prevails in Iceland; owing to rancid food, want of cleanliness, and clothes kept wet by the universal employment of fishing. It is the most horrible distemper incident to man.

‘In its primary stages, its symptoms are inconsiderable, and very ambiguous. A small reddish spot, scarcely larger than the point of a needle, breaks out at first about the forehead, nose, corner of the eyes, and the lips; and, in proportion as it increases, other pustules make their appearance on the breast, arms, arm-pits, &c., which generally dry up in one place and break out in another without pain, till the disease has considerably advanced, when they cover almost the whole body, give the skin a scabrous appearance, stiffen it, and terminate sometimes in shining scales, which fall off like dust, sometimes in malignant tumors and swellings. The patient, in the mean time, labors under lassitude of body, anæsthesia, and lowness of spirits. When the malady becomes inveterate, the breath, which before was disagreeable, now gets intolerably fetid; a strong unctuous matter is perspired; the hair, already changed in color, falls off; the voice grows hoarse and nasal; and the face becomes terribly deformed. The look is wild and haggard; the pallid red color of the body is only relieved by the most disgusting ulcers, which, becoming deeper, putrid, and virulent, not only affect the bones and joints, but, as they spread over the skin, deep ravines are formed, which give it an elephantine appearance, whence the name elephantiasis. The fingers get quite stiff and crooked, and the nails and other parts of the body fall off by degrees. During the night, the patient is harassed

with terrible dreams, and he is oppressed by day, with a tedious melancholy, in which he is often tempted to make away with himself. He gradually surrenders one part of his body after another to the insatiate malady; and at length death, the long wished-for deliverer, comes suddenly and puts an end to his misery.

As the leprosy is infectious, almost every person shuns the company of the sufferer, which must greatly add to the misery of his situation; nor can he flatter himself, after the distemper has advanced to a certain degree, with any hopes of relief from medical assistance. It is considered to be irregularly hereditary; yet the symptoms do not become visible before the person has reached the years of maturity. In cases of infection, too, it generally happens that three or four years elapse before any eruption breaks out in the skin. It then proceeds with slow but steady progress, and it is possible for the person who is afflicted with it, to drag out a wretched existence to the protracted term of fifty or sixty years. Very emphatically have the inhabitants of the East given this disease, among other significant designations, the name of "The First-born of Death." The Icelandic "Likthra" is scarcely less striking. It properly signifies a rancid, putrefying corpse, than which there is nothing a person inveterately affected with the leprosy more perfectly resembles.

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

We have been favored, by one of the Commissioners of this Canal, with the following abstract of the detailed report, submitted by the Treasurer to the corporation, at their late annual meeting.

The business of 1828 commenced late in Oct. and continued but little more than one month, during which time the tolls amounted to about *eleven hundred dollars*; and the business of 1829 was much affected by the general pressure felt in every portion of New England, but more particularly by the various manufacturers, on the prosperity and success of whose concerns, this Company will at all times be much dependent. In addition to the general pressure before mentioned, the navigation of that year was considerably interrupted, by frequent breaches in the Canal and appendages, as might reasonably have been expected in this, like all other works newly constructed. The gross receipts for tolls, that year amounted to *eight thousand six hundred and three dollars*; the expense of repairs on the Canal, the expenses of dock tenders and all other charges, except the Collector's compensation, were paid by the commissioners, and included in their general account of disbursements for constructing and building the Canal. The operations on the canal for 1830, are now closed and the result known. The gross amount of tolls for this year, is *twelve thousand and six dollars and one cent*, and the whole number of tons transported, is 14,842, viz: 7312 carried up, and 5330 brought down, being an increase of more than 50 per cent, on the number of tons transported in 1829. In that year the whole number of tons was 9448, viz: 6292 carried up, 3155 brought down.

Rail Roads.—The first anniversary of the commencement of the South Carolina Rail Road was held at Charleston on the 15th inst. 'Charleston's best Friend' made two trips on the part of the load that is finished, having several pleasure cars attached, in which were more than 100 passengers, including a detachment of U. S. troops, with field piece. A Federal salute was fired, a dinner eaten, &c, &c.

MILCH COWS.

The attention of farmers is invited to the consideration of the character and condition of our milch cows.

How much milk ought a cow to yield to be worth her keeping? What is the average time that our cows are in milk? Is there much, if any, waste of fodder among us by keeping animals that yield little or no return of profit? Questions like these, and there are many such, ought to be put and answered in the New England Farmer. It may turn out that our dairy stock is extremely low in character and its management wasteful.

If something like an average quality of milch cows could be settled—to afford a standard—and it should be understood that no good farmer would keep an animal for milk that fell below it; all the cows in the country would soon come up to that standard and go beyond it.

A milch cow, of *medium quality*, in this State, will give, it is supposed, 12 quarts of milk per day for 2 months after calving, and about 7 quarts per day on grass feed for the next four months, and 4 quarts per day for the next following 2 months, and perhaps 2 quarts one month longer. Altogether 1500 quarts in a year.

It takes 9 quarts of milk to give a pound of butter, and 4 quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The skim milk and dairy whey may be valued at \$3 a cow per annum.

Now, a cow that gives 1500 quarts of milk in a year will produce 166 lbs. of butter, worth at 16 cents per lb.

\$26 56

Skim milk, say

3 44

30 00

Or 1500 quarts of milk will give, at 4 quarts to the pound of cheese, 375 lbs. which at 8 cents per lb. will be

\$30 00

Whey, say

3 00

33 00

Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all the milk the cow gives is credited. A milch cow's keeping one year cannot be short of 25 dollars in the interior.

Suppose a farmer to resolve that he would keep no cow that did not hold out as a good milker 9 months in the year—and that did not give sixteen quarts of milk per day for 2 months after calving, and 12 quarts per day the next four months—and six quarts per day the next 3 months, and 2 quarts per day the month following.—Such a cow would yield per annum 3000 quarts of milk.

Here it may be remarked, that with the addition of 5 dollars per annum to the cost of food as estimated for a common cow, the neat profit would probably be four fold.

Is it not practicable to have throughout the country, as common dairy stock animals as good as the last described?

This question is submitted to farmers for consideration. The probability is, that in taking some pains to get stock as good, they would get even better.

If the various modes of obtaining this object were resorted to at once and with zeal throughout the country, there would be a prodigious improvement, in a very short time.—No young animal of promising appearance for milk would go to the butcher.—More care would be taken of young stock.—More young stock would be retained to insure a better selection for milch cows.—Farmers

would think more of the advantages of employing bulls of the improved breeds.—Heifers would be milked with great care and very thoroughly to get them into the habit of holding out long as milkers. If they once dry early, no care and keeping afterwards will correct this fault.—Heifers with the first calf will be fed well and with some additional care the last 3 months they are in milk, to make them hold out.

The profit of a milch cow is not generally understood. Milk is not only the most nutritious but the cheapest article of food. The food necessary for a cow in full milk, does not exceed in price, one third of what is necessary in feeding for the butcher.

These few remarks are hastily made to draw out farmers, and particularly scientific farmers, on this subject. There is a great deal to be said upon it, and a great many facts to the purpose, which should come to light.—*Mass. Agric. Report.*

BONE MANURE FOR WET MEADOWS.

To the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

SIR—It is well known to all readers of agricultural works that a vast variety of substances are used in older countries than ours (for the purpose of increasing the fertility of lands) which have been unknown to us. It is no reflection on our country, because we have not wanted them. The time has now arrived in Massachusetts at least, in which these treasures should not be lost. I beg leave to mention one, not of my own discovery, but to which I have been indebted to the sagacity, and liberal intelligence of my neighbor. A few years since, the Hon. William Ellis of Dedham, recommended to me the use of the head and feet bones of oxen as a highly valuable manure on meadow lands. He said that he had observed in passing, that I had grounds remarkably well adapted for this manure. I however neglected his hint, though I constantly kept it in mind, until the last year, when seeing an immense load of the heads of oxen passing by, I inquired of the owner, for what purpose he was carting those materials, and he answered me to the following facts, viz. That he came down a distance of eight miles with an empty team, and was carrying back a load, which cost him two dollars, to put on his meadow land. I found that it was no new experiment with him, and that he came often for this purpose.

Here then I had facts. I knew the habitual economy of our citizens, that they were not remarkably prone to idle experiments, or to wanton expenditure.

I entered with my very intelligent informer into many particulars as to the process and effects, but I own that I was more impressed with the simple fact, that he would devote his team and labor for a day and pay two dollars for his materials besides, than with all his other assertions.

If this man can afford to come 16 miles, and carry back a manure which costs him as much as a load of dung, surely it must be more valuable to me, who can cart eight loads at the expense of his one.

I made the experiment. Its success surpassed all his descriptions. The manure brought in new grasses. It encouraged and invigorated the old.

I am aware that it is only of limited application, but it is no trifling thing to render useful an article formerly thrown away. We know so little of the philosophy of manures that I shall not speak

on this subject. All I shall say is, that there is much animal matter still adhering to the bones, and animal matter has been found by experience to promote the growth of vegetables.

The mode of application is to break them up with a sledge, or with the back of an axe, and then to press them below the surface by a rammer or beetle. The only point to which I offer my testimony is, that the effects are much greater than an equal quantity of horse and cow-dung. This may be relied upon.

Very respectfully yours,

J. LOWELL.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1831.

FARMERS' WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Neat cattle, pigs, and poultry should be kept in good heart at this season of the year, otherwise they will lose much of their value before warm weather, and half the summer will elapse before they will recover from the effects of the winter's short keeping. If you intend that your cattle shall derive much nourishment from their food, you will see that they are well sheltered and lodged, besides being well fed. Cattle which are shivering with cold, drenched with rain, or covered with snow, will pine on the richest and most expensive provender.

Too much fodder should never be laid before cattle at once. It is better to give them but little at a time, and give that little often. By constantly breathing for some time on their food it becomes in a degree filled with effluvia and moisture, which causes the cattle to reject it. They will, however, generally eat food of that kind in the open air, which they have refused, when offered to them under cover; especially if it is laid on dry straw long enough for the moisture to evaporate. Care, however, should be taken that your cattle should not be put on short allowance, and if you give them but little at a time let them be fed often.

By experiments which have been repeatedly made in America and in Great Britain it has been ascertained that grain and roots for fattening cattle, swine, &c, will go one third farther if steamed or boiled than if used raw. Every farmer, ought, therefore, to have conveniences for steaming food for his stock as well as his swine. A steam boiler may be made by setting a kettle holding about 10 or 12 gallons, in a furnace of brick or stone, and over this a hoghead with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes, which is set so close that the steam of the kettle, when boiling can only rise through the holes and thence ascend among the articles to be steamed in the hoghead, and pass off at the top. In this way, a hoghead full of potatoes will be nearly as soon boiled as a small part of them only would have been if placed in the kettle underneath. As the kettle must be so closed as to prevent any steam from passing off, but through the bottom of the hoghead or vat, a pipe or tube must be set on one side, through which, with the aid of a funnel, the water may be poured into the kettle as often as occasion may require. After the water is poured in, the tube should be stopped with a plug. Grain of all kinds may be advantageously steamed for feeding or fattening swine. But in that case, it is necessary that the bottom of the hoghead should be covered with a cloth, to prevent the grain from running down through the holes.

Several other kinds of apparatus have been used

in steaming food for domestic animals, some of the most useful of which are particularly described in the New England Farmer, vol vi. p. 22. When it is wished to cook food for cattle in small quantities, it may, (as has been well observed by Judge Buell) be done at little or no expense over a kitchen fire, on the evenings preceding the days in which the food is made use of.

On the proper selection of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and their management, the profits of a farm must at all times materially depend. If we have those of an unproductive kind; if too many or too few—if fed without judgment, or fattened at too great an expense, they will deprive us of that recompense which a farmer ought to obtain.

The time cows should become dry before their calving is not agreed on, some contending that they may be milked almost to the time of their dropping the calf without injury; while others maintain that it is absolutely necessary that they should be dry from one to two months for the advantage of both the cows and their calves. It is probable that much, as regards this question, must depend on the way in which the cows are kept; where they are well fed they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of their calving, without their suffering any inconvenience from the continuance of the milking. But as our cows are usually fed at this time in the year, they had better go dry for a month, six weeks or even two months, to give them a chance to recruit. It is said that the longer cows are milked the more free their udders will be from any soreness or tumors. Where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family it may be well, by extra feeding with roots and other juicy food, to prolong the period of milking to a week or ten days before the time they are expected to produce their young.

In order that you may know the proper time to have your cows go dry, an account should be kept of the time when each cow takes the bull, that she may be dried off at a reasonable period. The following prescription for drying off cows is given in *Monk's Agricultural Dictionary*.

'Take an ounce of powdered alum; boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink: milk her clean before you give it to her; and as you see need requires repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day; lest her udder be over charged.'

Cows become dry too soon if they are not kept well, or not milked clean. It is said in *Bath Papers*, vol. ii. p. 294, if at any time a good milch cow should go dry before her milk is gone, get a young calf and put it to her, in order to preserve her milk another year; for it is well known if a cow goes dry one year nature will lose its power of acting in future.

Cows which are shortly expected to calve ought to be lodged at night in some convenient place under cover for a week or two before calving, as it may be the means of saving the life of the calf, and perhaps of its dam likewise. The day and night after a cow has calved, she should be kept under cover, and her drink should be luke warm. Let her not be exposed for some time to the dampness of the night; cows should at all times be kept in high health and good condition: for if they are suffered to become lean in winter, they will not recover their flesh, nor be in good

milking condition till summer is half spent. A cow well wintered is half summered, and a cow well kept through the summer is half wintered.

The cow is commonly in her prime at five years old, and will continue in a good milking state till she is ten years old or upwards. The times of milking should be as regular and equi-distant as possible. Dr Deane observed that 'six in the morning and six at night is a good general rule. But if they are milked three times a day as a modern writer on husbandry recommends, it may be done at five, one, and eight. He believes that if they are well fed they will give half as much again milk by milking thrice as if only twice; at the same time it would prevent too great a distention of their bags to which our best cows are liable.

The keeping of cows in such manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk and with the greatest clear profit is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots a day during the winter months besides her hay, and if her summer food be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if kept through the winter in the usual manner and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

On the means of improving both the quality and the quantity of wool.—A memoir on this subject has been presented to the Academy of Sciences, and reported upon by M. Coquebert Montbret. In the sheep, says M. Petri, the nourishing fluids are naturally distributed between the flesh, the fat, and the wool. By frequent shearings, made when the animal is young these fluids may be determined in great abundance towards the skin and will then nourish the woollen fibre. This theory he says he has applied with great success, and he finds that besides increasing the quantity of wool, its quality is very much improved and the staple rendered finer. This improvement may be transmitted from one generation to another so that whole flocks may in this way be converted into fine wool animals, only by taking care to reserve those animals for reproduction which yield the most improved produce and paying attention at the same time, to the choice of food and to the other circumstances and cares which are necessary. It appears that M. Petri has not yet had time to prove the result of prolonged trials conducted upon these principals.—*Revue Encyclopédique*, xlv. 499.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

A number of that valuable work, (which had been for some time suspended) has just issued from the press, in a very handsome style.

It is published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, Proprietor of the New England Farmer, from the Press of I. R. BUTTS. It contains the Address by JOHN C. GRAY Esq. delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Reports of the Committees of the last Brighton Cattle Show, and a number of other valuable articles, most or all of which we have or intend to transfer to our columns. We think this an excellent number, and one which cannot fail to greatly enhance the agricultural interests of those Farmers who will give it a careful perusal, and apply to use the information with which it abounds.

It appears by a notice which precedes and introduces the 'Premium List of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, for 1831' that

the Committee who direct the concerns of the Society, have determined to 'intermit the Brighton Cattle Show for one year;' and of course there will be no Agricultural Exhibition under the auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society next autumn. The Committee state that 'the general management of farms—the operations of the dairy—and a thorough field culture for vegetables and grain crops will engage their attention as leading objects; and their largest premiums will be appropriated the ensuing season to encourage and reward distinguished merit in these particulars.'

Butter and cheese are among the staples of New England, and it is obvious, that a small improvement in their quality will add a large sum of money to the income of this district of country. And there is every reason to hope, that a judicious encouragement by premiums will, in a few years, give a character to our dairies, not surpassed by any part of the world. To accomplish this more surely, it may be of use to admit, for a time, a competition for our premiums, for butter and cheese, from beyond the limits of the state, and without any restriction as to their origin; that, if practicable, we may have specimens to compare with our own, even from other countries. We may thus have an opportunity of attaining to a greater certainty the degree of excellence of which these important articles of food are susceptible, and, by the comparison, learn the imperfection of our own processes of manufacture—and perhaps we may have the satisfaction to find that, to some extent at least, both butter and cheese are now made in Massachusetts, not inferior to the best in other countries.

Some premiums offered in past years for the encouragement of plantations of forest trees, live hedges, and apple orchards; and for useful experiments, and valuable inventions, will be continued.

In conformity with the views above expressed, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture propose to have an Exhibition of Butter and Cheese, in Quincy Hall, in the new Market House, Boston, on Wednesday, the seventh day of December, 1831.

And they offer the following premiums, to be awarded by a committee of competent judges, elected by the Board, to the proprietors of the best lots of Butter and Cheese exhibited, without regard to the place of manufacture.

For the best lot, in tubs, pots, or firkins, not less than 300 lbs. \$100 00

For the next best, not less than 300 lbs. 50 00

For the best, less than 300 lbs. and not less than 100 lbs. 30 00

For the next best, less than 300 lbs. and not less than 50 lbs. 20 00

For the best, less than 100 lbs. and not less than 50 lbs. 15 00

For the next best, less than 100 lbs. and not less than 50 lbs. 10 00

For the best lot of Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 100 lbs. 100 00

For the next best, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 300 lbs. 50 00

For the best Cheese, less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 300 lbs. 50 00

For the next best, of not less quantity 30 00

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged this week to refer an interesting article from Portsmouth, N. H., and one from Cambridge, Mass. We should be glad to hear from either of the writers.

Gardener Wanted.

A single man, who is a thorough Gardener, well acquainted with the raising of Grapes under glass, and Plants, and all the branches of his business, will meet with the best encouragement on application to John Prince, Jamaica Plains. 4t Feb. 16.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A few bushels of genuine Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, raised in New Hampshire expressly for this establishment: also, Lucerne, Red and White Clover, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, (raised for us by Mr PHINNEY,) Herds Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, (raised for us by Mr NOYES,) Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Broom Corn, &c.; all of the very first quality. Feb. 16.

Cocoons, and Silk Weaver Wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given for Cocoons. Also, employment for a Silk Weaver, on application to Warren, R. I. Jan. 15, 1831. PAUL WARE.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb. 16.

Two-rowed Barley Wanted.

Cash will be paid for a few bushels of TWO-ROWED BARLEY, of the first quality, plump, and free from any other seeds—for sowing—at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. Feb. 16.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition. Feb. 16.

Silk Reel.

These useful machines may be had of the subscriber for the low price of \$25 each. By the help of this reel, the silk threads may be extracted from the cocoon with evenness and rapidity. It is the same for which I received the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and has been a considerable time in use.

Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

J. H. COBB.

[CERTIFICATE.]

I, Edward Brown, of Ashford, Con. late of London, England, silk manufacturer, do hereby certify, that I have used a considerable quantity of raw silk reeled in the filature of Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass.; that I find the silk reeled by him equal to the Italian or China silk, and is capable of being used in the manufacture of any description of silk goods. I further certify the trimmings for a suit of curtains now in the house of Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston, was made of raw silk raised and reeled by said Jonathan H. Cobb.

EDWARD BROWN.

Ashford, Ct. Jan. 15, 1831.

Bees.

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 17 cents per lb. The bees were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the new patent hive.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 4t Jan. 7.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBART CLARK, Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

Silk Cocoons Wanted.

I will give cash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per pound, according to quality. J. H. COBB. Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	116 00	117 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	3
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 75	6 87
Genesee,	"	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,	"	6 25	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	66	70
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	60	65
Oats,	"	42	46
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 50	1 75
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	"	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 00	9 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	58
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	40	42
Native, washed,	"	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	31	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	53	7
VEAL,	"	6	3
MUTTON,	"	4	3
POULTRY,	"	8	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.		8c
Indian, retail,	"		33
POTATOES,	"	25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Feb. 14.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 516 Cattle, nearly all of which were Beef; 734 Sheep, and 340 Swine—95 Swine have been before reported; about 75 Beef Cattle and nearly all the Swine remain unsold.

Prices.—BEEF CATTLE—Last week's prices were not supported, particularly on thin Cattle; we shall quote from \$3 84 to 4 75. We noticed several yoke of prime Cattle taken at \$5, and one or two yoke at \$5 25.

BARRELLING CATTLE—Mess \$3 75 a 3 84, No. 1, \$3 25 a 3 33.

SHEEP—We noticed one lot taken at \$5, one at 4 50 one at 3 84, one at 3 50, and one at 3.

SWINE—Rather dull, no sales of consequence effected.

Wool.—Arrived coastwise since our last, about 50,000 lbs. various kinds. The following comprise the principal sales of the week: 15 a 16,000 lbs. American fleeced and pulled, various qualities, price and terms unknown.—23,000 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ blood fleece which arrived from the state of Maine, 58c per lb.; 15,000 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ blood, 58c; 10,000 lbs. Saxony and Merino fleece, 70 a 75 per lb. 6 mo.; 10,000 lbs. Lambs, 50c per lb. cash; 20,000 Saxony have also been sold, precise price and terms we are unable to give, supposed a shade over 90c per lb. on a credit.—Limited sales also of Russia, at 30c per lb. cash.—Patriot.

Hemp.—The Portland Advertiser states that three or four loads of Hemp, of excellent quality, have been brought to that market from Vermont. Several loads have been brought to Boston from St. Johnsbury, Vt. and sold for \$225 per ton; it is of superior quality, and may be seen at the store of Messrs Lincoln, Fearing & Co. No. 110 State street.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SHAKERS, OR UNITED SOCIETY.

There are sixteen Societies of this peculiar denomination in the United States; in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Kentucky and Ohio. There are in all of these Societies the population of about 5000. Each society consists of 3 and some 4 families (so called:); the largest and most central family is called the Church. These church families contain 60 and so on to 100 members. Two societies generally constitute what is called a Bishopric; each Bishopric is under the administration of 4 Elders (2 males and 2 females) whom they greet with the title of Ministry. The Ministry reside alternately at each Society. They have the appointment and dictation of all the other elders and officers of the societies in their Bishopric. Each of the churches and families have 4 elders (2 males and 2 females) who have the immediate care of the spiritual concerns of their respective families. Each church has 2 trustees who are the keepers of the money, &c, belonging to the church. They have an office for the transaction of business with those who are not of the society; in their name are written all the deeds, notes, &c, they also do all the tradings, and make all stipulations with (what they call) the world's people. Distinct from them are also two deacons who have the management of the domestic concerns and to whom the members make application for whatever they are in want of, and their resources are supplied by the trustees. No individual keeps any money—or can call any property his own, but all is ceded to the general common stock, so that, according to the answer a young lady among them made to an inquiry, if she possessed any property there, 'Nothing is mine, but all ours.'

They have a covenant which is signed by all the members of twentyone years of age and upwards, the purport of which is—they resign all claim as individuals to any property which is there or that they may bring into the Society—all claim to any remuneration for their services—and they will devote and employ themselves to their best abilities for the support and promotion of the Society, having secured to them a good living and equality so long as they remain members and no longer. Parents in general give their children a small portion of their property, but the main part to the society.

As to their requirements of duty, each one is left to judge and act for himself, though an idle, indolent person, with this industrious community soon finds no comfort or enjoyment and therefore such ones generally expel themselves. Each one has his or her allotted employment so that every branch has its necessary attention paid to it.

They have a numerous list of *Orders* or *Gifts*, as they are called, with them. which they are very strict and attentive in observing; besides the many relating to their religious life, they have those of a temporal nature, which are of equal importance to them.

It is against order for any one man and woman to converse or be together without a third. For any one to blame or censure another on any account before any one except their elders, or expose their own trials except to them; it is also against order to leave any gates open, bars

down or to permit any broken windows to remain so, which they are very strict in observing. They are also very strict in having cleanliness and decency observed in their houses and door-yards; it is against order even to shut the doors hard, or to spit upon the floor, or to be anywise boisterous in their dwellinghouses. They always have a place for every tool, and keep every tool in its place, consequently have nothing lost; many of these rules trifling as they may appear, it would be well to have adopted by every household or community. They generally have two dwelling-houses in each church and one in each family; those in each church or family all sit down at one table, and meet three evenings in a week together for their evening devotions, which are generally singing, dancing and a reminding of their orders and gifts; they always before these meetings retire to their respective rooms in their dwelling houses and observe the strictest silence for the space of half an hour. They retire at 9 o'clock (all at one time) and arise about 4 or 5 in the morning. They are very regular and temperate in their diet, having no extravagances, and moderate in their habits having no superfluities.

Their farms and orchards are in the highest state of cultivation, they have been long noted as manufacturing the best of articles, such as brooms, pails, tubs, sieves, &c, and also for raising garden seeds, but it is not to be wondered at that the recent great advancement in Horticulture has left them behind in this respect.

They are very attentive to company of which they have much in the summer season; and truly it is time pleasantly spent to visit their beautiful, neat villages. There is one in Shirley, Massachusetts, which the traveller would pronounce the most pleasantly situated and neat village this State affords; it has a beautiful white church about 6 or 8 dwelling houses, and 20 or 25 other buildings in which are carried on the various branches of mechanism, &c. G. C. B.

One good turn deserves another.—Santeuil, a poet of the 17th century, returning one night to the Abbey of St Victor, at eleven o'clock, was refused admittance by the porter, on the plea that the prior had absolutely forbidden the doors to be opened at so late an hour. A good deal of altercation ensued; at last the poet slipped a piece of gold under the door, which was quickly opened. When fairly in, he pretended he had left a book on the stone, where he had been sitting during the dispute, and begged the porter to go for it. Encouraged by the generosity of the poet, the man readily complied. In the meanwhile, Santeuil fastened the door: and the porter half naked, was obliged to stand knocking in his turn. 'I cannot let you in,' said the poet; 'I am very sorry for it; but the prior has given positive orders not to have the doors opened at so late an hour.' 'I let you in,' said the porter, in a very humble tone. 'So you did,' replied Santeuil; 'and I will do you the same good turn for the same price.'

The porter not liking to sleep in the street, and fearful likewise of losing his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door again; saying 'I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me;' and so gained admittance.

A lawyer in the District of Columbia having wearied the Court by a very long and dull argument, his colleague respectfully suggested to him the expediency of bringing it to a close. The lawyer angrily replied 'I will speak as long as I please, sir.' 'You have spoken longer than you please, already,' retorted his companion.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters of the Western States, that he has just arrived in this city from Boston, with a large and general assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the most approved kinds; with also a general and very extensive assortment of GRASS, GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER and HERB SEEDS, which will be found to comprise a larger variety than has ever before been introduced into the Western country.

The above articles have been recently purchased from the well known Agricultural Establishment of Messrs NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selected by the subscriber himself, (who has been for several years engaged in the business) with great care. Those who may call at his *Agricultural Warehouse*, No. 23, Lower Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, will be assured of finding every article wanted in the agricultural line, of a superior quality and at fair prices.

S. C. PARKHURST.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1831.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 28.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—Wm. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Gard.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Hidfax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

NO. 32.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Continued from page 242.

Now as to meats, of all sorts. The consumption and waste, exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each person a day. The gross quantity required is then 222,160,000 pounds, equal to 11,000,000 barrels of beef or pork. The greatest export that we ever made of beef and pork was in 1805, 240,000 bbls. In 1829, only 110,000; or 22,000,000 of lbs., just an hundredth part of the domestic consumption.

It thus appears, that the vegetable food of the United States exported, is about a 24th part of what the home demand requires; and of meats, only a hundredth part. It is then the HOME MARKET that should mainly occupy the thoughts of a republican statesman.

This great market is best encouraged or protected by *divisions of labor*. If all were farmers, raising their own bread and meat, *there would be no home market*; and flour, for the foreign one, would not sell for more than two dollars a barrel, if for so much, delivered at our sea ports. The English could hardly take it as a gift, because of the duty, unless in times of scarcity, though delivered free of cost for freight! But were all farmers, we should have no cities. How would the account stand then? New York, alone, consumes the equivalent of one-third of ALL our exports of flour; Baltimore, 150,000 barrels, or three fifths of all that we sent to the West Indies last year; Baltimore, and her adjacent factories, also consume the equivalent of 80,000 barrels of beef or pork; about three fourths of the whole export of last year. Yet we have heard a senseless Marylander wish that 'Baltimore (his market,) was sunk in the basin!' He might almost as well have wished that the mills which prepared his grain were destroyed. The people of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, employ twice as many men as farmers, graziers, gardeners, &c, as Asia, Africa, Europe and America, (except the United States) employ. Here is a specimen of that *division of labor* just above alluded to. Large cities cannot exist unless the manufacturing and mechanic arts prosper in them. It is the product of industry thus applied, which obtains food and other supplies for them; and his causes that invaluable interior commerce, which prevails in every civilized nation, and must more or less exist in all populous countries. Two of the greatest cities in the world, Nankin, in China, and Jeddo, in Japan, are thus maintained; a vast amount of home trade is transacted at them, the foreign being of no account. And at London, the greatest commercial city in the world, the interior or home trade is at least twenty times greater than the foreign one. We have in our own country two beautiful types of the principles that we teach, in Pitt-burgh and Cincinnati. They have no foreign trade; but lands and houses in them, and in their neighborhood, bear a full comparison with the value of lands and houses at Baltimore, and its neighborhood. The manufactures of Philadelphia, (that is those that are supplied with Philadelphia labor and capital, and which centre in that city,) have been estimated at \$25,000,000

annually—equal to the full average value of all the cotton exported. Without an *interior trade*, a city can only be as *Heliogoland* was when converted into a nest for smugglers, as the Island of *St Thomas* is, because a 'free port' at which the British Islands are supplied with our flour, &c.

A more special application of the benefits derived from a prudent *division of labor*, may be thus shown: Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, are capable of raising all the bread stuffs which their people need, and heretofore had a considerable surplus; but, at an early period, they turned their attention much to navigation, and have lately become great manufacturing states. The lands in this district are not well fitted for the cultivation of wheat—but they prefer bread made from it, *if able to purchase it*. We take of them cotton and other manufactures, oil, &c, and they receive, in exchange of us, not less than the equivalent of 1,500,000 barrels of flour, in bread-stuffs, or a much greater value than the whole of our foreign trade in them. This may be called a new business, and is of vast importance to all parties. It is equally profitable to the one, whether a yard of cotton cloth be sold for 6 or 7 cents, to go to Baltimore or Lima—or to the other, if a barrel of flour sells for \$5, to proceed to Boston or Kamshatka! But there is this imposing advantage—the orders and decrees, intrigues, or caprices, of foreign nations, have no effect over our *home trade*. Its amount is beyond calculation—and it knits the people closely together. We have seen Baltimore branded flour in the midst of the mountains of Vermont. Such is the 'American System.' This could not have happened, but because of the *division of labor* that we have spoken of.

But it is said, the people would *eat as much bread* as they now do, were that 'system' destroyed. So it may be said that we should require as many shoes, were all the shoe-makers guillotined! But everybody knows that it would not be advantageous for the farmer to stop his plough and let his horses remain idle, to make a pair of shoes. If the people on the rich lands of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, can 'make wheat cheaper than those of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and they, of the latter, furnish the other with cotton goods cheaper than they can otherwise obtain them, *common sense* will teach both the value of mutual exchanges. We believe that the sale of one barrel of American flour was never lost, because of the loss of the West India trade—that the general amount of our trade with the West Indies has not been materially effected by an opening or closing of the British ports.* But if the sale of all the flour which proceeded (direct) to those ports when opened, was really lost to us, *the whole amount is less than the demand for flour and corn at the manufacturing town of Providence, Rhode Island*. This will astonish many, but it is the truth notwithstanding. The highest amount of flour ever exported to the British West Indies was about 130,000 barrels in one year. In 1826-7, from July to July, 127,150 barrels of flour were received at Providence, with, perhaps,

*We have exported 100,000 bbls. of flour more to the West Indies, when those ports were shut, than when they were opened—1821 compared with 1825.

200,000 bushels of 'Southern corn,' nearly all of which immediately passed to the manufacturers for consumption.

We might multiply facts like these without number—but cannot give the room to state them.

Such is the connexion between *agriculture* and *manufactures*. We shall now notice the folly, or falsehood, of those who insist that the laws for the protection of domestic manufactures are 'taxes' on consumers—for *these laws have had one invariable tendency to reduce the prices of articles protected*, without at all diminishing the foreign demand for the products of our soil. In 1823, the year before the 'abominable tariff' of 1824, we exported 173,000,000 lbs. of cotton* and 756,000 bbls. of flour, together worth 25,400,000 dollars; and in 1826, 204 millions of pounds of cotton and 857,000 bbls. flour, worth together 29,150,000 dollars: the *quantity* and the *value* being both increased, in defiance of all the *awful predictions* to the contrary.†

Taxes, of some kind, must be paid. A revenue duty must be collected; but, whether a *protecting duty* superadded, is, or is not, a tax, depends on *particular considerations*. For example—the duty on a square yard of coarse cotton goods is $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents—but we may buy a square yard of such goods, home-made, for eight cents, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent less than the duty. It is impossible then, that the duty is a *tax*. The duty on shot is 4 cents per lb., but we can obtain any quantity of shot at 5 cents per lb.—*if the duty is a tax*, the shot is worth only one per cent lb., and so on. The duty on wheat is 15 per cent—or '15 cents on every dollar of its cost,' as the 'free trade' folks say—but is any farmer foolish enough to believe that a *tax* of the United States is collected on the wheat that he grows and consumes? It is a popular cry, that 'duties are taxes;' so was the halloo, '*Great is the Diana of the Ephesians*.' A falsehood, on an idol, placed in opposition to truth, and the *eternal principle of truth*! There is a duty of 3 cents per pound on cotton—is cotton advanced in that amount, because of that duty? Pshaw! We cannot dwell longer on such subjects—and must proceed.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON.—This is a leading interest in the United States, and a great supporter of the home market, as every farmer, in the neighborhood of iron works, well knows. The following shows that *decreased prices* have invariably followed *increased duties*. As to iron manufactures, no patriot will contend that we should be dependent on any foreign nation for them—they are essential to the independence of our own—and are without substitutes.

The first encouragement was given to rolling iron by the tariff of 1816, when the duty was:

* Much the largest amount that we ever had exported, in one year. The average of 1816 to 1822, inclusive, was less than 110 millions of pounds a year.

† But in the last year we exported 265 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at \$26,575,000. Has the demand and value been reduced by the tariff? It is difficult to resolve what is meant by the 'oppressions of the south,' and what it has to complain of, because of the progress of manufactures. A duty of nearly 10 millions is levied in England on so much of our tobacco as costs about one million. The meekness with which the planters of Virginia submit to this, has always excited our curiosity.

fixed at \$30 per ton, and so it remained until 1828, when it was raised to \$37 per ton. In consequence of the act of 1816, fifteen new rolling mills were immediately erected, without including the new establishments west of the mountains—and Sheet iron and boiler plates, (better than the English), which sold for \$180 the ton, eight or nine years ago, may now be had for 130 or \$140 the ton. We speak always of wholesale prices. Rolled round iron has had the same reduction in value.

Small hoop iron, (a new manufacture), protected by a duty of 3 cents per lb. by the tariff of 1828, and which sold for \$150 a ton a few years ago, is now selling for \$120 a ton.

Braziers' rods, which had never been made in this country until protected by the tariff of 1828, with a duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., and were sold at \$150 a ton, or $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents a pound, now sell for \$135 a ton, or 5 cents per lb., though 'taxed' $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.

Cut nails were eight cents per lb. in 1821, and had an average value of 7 cts. until 1828, and now sell for $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. The duty on nails is 5 cents per lb. If the duty is a tax, value of the nails, is only half a cent per lb.

These, and such as these, are the articles of iron best protected—and they show a general decline of about 25 per cent or one fourth, in price, as compared with their value previous to such protection. On hammered bar iron, the duty was 45 cents the cwt. in 1816, raised to 90 in 1824, at which it remains. It was worth (the superior qualities), \$100 the ton, a few years since, and now sells for only \$85—a reduction of 15 per cent, because of the domestic competition, excited by the tariff.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.—The duties laid upon foreign wool, for the protection of American armers, (and which we heartily approve of, exceed as to the coarsest and finest qualities, because we do not produce any of the former, and very little to the latter), has prevented a large general decline in the price of woollen goods, except in what we call the medium qualities, which were about 25 per cent less last year than previous to the increased duties upon them. The price of wool has advanced, and so have such cloths—but they are still cheaper, of American manufacture, than ever they were, of English product, under a mere revenue duty. The very fine cloths retain pretty nearly their old prices, though rather less. All mixtures of cotton and wool are much cheaper. The 'Welsh plains' which averaged at least 65 cents a yard, previous to the tariff of 1824, fell to 60 cents, on the increased duty, as soon as certain of our factories were put into operation. And the article known as 'Canton cloths,' a much more valuable one than the 'Welsh plains,' sold last year at from 56 to 60 cts. Their price has since advanced, because that the stock of foreign coarse wool is exhausted, and there is no domestic supply. Negro cloths, such as in 1825, 6, 7 and 8, sold for 27 cents—and because a glut, last year, for 22 cents—now sell for 42 cents—for the reason assigned. The south imposed the duty on coarse wool, and will pay it!

It is difficult to fix a determinately descriptive quality of cloths, and not so easy to make out a clear comparison of prices but it is manifest, that their cost has generally declined with the increase of duties on them. The fact is—that the manufacture of a yard of cloth, in the United States now cannot cost less than in England, because of new and improved machinery, not used in the latter country,

and which, perhaps, should not be used, because of the great number of persons that it would throw out of employment. The difference in the cost of a yard of cloth, made in the U. States and in England, if any there is, is in the difference of the cost of the wool and dye-stuffs used—for the protection of farmers and planters. As before observed, we heartily approve of these duties, so far as they affect articles produced by us in reasonable quantities; but the duties on very coarse and very fine wools and indigo, have a direct tendency to tax consumers of the cloths made out of or dyed with these materials. The farmers have had a large advance in the price of their wool, and we are glad of it; we as much wish an advance in the value of cotton.

A great rise in the price of flannel was predicted—but, with two tariffs heaped upon them to increase the price, such as was sold for 23 cents in 1823, will hardly bring that sum even now. Last year these goods were 17 cents only.—This shows that the tariff has no effect on their price. Wool was cheap in 1828, 9, and is now more valuable and so are flannels. Such wool as sold for 18 cents last year is worth 30.

(To be continued.)

A SEASONABLE HINT.

MR RUSSELL—I would recommend to your readers who have young peach trees under their charge to look well to them at this season; as the snow has remained so long upon the ground, the field mice are making great depredations by gnawing the bark completely around the tree, a little above the surface of the ground, under the snow. It occurred to me this day to examine my trees, and I found several entirely destroyed and others slightly touched. By shovelling the snow from around the trees, I am in hopes to prevent further trouble. I offer these hints that all may not be like myself,

A SUFFERER.

Brookline, Feb. 21.

HORSE MANURE, &c.—QUERY.

MR FESSENDEN—I should like to be informed by some of your intelligent correspondents, the best way to insure the greatest efficacy in the use of horse manure taken from the stable in March or April and intended to be used on land that is to be at that time (March or April) turned over and planted with corn; and also how many cart loads to the acre would be considered necessary. Can you inform me or will Mr PHINNEY take the trouble through your paper how he made his drills when he planted his corn 'on the furrows' after the sward was turned up? Did he mean to say that his land was not furrowed with a plough after the first ploughing previous and preparatory to ploughing the corn, and that it was not planted in hills in the usual way? A YOUNG FARMER.

Newburyport, Feb., 1831.

HOPS IN ALBANY.

John C. Donnelly, inspector of hops in Albany, has during the last year, inspected 606 bales, 140,388 lbs. Fees, deducting expenses, \$80.39. Of this 116,430 lbs. first sort, 18,621 second do, 2,514 third do, 2,793 refuse; 372 bales were from Madison co.; 144 from Oneida; the rest from Otsego, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Tompkins, Chenango, and Herkimer. The hop market opened the last season at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, and maintained that price till near the close of the season, when they gradually advanced to 16 cents.—Daily Advertiser.

BEES.

A few years since, a farmer removed from this county, to one of the northern counties of the state of Ohio; his remove was in the winter, and he took with his other moveables a hive of bees, and at the end of his journey he located in an old log house, and for the want of a better place he put his swarm of bees into the garret, where they remained till spring.

Among the many cares of a remove into the wilderness, he forgot his bees, and neglected to place them out of doors, as is the custom; but with the return of spring, and the opening of the wild flowers of the wilderness, they did not forget their duty, but 'gathered honey every day from every opening flower,' until the hive was full to overflowing. They found abundant passage between the logs of the house. When the hive was full, instead of swarming and going off, they merely removed a few feet from the old hive, attached themselves to a log in the same room, and went to work; others attached themselves to the outside of the hive, and continued their operations in open view, in this manner for several years. When the family wanted honey, they went into the room, and broke off what comb they required, without molestation. Having abundant room in the garret, they never left it in swarms. It is probable that the room was nearly dark, but of this I am not informed. From this circumstance, the inhabitants when they build their houses, finish off a small tight room, in the garret, or other convenient part of the house, exclusively for the bees, with timbers or braces to which they can attach the comb, having a tight door to the room, to exclude mice, &c, and I understand they are not molested by the bee-moth or miller. I could much enlarge upon this subject, but time does not permit, and it is quite sufficient for a practical man to improve the hint.—Genesee Farmer.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL RAIL ROAD.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Windsor, Vt. dated Liverpool, 23th Dec. 1830.

Our Rail road is continuing to surprise more and more every day. The mail is now transported on it between the 16th Sept. and the 7th inst. 60,000 passengers have been conveyed along it, during which period there have been only eleven instances of the journey (32 miles) exceeding by half an hour the time fixed for its performance (2 hours); Indeed as to speed there is no limit. The Engineer Mr Stephenson went the whole distance to try a new Engine in fifty-eight minutes. The Locomotives are much improved in their construction; and they have now adopted the plan of fixing their cylinders horizontally.—Windsor, Vt. Chron.

FLOUR IN ALBANY.

Jasper S. Keeler, inspector of flour in Albany has during 1830, inspected

42,136 bbls superfine flour
563 fine
1,027 half bbls flour

43,726

Fees, at 2 cts. a bbl. \$874 52; expenses, \$20 67.—Daily Adv.

The Legislature of S. Carolina have imposed tax of \$5000 on Lottery offices. One firm on Messrs Yates & McIntyre, will pay the tax; and the expectation that it will be repealed, next session and the money refunded.

ANATOMY.

Extracts from Davis's Report on Legalizing the Study of Anatomy.

'Not only is this knowledge of anatomy necessary to the surgeon, but it is of so fleeting a nature as to require constant practice to keep it fresh and bright. The oldest, most practised and adroitest surgeon will never essay an ordinary operation on a living subject, before he first has traced out his track, with the certainty, and all the solemn sanction of life or death, on the dead subject. It is dissection, repeated and reiterated dissection alone, that can teach him, where he may cut the living body with freedom and despatch; where he may venture, only with great circumspection and delicacy; and where he must not on any consideration attempt what man's organization would render fatal.'

'In the disease of the liver, pain is generally felt at the top of the right shoulder. The right phrenic nerve sends a branch to the liver. The third cervical nerve from which the phrenic arises, sends numerous branches to the neighborhood of the shoulder: thus is established a nervous communication between the shoulder and the liver. This is a fact, which nothing but anatomy could teach, and affords the explanation of a symptom, which nothing but anatomy could give. The knowledge of it would infallibly correct a mistake, into which a person, who is ignorant of it, would be sure to fall: in fact persons ignorant of it do constantly commit the error.'

'Disease of the liver has been known to be erroneously treated as rheumatism in the shoulder, and this error may have been fatal to the patient, by giving to a fatal and insidious disease an opportunity of taking root in the system. Disease of the liver is not unfrequently taken for disease of the lungs. So, too, persons treated for disease of the liver, have been found to have had no disease of the liver, but a disease of the brain.'

'Persons are often attacked with convulsions, especially children:—convulsions are spasms;—spasms of course are to be treated by anti-spasmodics. But these spasms are only symptoms, denoting an important disease of the brain, where only the remedy is to be applied; and the ignorant practitioner who prescribes and administers anti-spasmodics, not only loses the time in which the remedies to save life can be successfully employed, but actually exacerbates the disease and accelerates its fatal termination. In the hip complaint, so terrible and painful a disease, the first pain is felt in the knee, not in the hip. Of the numerous painful affections of the abdominal region, the lungs, the heart, the head and the extremities, some are traceable to a nervous origin and are known as Neuralgic Diseases. Dissection has enabled the anatomist to follow the nerves from these portions of the human frame into and through the spinal marrow, and other large but remote masses of nervous matter:—and this has suggested to the physician the truly philosophical remedy for the painful affections of these regions, produced by disordered nerves: viz. to apply remedies to the back,—the less obvious but true seat of the disease,—instead of to the immediate locality of the pain. Remedies thus applied have had the happiest effects, and afford new and striking illustrations of the necessity of anatomy to the successful practice of medicine.'

'Error in all these cases is inevitable without a knowledge of anatomy; and experience so far from leading to its detection, would rather serve to confirm it. Ignorance of the mode of properly applying his experience deprives the unskilled in anatomy of the ability of profiting by it.'

'Richerand has recorded of Ferrand, chief surgeon of *Hôtel Dieu*, that he killed a patient by mistaking an aneurism in the arm pit for an abscess. De Haen mentions a person who died in consequence of the opening, against the advice of Boerhaave, of a similar tumor near the knee. Vesalius pronounced a tumor on the back to be an aneurism, but an ignorant practitioner opened it and the patient bled to

death. Such mistakes are easy, except to those thoroughly skilled in anatomy, which in all such cases is therefore necessary to prevent the most deadly mistakes.'

'Anatomy has taught that the flow of blood can be stopped by external pressure, applied to the wounded vessel, or if this be not feasible, by boldly cutting down to it and applying a ligature. Pare, in a moment of enthusiasm, supposed he had been led to this discovery by the immediate influence of the Deity.'

'It has enabled the surgeon to attempt operations, which without it would have been impossible and desperate; but more, it has taught him that where a hemorrhage is apparently so violent as to threaten instant death, the mere pressure of a finger directed by unerring science may check the living torrent, till there be time to tie the vessel up and give nature time and opportunity to repair the loss that has been sustained.'

'But without that perfect knowledge of the whole human frame, of every vein and artery, muscle, nerve and bone,—that anatomy only can give—the surgeon with the aid of the best apparatus, with the most perfect self possession, would find his efforts defeated, and valuable lives would be lost to society.'

'In the present practice in England, where amputation is performed at the proper time and in a proper manner, it is computed, that ninetyfive persons out of one hundred recover from it. Among the ancients, the operation killed ninetyfive out of one hundred. Among the moderns it cures ninetyfive out of one hundred; such are the results of dissection and the study of anatomy.'

AGRICULTURE.

The Charlotte county, New Brunswick, Agricultural and Emigrant Society held its annual meeting some days since. Dr Fryre in the chair. The eleventh annual report states, that general improvement in amount of production, and mode of cultivation has taken place. We copy the commencing and concluding paragraphs of the report, as they are interesting generally, and most of the sentiments expressed in them apply to Nova Scotia as well as New Brunswick:

'In the usual perception of events perhaps no undertaking can be more philanthropic and truly patriotic than that of fostering the productions of the soil, in a new country, where science had only begun to lighten the gloom of its forests, and where the laborious avocations of man are mainly circumscribed within a few removes of primeval rudeness. When thus engaged we are preparing the surest foundation by which to provide subsistence for ourselves and fellow creatures, and at the same time will secure the future welfare, prosperity and independence of our country. And while the silent hand of time in its advancing course reminds us to be up and doing, the retrospect of past labors becomes doubly dear from the consciousness that under divine favor they have not been altogether in vain. * * The President and Directors appeal to the patriotism of the Members, to persevere in the most laudable temporal pursuit in which man can embark—the support of his kind and country,—and they confidently trust, that if the meed of praise, that most powerful incentive to perseverance, be due to honest exertions, it will not be withheld from those devoted to Agriculture.'—*Halifax Recorder*.

CRANBERRIES.

A new field is open for speculation to those who have low lands, and it is hoped that some of our Monroë farmers will be wise enough to profit by it. The New England Farmer states that Capt. Henry Hall,

of Barnstable, has been engaged for twenty years in the cultivation of *cranberries*, that his grounds have averaged for the last ten years, seventy bushels per acre, and that some seasons he has had 100 bushels. Mr F. A. Hayden, of Lincoln, has gathered from his farm, this season, 400 bushels of cranberries, which he sold in this city (Boston) for \$600. Now, where is the propriety of farmers emigrating to Michigan, or to the Rocky Mountains, when they can be compensated for their labor in this manner, in the immediate vicinity of our large cities, where the comforts of life and the blessings of civilization are so easily obtained. Now let us look a little further into this business. If we go to raising cranberries, where shall we find a market? This is a very natural question, but is easily answered; go where Mr Hayden went, if you are not suited with the New York market. Cranberries, unlike most other kinds of small fruits, are capable of being transported to Europe, without suffering by the voyage, and we have seen American cranberries selling in London at eight dollars per bushel, as fresh as when first gathered from the marshes. Now let us compare this kind of farming, with raising wheat in the northern part of Ohio and Michigan, where we believe the price the last season has been about forty cents per bushel and the produce twentyfive bushels per acre. We will suppose the cultivation of one acre of land in either crop to be the same, but this is for the sake of brevity, and is in favor of the wheat: we will allow the wheat to be threshed for every tenth bushel, and that the cranberries cost twenty cents per bushel, for harvesting.

The produce of one acre of wheat, 25 bushels at 40 cents, is	\$10
Cultivating same \$5, threshing same \$1,	6
Net profit,	4
The produce of one acre of cranberries, 70 bushels, at \$1 50, is	\$105
Cultivating same \$6, packing same \$14,	20
Net profit,	85

Thus it would appear that the net profit of one acre of cranberries in New England, would be equal to twentyone acres and a quarter of wheat in the northern part of Ohio and Michigan: now this is all well; there are some people who seem to require care to make them happy, and thus by emigration, they can increase their cares twenty fold, on the same amount of business.—*Genesee Farmer*.

LIABILITY OF STAGE PROPRIETORS.—A verdict of *fifteen hundred dollars* was obtained, in the S. J. C on Monday in an action for damages brought against the proprietors of the Boston and Providence Citizens line of stages by an individual whose leg was severely fractured and who was otherwise injured by the overturning of the Carriage in which he was a passenger on the Boston Neck.

Wool.—*Something new.*—For a short time past, agents for unknown persons have been employed in some towns in this vicinity, in buying up all the wool on the backs of the sheep, to be delivered after shearing. They advance the cash for it, at from 48 to 55 cents per pound. One town, it is thought, has received, and will receive, in the course of the season about \$25,000 for wool.—*Windsor, Vt. Chron.*

Up to 6th inst. there had been good sleighing, in Ohio, 4 weeks, a case not known for over 32 years.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer—

MR FESSENDEN—I observe your request in your last paper, that I should make some answer to an inquiry concerning a swelling originating in the neck of a horse of a gentleman in Maine. I do not recognise any disease with which I am acquainted; it may be a form, possibly, of the farcy; but I profess to know nothing of that disorder; neither do I believe it to be common among us. I wish, however, to make a few observations concerning other communications in your paper.

As to an important point in agricultural publications, I have before given my opinion. I have often myself regretted my ignorance of botany, without a knowledge of which science, it is, of course, impossible to identify or describe plants with complete correctness. I could wish, for the benefit of your readers out of the old commonwealth of Massachusetts, that your correspondents would sometimes recollect that the language of Massachusetts is not spoken all the world over. It must excite some surprise, however, that the universal term in New England for grass sowed to be mowed, is not understood in Philadelphia; it is however, an indefinite and unmeaning expression, none of the grasses, I believe, commonly sowed in New England, being natives of England. The term is here applied to the grasses we sow to be mowed, and to natural upland grass suffered to grow for that purpose, to distinguish them from 'meadow' or 'fresh grass,' and 'salt grass' and what grows where the vicinity of salt water is felt. 'Meadow' hay and 'fresh' hay are both corrupt and indefinite terms. What is meant by 'blue joint' and 'flat grass,' I do not know. 'Blue grass' here is also called 'wild rye,' and grows sometimes in moister land, but is a common accompaniment of dry soils; and is called a certain sign of a soil suitable for growing Indian corn. Whether it is native or not, I do not know; but it is said to be of English origin. It is very general indeed. The 'herds grass' of the Southern States I have always understood to be what we call 'fowl meadow,' and that this last is not the same grass with 'red top' (though it resembles it; but is a grass which grows in very moist land: 'red top' being clearly an upland grass, and making the only superior hay we have, though it is never sowed for that purpose; and the superstition has been that it would kill horses, which is very far from being received as orthodox doctrine by me.) Whether they are the same grass, however, and whether they are native or not, I know not. The 'timothy' of the middle States, here called 'herds grass,' I believe is said to be native. The terms of 'English grass, English hay, &c.' sound unpleasantly to my ears. (N. B. Everything in this state better than common, except politics, is called English. In Virginia, their celebrated mocking-bird I have heard called the English mocking-bird, to distinguish it from an inferior bird, called the French mocking-bird: neither bird being known in France or Great Britain.) All kinds of cattle, horses, oxen and sheep will live on salt hay; but it must be said in jest, that is worth as much as this English hay; stage-coach-horses, whose chief dependence is on their corn, the object of giving them long food being chiefly to keep their food from being too concentrated, will live on it very well, no doubt; and on barley straw, a good deal better. It seems there is a difference between the 'red clover' of the Southern and the Eastern States. In what do they dif-

fer? are they the same grass, altered by climate and soil, or distinct grasses? I last year saw (I state it, as doubts are entertained of its success,) a quarter of an acre of wet, cold land (where it does not belong,) covered with a good crop of 'lucerne,' belonging to a respectable mechanic of this town. He told me that he had sowed five pounds of it, with his barley, the year before (it is stated that 'lucerne' takes some time to get its full strength,) in the ordinary way; that his cattle showed an extreme relish for it, in preference to the 'timothy' and 'red clover' in the same field. 'Lucerne' is, I believe, the oldest grass in history, and was grown by the Romans, Carthaginians, Egyptians, &c. If it will succeed in New England, it will certainly be an era in our agriculture, barring one objection. A grass that will not care for our drought, that will require less labor in successive renewings, and will unite the advantages of a full crop to the nutritiousness of an upland grass, is to be desired; but I am told that lucerne does not grow to advantage except on rich land. Now, upland in the Eastern parts of New England, is apt to be barren: as to which point, I do not agree with the opinion expressed in the able address of Mr PHINNEY, that all of our upland was once covered with a rich soil; or something to that effect. There is great foundation, no doubt, for saying so. I think it exceedingly probable that much of such soils, probably the first tilled, was worked till it was exhausted; and from our process of growing Indian corn, and desert it without covering it with anything but weeds, much of its original goodness has been lost; and that what was once an effect, is now a cause. I have also no doubt that by his method of treating it, it could be rendered productive, with the addition of one operation: that is, planting belts of firs; spruces are the handsomest, if they will grow on such land; larches appear to grow here, in poor cold ground, very naturally, (but would be of no use a great part of the year,) of considerable depth of column, on the Northwestern and Northern sides. I have known the white pine to make an almost impenetrable wood, of considerable height in twenty-five years, on land originally covered with white oak. From what I see immediately before me, it does not want to come in on maple and beech land: the yellow pine grows unmixed with the white pine; but the pitch pine, the larch and white pine will grow up together: where it is wet, the hemlock; and all this on tolerably good land, if it be pastured.

It is impossible (in allusion to the quotation concerning top dressing,) yet awhile, to persuade the laborers of this district, that dung cannot be ploughed in too soon: it is consequently intentionally left to be thoroughly dried by the sun, and the Scythian devastations of our northwesterly winds, as it is made, as much as possible; with the additional advantage of the process being insured by the assistance of the poultry of the farm. It is also a practice with some to break up their land in the autumn, and reserve their dung for top dressing in the spring, for fear the juices should run through the soil. In my immediate vicinity, however, that is, in the town of Rye, a most productive and well-farmed town, the soil is almost wholly manured with kelp and rock weed; and the dung is taken always from the barn yard in the autumn and used as top dressing on their grass land; not on the whole a bad method, as their land is wet and rocky, and they must top dress it all they can, from the

labor of working it. They have also abundance of sea weed; it being frequently strewed at the rate of twenty tons to the acre, when it is first hauled. Sea weed is a most exciting and penetrating manure, injures the flavor of vegetables, and gives a bright green burnish to grass. It is of no permanent benefit to the soil.

As to grain's going through animals unbroken and uninjured; it has been recommended, times and again, not to give horses grain unbroken on this account.

Quare.—which is most in fault, the horse's jaws or his stomach? This does not apply to old horses, who cannot masticate comfortably from a cause peculiar to the horse.

Now as to a communication I did myself the honor to address you, in which I alluded to the Durham cattle. The want of a correct agricultural vocabulary I take to be agreed to upon all hands. The printer amongst other typographical errors, attributable to my bad handwriting, has converted the term 'blood horses' into 'long horned' oxen. I intended to say that the term 'blood stock,' could not be applied to the Durham cattle: in the first place, because they do not deserve it; they not being decidedly the best breed; for which I will refer you to the accounts of English cattle-shows for the last ten years; in which it will be seen, that the Herefords have equalled or excelled them. In the second place, because their attributes are the exact opposite of those of 'blood horses.' The thorough-bred horse has been bred for his muscular strength and his speed; he comes to his growth late; is originally of small size; possesses extreme delicacy and concentratedness of organization; and all the other peculiarities of an animal indigenous to a burning climate and an arid soil: and is supposed, with some degree of reason, to be wholly unmixed and original. The Durham ox (though traceable to Holland, a wet, cold climate, with a rank vegetation,) is chiefly an artificial animal. The English short horn of 1831, is not that of 1821; he has been bred chiefly to be eaten: to come to his growth quick; fatten exuberantly; to dislike motion; and to be the largest ox in the world. While on this subject, I will mention that there is a Durham steer in this vicinity, originally bred by the breeder of the great ox Columbus, who is considered to bid fair to reach the same size. Columbus is not a short-horn; but chiefly of our English imported breed; not known what, in particular. I observe in the late tour of an English agriculturist in the North of Germany, that he states that he had seen no such specimens of the Durham cattle in his own country, as he was shown there; the bulls of vast size; being six feet high and ten feet long.

J. L. ELWYN.

Portsmouth, Feb. 14th, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPORTANCE OF BOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE.

MR FESSENDEN—Struck with the remarks on the 'Importance of Correct Names,' in regard to plants mentioned in the New England Farmer, (and these remarks hold good in respect to many of our books and periodicals on agriculture and the like,) I would through your paper recommend a general attention to natural history. It would neither be time lost, nor uselessly employed. The objections to it are of little weight or real value. The industrious and enterprising farmer has often to bear severe

losses through ignorance, and as often attributes to wrong causes the failure of his crops. The gardener, imbibing erroneous notions, with his profession, oftentimes in his zeal to improve, unsparingly destroys the very *guardians* of his borders and parterres. A knowledge of plants, and of the instincts of animals, birds and insects, however slight, is by no means useless. Owing to the miserable 'local' nomenclature of plants, and especially of the grasses, no wonder that so many mistakes exist and these, too, may be of a very serious character. Worthless weeds bear the honorable names of valuable grasses: and valuable grasses are liable to be dishonored and debased by their wretched local appellations. As an illustration of this position, the communication of your Philadelphia 'Inquirer' in your last No. may be cited. In answer to his inquiry concerning 'red top,' the botanical name is '*Agrostis vulgaris*' and that of white top is '*Agrostis alba*'.—Muhlenburg Gram. Description.

Mr Gilbert White in his 'Natural History of Selborne,' has the following excellent remarks, which are much to the present purpose.—The standing objection to Botany has always been, that it is a pursuit that amuses the fancy and exercises the memory, without improving the mind or advancing real knowledge, and where the science is carried no farther than a mere systematic classification, the charge is but too true. But the botanist that is desirous of wiping off this assertion should be by no means content with a list of *names*; he should study plants philosophically, investigate the laws of vegetation: should examine the powers and virtues of efficacious plants; should promote their cultivation, and graft the gardener, the planter, and the husbandman on the phytologist. Not that system is by any means to be thrown aside; without system the field of nature would be a pathless wilderness—but system should be subservient to, not the main object of pursuit.

Vegetation is highly worthy of our attention, and in itself is of the utmost consequence to mankind, and productive of many of the greatest comforts and elegances of life. To plants, we owe timber, bread, beer, honey, wine, oil, linen, cotton, &c, what not only strengthens our hearts, and exhilarates our spirits, but what secures us from the inclemencies of weather, and adorns our persons. Man in his true state of nature, seems to be subsisted by spontaneous vegetation: in middle climes where grasses prevail, he mixes some animal food with the produce of the field and garden: and it is towards the polar system only that like his kindred bears and wolves, he gorges himself with flesh alone, and is driven to what hunger has never known to compel the very beast—to prey upon his own species. The productions of vegetation have had a vast influence on the commerce of nations, and have been the great promoters of navigation, as may be seen in the articles of sugar, tea, tobacco, opium, ginseng, betel, pepper, &c. As every climate has its peculiar produce, our natural wants bring on a mutual intercourse, so that by the means of trade, each distant part is supplied with the growth of every latitude. But without the knowledge of plants and their culture, we must have been content with our hips and haws, without enjoying the delicate fruits of India, and the salutiferous drugs of Peru. Of all sorts of vegetation the grasses seem to be most neglected: neither the farmer nor the grazer seem to distinguish the annual from the perennial, the hardy from the tender,

nor the succulent and nutritive from the dry and juiceless.

The study of grasses would be of great consequence to a northerly and grazing kingdom. The Botanist that could improve the sward at the district where he lived, would be an useful member of society: to raise a thick turf on a naked soil, would be worth volumes of systematic knowledge: and he would be the best commonwealth's man that could occasion the growth of 'two blades of grass where one alone was seen before.'

R—L.

Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TUMORS IN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN—Indolent tumors of much the same kind as those referred to by your correspondent 'B.' page 234 of your valuable paper have been of so frequent occurrence in this county, the past season, as to lead to the reasonable supposition that the disorder might be an epidemic.

The swelling usually commences on the glands of the neck, just back of the jaw bone, extending in many cases from the wind pipe to the mane, and from six to twelve inches down the neck towards the body.

Perhaps over an hundred cases have occurred under my own observation, since the first of May last. All of them, when recent, have readily yielded to copious bleeding either in the nose or neck, and thorough hand rubbing of the part affected,—and here I may be permitted to suggest that in this operation the hand should be slowly moved, with considerable pressure, in the direction that the hair lies, and for a distance above and below the diseased point. A light and rapid motion of the hand is of no benefit, and a rapid motion with pressure is liable to burst the delicate blood vessels already to greatly distended.

By the course above suggested the humors are gradually passed from the extended vessels, without injury, and forced into the general circulation of the system and are thus entirely removed from the diseased part. In a few instances I have directed a saturated solution of opium in alcohol to be used as an external application, and in one obstinate case of long standing an alcoholic tincture of cantharides.

It is a difficult matter to prescribe from a description of the disease, but I have no doubt that the swelling referred to by 'B.'—upon the side of his horse, might have been at once reduced if taken in season, by bleeding from the nearest vein or even by copious bleeding from the neck.

Your correspondent says he has kept his horse warm, warmed his drink, physicked him, &c. Would not it have been better for the horse had he kept him as before, given him his usual feed and required of him his ordinary work. A more regular and vigorous circulation throughout his system would in that case have been kept up, and the chance that the tumor should pass off would have been greater, (especially if the part had been judiciously rubbed) precisely in the same way that horses subject to grease are in many cases entirely cured by regular service.

The cause of the disorder it is difficult precisely to point out. I once had an elegant horse ruined by being placed, when warm, by an hostler in a stable where was a window through which there was a strong draught of air—as he said, to cool. 'B.'s horse might have been exposed when warm

to a current of air on the neck, which would have a tendency to cause a swelling of the glands. The girths might have been too tight and thus impeded the circulation and cause the swelling on the side,—or the horse might have been in a high condition; his system would be called into great action by his labor, and during his week's rest, from some extraneous cause, in its return to its uniform state, different parts would be differently affected,—at any rate every person who has ever taken a horse little accustomed to service and put him to severe work, has found him extremely subject to be annoyed by swellings and light tumors on various parts, especially when touched by the harness. In such cases the application of either cold or warm water, with hand rubbing, if the horse is kept at work, will readily effect a cure. R.

Southington, Con. Feb. 14, 1831.

P. S. In the bleeding of horses, no ligature should be applied to the neck, at least until after the incision is made; as much injury is frequently done by the great pressure of the blood in the veins of the head, and the neck is liable to swell. The incision should be large, and the flow of blood accelerated by giving the horse ears of Indian corn to eat as soon as the blood begins to run.

PRESERVED RHUBARB.

MR FESSENDEN—Knowing that you are an admirer of the 'Tart Rhubarb' or Pie Plant I take the liberty to send you a small quantity of it which I preserved, by way of experiment, in sugar. It may be a new thing, and it may have been done by many others before; but however that may be, I will endeavor to communicate to you my mode of proceeding.

A quantity of leaf stalks were gathered and dressed in the usual manner, which (by way of hint to those who are unacquainted with the management of this valuable plant,) is to take hold of the stalk just below the leaf, and with a sudden jerk of the hand separate it from the crown of the root—this is apparently a very rash mode of proceeding; but it is much better than to use a knife. Cut off the leaf, strip off the bark, and cut the stalks transversely into pieces of about three fourths of an inch long—this having been done, I spread it in the sun to dry—when it was diminished about one half in bulk, I took half its weight in sugar, of which I made a syrup, into which I put the Rhubarb, half dried, as it was, and let it remain some time over a slow fire—after which I put it into a china pot which was filled almost to the top. When cold I poured a little brandy over it, to prevent it from moulding; stopped it tight and set it in a cool cellar, where it kept perfectly well.

You will perceive that it is a little bitter, which is owing to its having been done a little too late in the season; and here I would offer another hint.—The 'Pie plant' is always best when in the most vigorous growth, and the person who gathers it should take particular care to pick the leaves last grown—for a few days' standing, after they have completed their growth, renders them tough and bitter.—The want of this precaution is probably one of the greatest reasons why new beginners are not so likely to relish it.

I have been induced to be thus particular, from the circumstance of my own experience on the subject—for I have cultivated and used the *Rheum Undulatum* at least seven years, and during that period I have been gaining by degrees the very

small amount of information I now possess on the subject. Yours, truly,
Newton, Feb. 17, 1831. OTIS PETTEE.

The article referred to above is very palatable, and we doubt not wholesome, as it probably partakes in some degree of the medical qualities of all the plants of that species. Mr Pettee will accept of our thanks for the donation, and his description of the mode in which it was manufactured. It will prove a valuable acquisition to our dietetic articles.—EDITOR.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1831.

POULTRY.—BY THE EDITOR.

Under this head we shall include hens, geese, ducks, and turkeys, and give a few practical observations with regard to each.

The dunghill cock and hen (*Phasianus gallus*) is a native of the warm countries of the east, is found wild in many parts of Asia, and is domesticated in every country, where the arts of agriculture and rural economy have made any progress.

The varieties of this bird, which, according to London, are known in Great Britain are—

The common dunghill cock and hen—middle size, of every color, and hardy.

The game cock and hen—rather small in size, delicate in limb, color generally red or brown; flesh white, and superior to that of any other variety for richness and delicacy of flavor; eggs small, fine shaped and extremely delicate; the chickens are difficult to rear from their pugnacity of disposition. The game cock has long been in use to gratify a depraved taste for a barbarous amusement. London says, however, that this sort of sport is not so much in vogue, as it has been in Great Britain; and we do not know that it has ever been much practised in New England.

The Dorking cock and hen.—This is named from a town in Surry, (Eng.) It is the largest variety; shape handsome, body long and capacious, legs short, five claws on each foot; eggs large, and lays abundantly; color of the flesh inclining to yellowish or ivory. Both hens and cocks often made into capons.

The Poland cock and hen were originally imported from Holland. The color shining black, with white tops on the head of both cock and hen: head flat, surmounted by a fleshy protuberance, out of which spring the crown feathers. Their form plump and deep, legs short with five claws, lay abundantly, are less inclined to set than any other breed; they fatten quickly and are more juicy and rich than the Dorking. This is one of the most useful varieties. There is an ornamental subvariety, known as the golden Poland, with yellow and black plumage.

The every day cock and hen is a subvariety of the above, of Dutch origin; they are of smaller size, and said to be great layers. Their tops are large and should be periodically clipped near the eyes, otherwise, according to Mowbray, they will grow into the eyes of the fowls and render them very subject to alarm.

The bantam cock and hen is a small Indian breed, valued chiefly for its grotesque figure and delicate flesh. Mowbray mentions a subvariety extremely small, and as smooth legged as a game fowl. From their size and delicacy they are very convenient, as they may always be used as substitutes

for chickens, when small ones are not otherwise to be had. They are also particularly useful for setting upon the eggs of partridges and pheasants, being good nurses as well as good layers. There are two varieties of this breed, of which the more common is remarkable for having the legs and feet furnished with feathers. The other and more scarce variety is even smaller; and is most elegantly formed, as well as most delicately limbed. There is a society of fanciers of this breed, who rear them for prizes, among whom Sir John Sebright stands pre-eminent.

The Chitungong or Malay hen is an Indian breed, and the largest variety of the species. They are in color, striated yellow and dark brown, long necked, serpent headed, and high upon the leg; their flesh dark, coarse, and chiefly adapted to soup. They are good layers, and being well fed produce large, substantial and nutritive eggs; but these birds are too long legged to be steady sitters.

The Shuckbag or Duke of Leeds' breed was formerly in great repute, but is now nearly lost. It is sometimes to be met with at Wokingham, in Berkshire, and is so large and the flesh so white, firm and fine as to afford a convenient substitute for the turkey.

The improved Spanish cock and hen is a cross between the Dorking and Spanish breed, also to be found in and about Wokingham. It is a large bird with black plumage, white and delicate flesh, the largest eggs of any British variety, and well adapted for capons.

The foregoing, according to English authors, are the principal breeds of the gallus, or cock and hen species which are known in Great Britain. We are not able to say what varieties of this useful bird have been introduced into this country, but we have observed considerable differences in their forms, as well as in their habits. Some kinds have a greater propensity to ramble, and to dig up seeds, and injure vegetables in gardens, &c, than other varieties of the same species. We should be glad to obtain and communicate information relative to the best breeds of fowls, as we have no doubt there is as marked a difference in the breeds of hens, as in those of swine or neat cattle, and the profits of poultry must depend much on the kind selected for rearing.

BREEDING.—London says 'It should be a general rule to breed from young stock; a two year old cock and pullets in their second year. Pullets in their first year, if early birds, will, indeed, probably lay as many eggs as ever after; but the eggs are small, and such young hens are unsteady sitters. Hens are in their prime at three years of age, and decline after five, whence, generally it is not profitable to keep them after that period, with the exception of those of capital qualifications. Hens with a large comb, or which crow like the cock, are generally deemed inferior; but I have had hens with large rose combs, and also crows, which were upon an equality with the rest of the stock. Yellow legged fowls are often of a tender constitution, and always inferior in the quality of their flesh, which is of a loose flabby texture and ordinary flavor.

The health of fowls is observable in the fresh and florid color of the comb, and the brightness and dryness of the eyes; the nostrils being free from any discharge, and the healthy gloss of the plumage. The most useful cock is generally a bold, active and savage bird, cruel and destructive in his fits of passion, if not well watched, to his

hens, and even to his offspring. Hens above the common size of their respective varieties are by no means preferable either as layers or sitters. The indications of old age are paleness of the combs and gills, dulness of color, and a sort of downy stiffness of the feathers, and length and size of talons, the scales upon the legs becoming large and prominent.

The number of hens to one cock should be from four to six, the latter being the extreme number with a view to make the utmost advantage. Ten and even twelve have formerly been allowed to one cock, but the produce of eggs and chickens, under such an arrangement will seldom equal that to be obtained from the smaller number of hens. Every one is aware that the spring is the best season to commence breeding with poultry, and in truth it scarcely matters how early, presupposing the best food, accommodation and attendance, under which the hens may be suffered to sit in January.

The conduct of the cock towards his hens is generally of the kindest description and sometimes as in the Polish breed so much so as to be quite incredible to those who have not witnessed it. It is not an uncommon occurrence, however, for the cock to take an antipathy to some individual hen; when it continues for any length of time it is best to remove her, and supply her place by another, taking care that the stranger be not worried by the hens. Spare coops or houses will be found useful on such occasions.

In making the nests, short and soft straw is to be preferred, because the straw being long, the hen on leaving her nest, will be liable to draw it out with her claws, and with it the eggs. The hen it is ascertained will lay eggs without the company of the cock; of course such eggs are barren.

Eggs for setting should never exceed the age of a month, newer to be preferred, as nearly of a size as possible, and of the full middle size; void of the circular flaw, which indicates the double yolk, generally unproductive, nor should there be any roughness or cracks in the shells. The number of eggs according to the size of the hen from nine to fifteen, an odd number being preferable, in the supposition of their lying more close. The eggs to be marked with a pen and ink and examined when the hen leaves her nest, in order to detect any fresh ones which she may have laid, and which should be immediately taken from her, as they, if hatched at all, would be hatched too late for the brood. It is taken for granted that the box and nest have been made perfectly clean for the reception of the hen, and that a new nest has not been sluggishly or sluttishly thrown upon the old one, from the filth of which vermin are propagated to the great annoyance of the hen, and the prevention of her steady setting. Eggs broken in the nest should be cleared away the moment of their discovery, and the remaining washed with warm water, and quickly replaced, lest they adhere to the hen and be drawn out of the nest; if necessary the hen's feathers may also be washed, but always with warm water.

To be continued.

Early Asparagus.—Mr Roderick Toohey, gardener at Gov. Gore's place, has sent to the office of the New England Farmer, several bunches of Asparagus of good size and fine appearance.—We believe Mr Toohey has produced the first Asparagus that has appeared in Boston, for several years past.

TO HYPOCHONDRIACS.

To be always considering 'what we should eat, and what we should drink, and wherewithal we should be clothed,' in order to avoid the approach of disease, is the most likely means to provoke its attack. A man who is continually feeling his pulse is never likely to have a good one. If he swallow his food from the same motive as he does his physic, it will neither be enjoyed nor digested so well, as if he ate it in obedience to the dictates of an uncalculating appetite.

The hypochondriac who is in the habit of weighing his meals, will generally find that they lie heavy on his stomach. If he take a walk or ride with no other view than to pick up health, he will seldom meet with it on the road.

Nothing surely can be more idle and absurd, than to waste the whole of our being in endeavors to preserve it, to neglect the purposes, in order to protract the period of our existence.

L. M. Wheaton, Esq. of Norton, recently killed an ox weighing 1282 lbs.—tallow 150.

Several communications are received, and will soon appear.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, March 5 next, at 10 o'clock, at the Society's Hall.

ROBERT L. EMMONS,

Feb. 23.

Rec. Sec'y.

North Devon Bull.

A thorough full-blood Bull of this breed, eight years old in May next, which was imported from England by John Prince, Esq., at large cost, is offered for sale or to let on fair terms. This breed are always of a mahogany red color, and having no white except the tip of the tail are easily marked;—considered the smartest working cattle in England; are easy to fat, and considered good milkers;—they probably combine the three qualities, as well as any known. Young stock of his getting may be seen at Sandwich, N. H. and Westminster, Vt. Apply to John B. Russell, (post paid) office of the New England Farmer, Boston. Feb. 23.

Insect Transformations.

This day published by Lilly & Wait, (late Wells and Lilly,) Part 1st of volume 6, Library of Entertaining Knowledge, illustrated with beautiful engravings on wood, by Bowen.

To the Farmer, as well as to the Naturalist, and all who love to search into the mysterious and beautiful operations of nature, the volumes upon Insect Architecture and Transformations, will prove unusually interesting. Interesting to all, but to the agriculturalist particularly useful, in enabling him to understand the origin and the character of those numerous insects that blight the expected harvest, and nip his promised fruits in the green tree and in the bud. Teaching him where such ravages may be provided against, and where they must be submitted to, as the unavoidable dispensations of Providence.

The Elephant, is in a state of forwardness, and another interesting part upon Biography, with heads of Barry, and of Sir Richard Arkwright, in preparation. Feb. 23.

White Mulberry Trees.

Gentlemen in want of these plants, can have them, two years old, in any quantity not less than 100, faithfully packed in moss, at 5 dolls. per hundred, by sending their orders to J. B. Russell's Seed store, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. Feb. 23.

Early Potatoes.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle. Feb. 23.

Cow for Sale.

For sale a good Cow, 6 years old, got by Cælebs, with calf by Mr Welles' Durham Short Horn Bull. Price 40 dolls. Apply to J. B. Russell, (post paid). Feb. 23.

Farmer Wanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm in a very pleasant village about 45 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and fidelity. Address J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid). Feb. 23.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition. Feb. 16.

Silk Reel.

These useful machines may be had of the subscriber for the low price of \$25 each. By the help of this reel, the silk threads may be extracted from the cocoon with evenness and rapidity. It is the same for which I received the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and has been a considerable time in use.

Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

J. H. COBB.

[CERTIFICATE.]

I, Edward Brown, of Ashford, Con. late of London, England, silk manufacturer, do hereby certify, that I have used a considerable quantity of raw silk reeled in the filature of Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass.; that I find the silk reeled by him equal to the Italian or China silk, and is capable of being used in the manufacture of any description of silk goods. I further certify the trimmings for a suit of curtains now in the house of Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston, was made of raw silk raised and reeled by said Jonathan H. Cobb.

Ashford, Ct. Jan. 15, 1831. EDWARD BROWN.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb. 16.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBART CLARK.

Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

The public are respectfully informed that sundry persons, lost to a sense of honor and regardless of the lives of the community, have offered and do continue to offer for sale an article purporting to be 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life,' but which does not even approach an imitation—the bills of Directions have the same caption—enumeration of diseases and certificates as former bills enclosing the genuine article, but the list of agents is not the same. The individual against whom I would most particularly guard the public, is Benjamin F. Simpson, of Chester, N. H. This man has sold to sundry persons in the city of Boston the spurious article—to some individuals he has given his own name, to others he has called his name Moore—to one person he sold a parcel of his article, and affixed the signature of Ebenezer G. Moore—to his bill of sale to another person he represented himself as my brother, and claimed an equal right with myself to manufacture and vend 'Moore's Essence of Life.' I should not have noticed Mr Simpson if certain dealers in Medicine were not in the habit of receiving from him and palming upon country traders the spurious article—whether their object is gain, or a wish to injure the reputation of the genuine Moore's Essence, and thereby introduce articles of their own composition, I know not—this much I do know, the reputation of 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life' is too firmly established to be overthrown by the concentrated efforts of spurious dealers. I have long known of the circulation of the pretended imitation, and have suffered it to pass unnoticed, but the duty I owe the public, my aged father, and myself, requires this exposition.

JOHN S. MOORE.

Feb. 23.

eop6w

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A few bushels of genuine Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, raised in New Hampshire expressly for this establishment: also, Lucerne, Red and White Clover, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, (raised for us by Mr PHINSEY,) Herds Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, (raised for us by Mr NOYES,) Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Broom Corn, &c.; all of the very first quality. Feb. 16.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- barrel.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	116 00	117 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 50	8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	6 75	6 87
Genesee,	- "	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,	- "	6 25	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	66	70
Rye,	- "	75	80
Barley,	- "	60	65
Oats,	- "	42	46
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	14 00	15 00
LIME,	- cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 50	1 75
Red Top (northern)	- "	62	75
Lucerne,	- pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	- "	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound.	60	65
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	52	58
Merino, half blood,	- "	48	50
Merino, quarter,	- "	40	42
Native, washed,	- "	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- "	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	5 1	7
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	8
POULTRY,	- "	8	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	18	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.	8	8
Indian, retail,	- "	25	30
POTATOES,	- "	25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Feb. 21.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day, 300 Beef Cattle, (including 44 unsold last week) 526 Sheep, and 230 Swine. All the Swine have been before reported.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—A little quicker and a little better than last Monday—about the same that they were two weeks since. We shall quote from \$3 84 to 4 84; a few yokes were taken at \$5, and one yoke at 5 25.

Sheep—We noticed one lot taken at \$3 42, and two lots at 3 75; also a lot of about 90, unusually large and fat, but were not able to ascertain the exact price obtained for them, probably about \$6 each.

Swine—The only sale effected was one entire lot, to close, of 161, at about 4c; nothing doing at retail.

Wool.—Of the lot advertised by Warren, Barry, & Park on Friday, we notice the following sold:—1100 lbs superior pulled Lambs, 55c per lb cash; 1000 do Lambs, 34c per lb; 1000 do called Staple, 34c; 3100 do Merino pulled Lambs, 49c; 3100 do, unwashed, 35c a 36c per lb 6 mos. Private sales of about 5000 lbs Spanish Lambs, 55c per lb 6 mos.—Patriot.

MISCELLANY.

Miss Hamilton, in her book on education, gives a very remarkable proof that the memory of perception may be enjoyed in high perfection, where all the other faculties are defective. 'An idiot so utterly destitute of the faculty of conception, as never to be capable of acquiring the use of speech, (though it did not appear that his organs either of speech or hearing, were at all defective) was for a great number of years confined to an apartment, where he was occasionally visited by his family and friends. In this apartment stood a clock, to the striking of which he evidently appeared very attentive, and it was the only sign of attention, which he ever displayed. Every time the clock struck, he made a clucking noise, in imitation of the sound; and this he continued to do as often as he hour returned. After several years, the clock was removed; when, to the surprise of all, he continued, as the hour came, to make exactly the same noise. He was perfectly exact in the calculation of the time, and never missed an hour in the day or the night; nor did he ever *cluck one too many, or too few*. To the hour of his death he continued to give exact notice of the lapse of time without the slightest variation!

In popular Essays, by the same writer, we find an anecdote which illustrates how completely the senses may be absorbed by intense attention to one object: 'a wounded officer, after having received all the assistance he could from the most able surgeons in London, still continued to suffer agonizing pain, and was finally obliged to quit the service and go home to his friends in the country. In this remote situation, he was attended by a very young practitioner, who declared his belief that a piece of the leather of the belt had been carried by the ball into the shoulder blade, from whence it might be extricated by an operation. Experienced surgeons, when consulted, rejected the idea; but the young man, worn out by suffering, at last consented to the operation. The surgeon, whose reputation was deeply interested in the event, performed it with complete success; and triumphantly producing the piece of leather began to compliment his patient for the fortitude he had displayed: 'I have not even heard you utter a groan,' said he. The attendants could not forbear smiling; for in fact, the poor sufferer had uttered such piercing shrieks as to be heard for furlongs!

Doctor Warren in the course of his very interesting address on the subject of anatomy, mentioned one very remarkable case which had occurred under his own observation. A sailor on board of a U. S. ship fractured his skull, and the bone pressed in upon the brain. The result was total imbecility of mind, and forgetfulness of speech. After continuing in this helpless state of idiocy four years, trepanning was advised by Dr. W. The bone had settled in, with such an uneven surface, that the use of the circular saw was extremely difficult and dangerous; however Dr. Warren deemed it the only alternative—either way, death seemed ready to seize the poor victim.

The experiment was tried with perfect success; and, wonderful to relate, upon the removal of the bone, his senses, and his speech returned! He wished the doctor a Happy New Year and for the first time in his life, said he had a right to apply for a pension.—*Mass. Jour.*

Biblical Lore.—At a recent discussion on some points in biblical history, it happened to be remarked that there was no account of the death of Eve. 'Nor of Adam either,' said one of the company. 'I beg your pardon,' replied a religious lady, 'if you read your bible carefully, you will find it stated that Adam was gathered to his forefathers!'

An English paper thus announces the birth of twins: Mrs. Shoe, the wife of a shoemaker in Dover, was, on the 9th inst. safely delivered of a pair of Shoes.

A SERIOUS REPORTEE.—The Irish are very happy in their conversational tact, and the art of repartee. When an Irishman makes a blunder, he generally makes a good joke, and recompenses the error by the sly humor it conveys. Their satire, however, is superior to their mirth. French may be the language of love, was once well observed, English of business, but Irish is the language of expression.—There is no other language, German not excepted, that expresses so much meaning in a few words.—The Irish endeavor to translate this capacity into English, and to supply with dramatic effect the deficiency of expression. A Galway gentleman lately entered a coffee house in London, and called for tea; his brogue attracted the attention of a scented civilian in an opposite box, who, relying upon his superior accent, resolved to have a jest at the expense of the stranger. The civilian called for tea too; the Irishman called for muffins, so did the civilian; toast, milk, sugar, &c. were severally called for by the Irishman, and as severally echoed by the fop, who enjoyed in his corner the supposed embarrassment to which he was subjecting the Galway man. At last, with the greatest composure, and if possible a richer brogue, the Irishman desired the waiter to 'bring up pistols for two,'—the jester's echo was silenced.—*English paper.*

Mr Wilkes (in his juvenile days) going to Dolly's chop-house, accidentally seated himself near a rich and purse-proud citizen, who almost stunned him with roaring for his *stake*, as he called out. Mr Wilkes, in the mean time, asking him some common question, received a very brutal answer; the steak coming at that instant, Mr Wilkes turned to his friend, saying, 'See the difference between the City and the Bear Garden; in the latter the bear is brought to the *stake*, but here the steak is brought to the bear.'

About the year 1500, a Chinese merchant opened a mine of precious stones. As soon as it was known the Emperor caused it to be shut with this observation: 'Useless labor causes sterility; a mine of precious stones does not produce corn.'

A Sailor belonging to a man of war, having been for his good behaviour promoted, from a fore-mast man to a boatswain, was ordered on shore by his Captain to receive his commission at the Admiralty Office. Jack went accordingly; and thus described his reception afterwards to his companions: 'I bore away large, said he, for the Admiralty-Office; and on entering the harbor I espied a dozen or two quill-drivers. I hailed' em;—not a word said they. Hello! again said I. Not a word said they. Shiver my top-sails, but what can this mean? said I. Then I took a guinea from my pocket, and holding it up to my peeper, Hello; again said I. Oh! Hello, returned they. So, so, my boys, cried I, you are like Balaam's ass, are you? You could not speak until you saw the Angel!'

Violent Courtship.—During the excesses of the Jacobin party in Paris, Schneider, who was Commissary of the French Government at Strasburgh, was distinguished by the atrocity of his actions. A Priest of the name of Funck having made his recantation, and taken the civic oath, requested Schneider to find him a wife: he assembled the young women of Strasburgh, and addressed them in a speech, in which he declared, that whoever should refuse Citizen Funck for a husband, should be considered as a suspected person, and punished by the guillotine. The amorous Priest, of course, found a pretty wife.

The amount of property left in pledge with twelve pawn-brokers in New York during the year ending January, 1831, was \$108,000. Among the articles pledged, were no less than 120,000 garments, and 16,000 sheets, blankets and counterpanes.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters of the Western States, that he has just arrived in this city from Boston, with a large and general assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the most approved kinds; with also a general and very extensive assortment of GRASS, GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER and HERB SEEDS, which will be found to comprise a larger variety than has ever before been introduced into the Western country.

The above articles have been recently purchased from the well known Agricultural Establishment of Messrs NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selected by the subscriber himself, (who has been, for several years engaged in the business) with great care. Those who may call at his *Agricultural Warehouse*, No. 23, Lower Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, will be assured of finding every article wanted in the agricultural line, of a superior quality and at fair prices.

S. C. PARKHURST.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1831.

Dr. Hull's Patent Truss.

CASE OF MR. FISHBURN.

DR. HULL, Sir—Under the advice and direction of DR. KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months, and found myself cured. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a feeling of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable inventions in the world.

H. N. FISHBURN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831.

Dr. Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st. Feb. 11. cop3t

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (*Robinia pseudacacia*) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

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No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—Hon. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1831.

NO. 33.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Continued from page 242.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.—These may be said to have fallen *fifty per cent* in price since the protection of the domestic manufacture of them; that is, *fifty cents* will purchase as much cotton cloths, shirtings, sheetings, calicoes, plaids, stripes and all the common articles for men and women's wear, as *one hundred cents* would do, before our tariff laws were enacted to encourage the domestic industry, and consume the domestic material. Whole ship-loads of *East India* cotton goods were imported into the United States—we now export American cotton goods to the East Indies! It is readily admitted, (though our opponents will 'admit nothing,') that a large part of this reduced price is caused by improved machinery; but the fact is no less true, that coarse cotton goods are cheaper at Providence, in Rhode-Island, than at Manchester, in England. We speak understandingly; and the proof is at hand, that in England they have counterfeited our marks to sell their goods for ours in South America. We have seen twenty specimens of this trick. The poor cotton of Surat was worked to imitate the strong upland cotton of South Carolina, &c, thus to injure both our planters and manufacturers: but such frauds have generally been soon discovered, in the superior quality of our goods. Mr Ragnet has spoken of the tax on these goods. We will assure him the payment of 100,000 dollars a year, bonus, if he shall obtain us the liberty to export them, free of duty from England for five years—half a million of dollars, by way of purchasing his 'free trade!' We have friends who are ready for this 'speculation'—as things are at present.

The duty on such goods is $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents a square yard; the cotton in them costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, together $11\frac{1}{4}$, we buy them at eight cents the square yard; then, if the duty be a tax, the manufacturer not only gives his labor for nothing, but pays a premium of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents on every yard that the people are kind enough to purchase of him! Such is the reasoning of the 'free trade philosophers!'

The price of cotton goods is too low, by the domestic competition; but that must regulate itself. The following little statement may show the power of protection to produce competition, and decline prices, as well as a volume of facts. In 1826 and 27, a sort of goods, well known as the 'Warren calicoes,' were worth 17 cents a yard; the tariff of 1828 raised the duty, and they fell to 16; they were 15 in 1829, and now are only 14. What an oppression is here!

Such is the case in respect to all and every description of goods, the manufacture of which we have fairly 'taken hold of.' We speak without the fear of contradiction. A reduced cost to consumers has universally followed increased protection to manufactures.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.—All these have been reduced at least 50 per cent in price, because of the domestic manufacture of them. We shall notice only a few leading articles.

The old steady price of alum was from 5 to 6 cents; a duty of 2,50 cents per cwt. was laid upon

it by the tariff of 1824, and the present selling price is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.

Glauber salts had a regular demand at 4 cents per lb.—2 cents per lb. duty was levied by the tariff of 1824, and the present price is 2 cents per lb., the exact amount of the duty.

Epsom salts had a steady price of 8 cents per lb.; a duty of 5 cents was laid upon them, and any quantity may now be had for $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Refined salt petre was from 12 to 14 cents per lb. before the tariff of 1824, when a duty of 3 cents per lb. was put upon it—it soon fell to 9 cents and may now be had for 8 cents.

There is a duty on copperas of 2 cents per lb. the present selling price is $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.

GLASS AND GLASS WARES.—Such window glass as sold for \$15 the 100 sq. feet in 1816—may now be had for 7 dollars and 50 cents, or one half the old price. Glass and glass wares generally, are more than one half less the price that they were before protection was extended to them and we are thankful that they were really protected. We buy as many tumblers for 50 cents as used to cost us 100.

CABINET WARES, &c.—We are told that, on all sorts of cabinet wares, the people are 'taxed' thirty dollars on every hundred of the cost, 'or \$3 on every cradle or table that costs \$10.'—So says Mr Ragnet of the 'Banner of the Constitution!' He also informs us, that chairs, hats, leather, and all its manufactures, such as boots, shoes, saddles, &c, with, indeed, almost all the products of mechanics, pay the same 'tax'—Now, what rogues must these mechanics be, seeing that from Baltimore, only, they have exported to foreign places, not less than five hundred thousand dollars worth of these articles in one year, to meet the competition of all the world, while they EXTORTED three dollars, on every ten, of the value of their products, sold at home! A leathern medal, with a suitable motto stamped on saw dust stiffened with glue, is worthy the man who thus exposes the swindlings of the mechanics! Some of 'the boys,' being upholsterers, might think that he deserved a coat of glue, sprinkled with feathers—but we hope that they will not bestow it! 'LET HIM ALONE!' Let him wear his English coat—unmolested—a monument of the safety with which error of opinion [or perversion of facts] may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it!

MISCELLANEOUS.—We have already extended this essay much beyond the limits that we wished to assign for it—but the facts are so numerous and the subject so copious, that it was impracticable to condense them more than we have done—we shall therefore conclude with a few more specifications, as to the happy effects of the 'American System,' in reducing the price of commodities—adding some general remarks.

Lead and all its manufactures, have been reduced much in value—the duty on pig lead is 3 cents per lb—its price $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the duty on shot is 4 cents, the price 5. It was 9 to 10 cents before the duty was laid.

Gunpowder was 45 cents per lb. and is 22 cents and less. The common, as low as 10 or 12 cents.

Spirits of Turpentine was about 50 cents a gallon in 1823, now 30 cents.

'Cyphering slates' were 'taxed' with a duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, and they are now cheaper by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. than before that duty was levied, and of superior quality.

Paper is a great and valuable manufacture—the various business which old rags furnish is of a greater annual value than the cotton crops of South Carolina. The price of the article has declined about twenty per cent, though the duty upon it was much increased, and the quality has greatly improved by the domestic competition. The long list of 'taxes' on books of different sorts, is a string of nonsense.

Castor oil had an average price of more than three dollars a gallon previous to 1824, when it was 'taxed' with a duty of 40 cents per gallon. A large cultivation of the bean immediately followed, and the price fell to about 150 cents, except in 1828, when, because of a great demand for our oil in England, it rose to 275 cents per gallon, by which our farmers profited.

Fire bricks, in imitation of the English Stour-bridge, and fully as good, are selling for 30 dollars a thousand. Before we made them ourselves, the British charged 70 dollars for them, are now kindly willing to take 30. But our own are preferred; to prevent future impositions.

Cotton bagging, before the tariff of 1824, averaged about 40 cents per yard—it is now hardly worth 20, and has been sold at 18.

The manufactures of hides and skins are worth at least, 30 millions a year, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than the great export of cotton last year from all the United States.

There are fifty minor articles that we might add, as fast as we might write them down. But it is enough. In what is the consumer taxed for the benefits of the manufacturer? Take the fire brick as an example. John Bull demanded and received of us \$70, for what he is willing to accept 30, since we began to make them for ourselves; foreign nations made us pay \$3 a gallon for castor oil, until we grew the bean on our own farms, and now it is worth only about $\$1\frac{1}{2}$. What more is needed?

* We mention this important article because it is in the vast catalogue of 'taxes,' and twice mentioned, (that lately was published, and there are many of its class: such as 'bonnet wire,' 'braces,' or suspenders—'chaffing dishes'—'Cologne water,' 'currants for mince pies,' 'dolls for children,' 'haversacks,' 'mittens,' 'otto of roses,' 'pack thread' twice mentioned—'tooth powder,' 'spermaceti candles,' 'sweetmeats,' twice put down—'toys,' 'tubs,' 'traps for rats and mice,' 'vinegar'—'wafers'—'walking sticks'—'tooth brushes' and 'wigs' and hundreds of other contemptible things—a mere bugaboo to frighten the vulgar, and disgraceful. Why were not horn spoons, tooth picks, tweezers, nail-brushes, corn cutters, whisker-patterns, shoe-strings—with SAND, LIME and CORD-WOOD? Nay, the very granite rock on which the rails of the Baltimore and Ohio road are laid would be taxed—if only imported, according to the honorable statement before us.

To be concluded next week.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIVE FENCES.

MR FESSENDEN—If you deem the following observations and extract on the subject of live fences deserving a place in your highly valuable paper, they are at your service.

I noticed a short time since at Brookline a hedge of the Three Thorned Acacia of the extent of 100 rods, set 6 or 7 years since at the mansion lately the residence of John Tappan, Esq. of your city. This hedge has been annually pruned top and sides, and promises I think to become ere long a fence the most beautiful if not the most formidable of its kind.

This most hardy and thrifty tree is a species of the *sensitive*. Its beautiful pinnated leaves, regularly and daily contract and shut up at about the going down of the sun. This plant is neither devoured by the destructive worm, nor does it like most other species of the Locust throw up innumerable suckers from its root. Its numerous and branching thorns—growing sometimes more than a foot in length, have occasioned its being sometimes called by way of distinction the '*Horrid Acacia*.'

The Red Cedar, although not armed with dreadful thorns as is the three-thorned acacia, yet I think bids fair to prove a valuable material for live fences. Its extreme hardness, its beauty when considered as an evergreen, and its wood, bark and foliage being at the same time so offensive to both animals and insects, that neither have ever been known to devour them. The gentleman above named informs me of a hedge of the Red Cedar of considerable extent which he has oftentimes noticed at the Insane Hospital near the city of New York. So perfect had this hedge been rendered by shearing—and so dense its surface, that it seemed scarce possible to discern a space where even a hand could be forced through its compact exterior.

At Mount Vernon, we are informed by the Rev. Mr Colman, are very extensive and beautiful hedges of the Red Cedar.—These I understand by him are set in a single row. Judge Taylor has also from his own experience highly recommended hedges of Red Cedar.

One point with regard to hedges seems now to be pretty generally admitted, that in our climate a hedge will not succeed so well on the summit or outer angle of a bank of earth as on the level surface; on the outer angles of earth-banks the droughts to which we are sometimes liable and a too powerful sun are destructively injurious.

I send you, Mr Editor, an extract on the subject of hedges from a writer of the 18th century; it is Lord Kaim's a writer well known as an eminently practical man. His mode of training and forming the hedge, as I have never seen it practised, I thence conclude is not generally known among us; yet, to my mind, there is no system that I have ever heard of, which has ever been devised, which promises to equal that which is here described for forming a strong and permanent hedge. Let the material consist of whatever tree it may, whether the White Thorn—the Acacia—the Virginia Thorn or the Cedar, the same system of management seems alike adapted to them all.

In training hedges (says Lord Kaim's) I have had the experience of three hedges trained twelve years as follows:

The first has been annually pruned, top and sides.

The sides of the second have been pruned, but the top left entire.

The third was allowed to grow without any pruning.

The first is at present about four feet broad and thick from top to bottom; but weak in its stems and unable to resist any horned beast.

The second is strong in its stems, and close from top to bottom.

The third is also strong in its stems, but for two feet up bare of lateral branches, which have been destroyed by the overshadowing of those above, depriving them both of rain and air. That the second is the best method is ascertained by experience; and that it ought to be so, will be evident from analogy: in the natural growth of a tree its trunk is proportioned to its height: lop off its head and it spreads laterally and becomes a bush, without rising in height or swelling in the trunk.

Hence the following method of training up a hedge which is to allow the thorns to grow without applying a knife to their tops, till their stems be five or six inches in circumference. In good soil with careful weeding they will be of that size in ten or twelve years, and be fifteen feet high or upwards. The laterals only must [meanwhile] be attended to. Those next the ground must be pruned within two feet of the stem, those above must be made shorter and shorter, in proportion to their distance from the ground; and at five feet high they must be cut close to the stem, leaving all above full freedom of growth. By this dressing the hedge takes on the appearance of a very steep roof; and it ought to be kept in that form by pruning. This form gives free access to rain, sun and air; every twig has its share and the whole is preserved in vigor.

When the stems have arrived at their proper bulk, they are cut over [cut off] at five feet from the ground, where the lateral branches end; this answers two excellent purposes, the first is, to strengthen the hedge, the sap that formerly ascended to the top being now distributed among the branches. The next is that a tall hedge stagnates the air, and poisons both corn and grass near it.

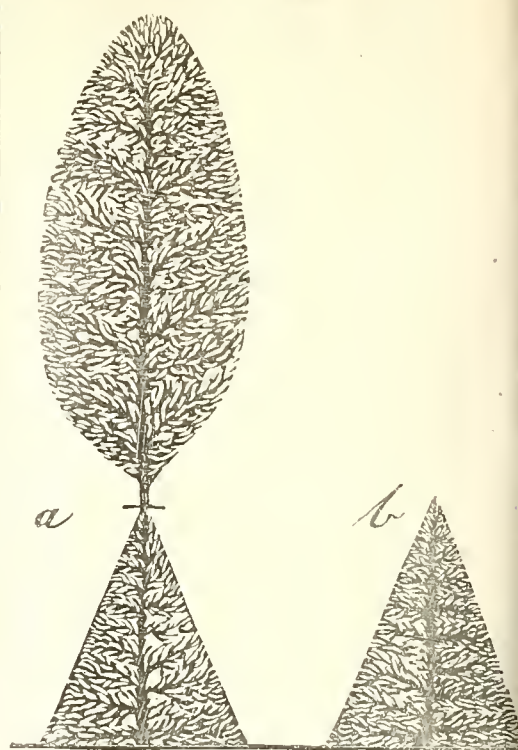
A hedge trained up in this manner is impenetrable even by a bull: he may press in the lateral branches, but the stems stand firm. For an instant proof that this method will answer, observe the thorns that from space to space are allowed to grow up above their fellows in form of a hedge row. These thorns though growing in the middle of a bushy hedge have stems far larger than the rest. Besides the strength of such a hedge, it is less expensive than a hedge reared in the ordinary way: the weeds are sooner checked and it requires much less pruning. * * * * *

* * * Good thorns, are indeed more essential in this mode of training than in any other; they ought to be the best thorns that can be procured—all of an equal size and equally vigorous, that they may not overleap one another.

The thorn is a tree of long life, and a hedge raised and dressed in the way here described would continue a firm hedge for perhaps five hundred years.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton, Feb. 16, 1831.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

FIG. a.—Mode of pruning the hedge till the stems become 5 or 6 inches in circumference and at least 15 feet in height.

FIG. b, represents the hedge when completed and topped.—It is now 4 feet wide at bottom and 5 feet high, in the form of a steep roof; in this form it must always be preserved.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTS IN CATTLE.

MR FESSENDEN—Some of my young cattle have small swellings under the skin near the back, containing worms which can in some instances be forced out by pressure of the thumbs and fore-fingers of both hands, through a small orifice on the most prominent part of the swelling; and are white, with a black or brown point at the head, and are about three fourths of an inch long, and nearly the same in the greatest circumference.

This is a common occurrence among young cattle in the spring of the year; and by our old farmers are called cattle worms, who notice them but little, saying they will all come out by pasture time. They are however a serious evil to the animals.

If you, or any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents, can and will inform the public through the medium of your valuable paper the cause of their origin, and how that can be prevented, and the best method of extirpating them at this season, when so full grown, you will confer a great favor on that public, and many herdsmen in
Essex North.

Remarks by the Editor.—The insect above alluded to belongs to the same genus with the bot in the horse, and is called by naturalists *Oestrus bovis*, or *ox bot*. It is thus described under the article 'Botts' in Rees' Cyclopaedia.

When young, the larva is smooth, white, and transparent; as it enlarges it becomes browner; and about the time it is full grown, it is totally of a deep brown color, having numerous dots on its surface, disposed in transverse interrupted lines

passing round the segments. Two distinct and different kinds of flies are seen on each segment: the uppermost of them is narrower, and consists of larger dots, underneath this there is a broader line, and the dots smaller. The first are easily seen by using the lens to be real hooks bent upwards or towards the tail of the insect: and on examining the broader line of small dots, with a tolerably powerful magnifier they were found also to be real hooks turned in an opposite direction to the former, &c.

At certain seasons of the year the parent of this larva attacks neat cattle for the purpose of depositing its eggs beneath their hides; and although its effects on the cattle are so often remarked, yet the fly itself is rarely seen or taken, as the attempt would be attended with considerable danger, if the insect is in pursuit of the oxen. The pain inflicted in depositing its eggs appears to be very severe. When one of the cattle is attacked by the fly it is easily known by the extreme terror and agitation of the whole herd. The unfortunate object of the attack runs bellowing from among them to some distant part of the pasture or the nearest water. The tail from the severity of the pain is held with a tremulous motion straight from the body, and the head and neck stretched out to the utmost. The rest, from fear, generally follow to the water, or disperse to different parts of the field.

When the oxen are yoked to the plough, the attack of this fly is attended with danger to the drivers; since they become perfectly uncontrollable, and will often run with the plough directly forward through hedges, or whatever obstructs their way.

There is provided on this account, to many ploughs a contrivance to set them immediately at liberty. The singular scene attending the attack of this fly upon the herd has often been the subject of poetical description. Virgil in his *Georgics* has given a beautiful sketch of the kind, which we have translated as follows.

Through waving groves, where Arno's torrent flows,
And where the ilex in redundancy grows,
Myriads of insects flutter in the gloom,
(Estrus in Greece, A-vlus named at Rome)
Fierce and sonorous: By the horrid sound
Driven from the woods and shady glens around,
The universal herd in terror fly,
Their bellowing shakes the woods and rends the sky.

It is said that the strongest and healthiest beasts are preferred by this fly. Kirby and Spence affirm that 'though these insects terrify and torment our cattle they do them no material injury. They indeed occasion considerable tumors under the skin where the bots reside, varying in number from three or four to thirty or forty; but these seem unattended with any pain, and are so far from being injurious that they are rather regarded as proofs of the goodness of the animal. The tanners prefer those hides which have the greatest number of bott-holes in them, which are always the best and strongest.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LICE IN CATTLE.

MR FESSENDEN—One of the great evils attending young cattle during our long winters is their aptitude to become lousy; the Durham short horns with black, and the native breed with red lice.

The most sure and least dangerous method of destroying the race is, I believe, generally admit-

ted to be, washing them with a strong decoction of tobacco. At this inclement season of the year, that seems a very harsh, if not inhuman remedy: and mercurial ointment, I have proved to be a very unsafe one. If you, or any of your practical correspondents will have the goodness to state via your useful paper any more humane, safe and efficacious method of destroying these vermin during the cold season, as also any means during the fall and early part of the winter to be used as prophylactics you will oblige many farmers in
Feb. 19, 1831. ESSEX NORTH.

Remarks by the Editor.—A writer for the New England Farmer whose communication was published vol. i. p. 307, gives the following method of destroying Vermin on Cattle.

I have found that a strong decoction of tobacco washed over a beast infested with vermin will generally drive them away; it sometimes makes the beast very sick a short time.

But a better way is to mix plenty of strong scotch snuff in train oil, and rub the back and neck of the creature with it, which will effectually kill or drive away all vermin from a quadruped.

Mr John Lane Boylston, in a communication, published, New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 19, recommends white washing the interior of barns, stables, &c, as a remedy for lice in cattle; and likewise advises 'shearing the ears and between the horns, in the fall before they are put up to hay.' He says, in white washing no salt must be used, as is usual in the outside of buildings, lest the cattle should lick it off. The same gentleman (who is a practical as well as a scientific cultivator) approves highly of the practice of earing cattle in the winter, after they are put up to hay.

TO PREVENT SOWS DESTROYING THEIR OFFSPRING.

MR FESSENDEN—The vexatious propensity of many sows to devour their young offspring, immediately after their birth, is well known. I have never seen in the New England Farmer, nor heard of, an effectual preventive. I trust, however, one has at last been found. Last summer a vessel arrived at Long wharf in this city, having on board a sow which, very soon after reaching the wharf, produced a fine litter of pigs.—She very soon began to devour them, upon which the captain threw her several pieces of salt pork, which she ate greedily, and disturbed the pigs no more. The captain, who was formerly an experienced farmer as well as sea captain, said he had often tried the experiment, and always with perfect success. This may, or may not, be new to your readers. To me it appears very important.

Yours truly, B.

Boston, March 1, 1831.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

MR EDITOR—I wish to ask through the medium of the New England Farmer if the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have struck from their list of agricultural products for a premium, the article 'SPRING WHEAT' for the year 1831? Also 'WINTER RYE'? As I consider these products among the first to advance the interests of Agriculture, I have thought it may have been a mistake in the printer in omitting their mention in the list as published in the last Repository and Journal, No. 3. Vol. X.—An answer to these questions will be gratifying to
February 25, 1831. A COUNTRYMAN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—I had on the 16th day of last January a swarm of bees which melted down, so that one third of the honey ran out, and half the swarm was drowned in the honey. The weight was forty-eight pounds, honey and bees, and the hive was thirteen inches by eighteen. The thermometer stood about ten degrees below freezing, and the hive was out in the open air, exposed to the weather. The entrance to the hive was lightly fastened up to keep the bees from coming out on the snow. They had been fastened up one day, when the event happened. It was first discovered by the honey's running out and falling on another hive, which stood underneath; and on opening the hive the steam ascended from it, as it would from a boiling pot; and the bees made all possible speed to leave the hive, but were so immersed in the honey that they could not fly, and a great many were lost on the snow. I soon stopped them up, and bored some holes in the bottom of the hive to give them air, and let the honey run off. But there had so many bees fallen down, that they clogged up the holes. I then took up the bottom board, and put the bees into a box six inches deep, so as to see what state they were in. A good deal of the dry comb in the hive fell down, and it has been so melted that it is now in many crooked shapes. I have since carried the hive to Brighton, and while removing it (which happened to be during a snow storm) I noticed that as fast as the snow fell, it melted on the hive by the heat of the bees within, although it was a very cold day.

I have some other hot natured bees, so hot as to melt the snow away from the hive two inches, but not so hot as to melt down the honeycomb. I wish to publish this, for to me the above occurrence is unaccountable. It is a thing which has never happened to a swarm of bees in my possession before.

I should consider it a great favor if some one would through the medium of your paper, state the probable causes of this great heat, proceeding from bees, and how they have the power of creating it, so as to melt their comb at any time they please. I have conjectured myself the cause, but should like that some one older than I am in the management of bees, should inform the public the cause of this new phenomenon.

EBENEZER BEARD.

Brighton, March 1, 1831.

MILCH COWS.

MR FESSENDEN—I am making arrangements to keep a dairy stock of ten or twelve cows, and as I wish to have none but profitable ones, I should be glad of the aid to be derived from the information of those who are more experienced, as to the breeds from which the most productive stock might be selected, taking into view both the quantity and the quality of their milk. It is presumed the imported breeds of cattle have been long enough with us to test their value for the dairy, compared with the best cows selected from our native stock. If gentlemen, who have tried them long enough to decide upon their comparative merits, would communicate the result of their experience through the New England Farmer, it would doubtless much benefit the public generally, no less than your humble servant,
A RUSTIC.

Feb. 24, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN—As the raising of sheep and the growing of wool have become an object of so much importance, everything that would seem to impede or promote the prosperity of this great source of national wealth ought to be spread before the public. I would therefore beg leave through your useful paper to state a few facts relating to a disease, which had lately occurred among sheep in this town.

The disorder may and no doubt has been in progress some time, but its direful and deadly effects were not visible until since cold weather set in. It has appeared in different parts of the town and among those apparently in the summer and fall in the best health, but has been confined mostly to young or yearling sheep. I have carefully examined several volumes of the New England Farmer to see whether the disease was described or a remedy proposed. If we except the two following instances I have not found anything that seemed to be parallel to the one above alluded to. A writer in vol. vii, page 109, under the signature of a 'Wool-grower' describes a somewhat similar disease among sheep. After examining every other part, he says that 'he laid the lungs open and in the cellular substance of the lungs and in the bronchial [air] vessel there were a multitude of worms about as thick as a linen thread and from one inch to six in length exceeding sharp pointed at one end,' &c. For which he prescribed Scotch snuff on the food morning and evening, and tar and sulphur once a day, which appeared to improve their health immediately. A. L. H. in Vol. viii, page 207, describes the symptoms, progress and direful effects of a disease as it occurred among his sheep, being no doubt the same disorder, which has made such havoc in this neighborhood. This writer not having made any examination after death, seemed to be altogether in the dark as to its cause or cure. Neither do those who answered his communication throw much light on the subject. But let us return to the malady which has prevailed among us and blighted the hopes of many a farmer.

The most common symptoms of the disease are a loss of appetite, general emaciation or leanness with a peculiar gauntness, so that the animal is bent up almost double and is hardly able to drag its tottering frame after it, and unless the disease is arrested by a timely remedy, often a scouring sets in and the pitiable creature soon falls a victim to the fell destroyer. One gentleman having lost many promising yearling sheep in this way, determined if possible to ascertain the cause. He commenced by a careful dissection of the head, expecting to find a worm or worms, as much had been said or written to that effect. In this however he was disappointed; nothing daunted, he proceeded carefully to follow down the whole alimentary canal examining every part; no sooner had he opened the stomach but he found innumerable minute worms from an inch to two inches in length, in size from a fine to a coarse linen thread, in color white or nearly so with one end sharp, and when examined soon after the death of the animal, they were very lively. Other dissections carefully made by many other individuals have confirmed the presence of *like worms* not only in the stomachs but in the small and large intestines of sheep dying of this disease. As soon as the

cause of death was ascertained the following simple remedy was resorted to, which has not failed, I believe, in a single instance of effecting a cure, when timely administered. Half an ounce of Gum Aloes pulverized and mixed with a little meal and water, enough to make the whole into thick dough, is a full dose for one sheep, and may be conveniently given by opening the animal's mouth and putting it on the root of the tongue with the handle of a common iron spoon, or it may be made into small balls, and in like manner given.—This quantity proves an effectual purge, and brings away large quantities of worms, whereupon even many sheep apparently on the verge of death have been restored in a few days to wonted health.

From many faithful trials of the aloes in smaller doses, given to sheep slightly diseased, having poor appetites, &c, the most decided good effects have followed. One gentleman having nearly 100 fine lambs in the fall, after losing about half of them, I advised him to try aloes as above directed. He first procured $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. had it pulverized and ordered it given to 8 only, but through mistake it was given to about 20; a decided good effect followed the administration of the medicine. He has since procured, and made use of a pound or more, by the use of which he says he has saved his flock.—The above facts are submitted, wishing that a fair trial may be made of the aloes should the same disease occur, or any other, where a purge is indicated, as it can be more easily given than any other of that class of medicines. The price of this article is cheap, it may be procured of any apothecary. I leave to others, more acquainted with entomology, to give a name to the worms above described, and to inform the public whether they are natural to the sheep in a state of health, and only when in too great numbers or under some peculiar circumstances they are the cause of death, and likewise to explain the reason why young sheep, in particular during the winter, fall the victims of this disease. L. W. BRIGGS.

Bristol, R. I. Feb. 21. 1831.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN, VEGETABLE CROPS, &c.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees to examine the claims for premiums for Grain and Vegetable Crops,—for Experiments and Discoveries,—for Raising Trees and Hedges,—submit the following Report—

The past season has been a most bountiful one, and has been particularly favorable for the production of almost every article which claims the attention and rewards the labors of agriculturists in this part of the United States. It is not too much to say, perhaps, that there has not been a week in which the want of rain has been severely felt in this commonwealth,—while the sunshine and heat have proved sufficient for bringing to maturity the crops and fruits of our farms, and orchards and gardens. Of grass, wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn,—of potatoes and vegetable of almost every description, the crops have been truly abundant. For fruit of every kind,—excepting, perhaps, pears and grapes, for which latter the summer has been too cool and moist,—few seasons have been so good. Blessed with a year of so much plenty, it was natural to suppose that the claims of our farming brethren for the premiums offered by this Society, aided by the bounty of the Legisla-

ture, would be numerous and respectable. In this expectation the Trustees have not been disappointed. At the same time they may be permitted to say, that much more, they hope and trust, might have been exhibited had the inclinations of our farmers corresponded with their ability. The Trustees are aware, indeed, that some extraordinary exertion and skill are necessary, in aid of a good year, to meet the requirements of the Society; but our enterprising husbandman, and all other classes of citizens, would do well to have in mind always, that nothing of great worth is to be had without industry, and care, and skill. Labor is the price demanded of us, by a wise Providence, for everything truly valuable. It will be well, too, to have constantly before us the force of example. The natural effect of a successful effort, in any pursuit, is to stimulate others in the same course, and thus to promote the general good. Care and system, like everything else, become easy by practice.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the applications before this committee, there is not any instance in which two applications have been made for the same article. They are not embarrassed, therefore, as some of the committees have been, in comparing the merits of numerous competitors. They regret that one claim, at least, should not have been made for each article proposed by the Trustees.

The committee recommend,—instead of abstracts by the committee of the modes of culture, as has been usual,—that the statement of the claimants, in their own words, should follow each case. They are led to propose this, not only because they are generally very well expressed, but because they will be more intelligible to practical cultivators, probably, than any views the committee can give.

WHEAT.

1. The Committee consider Messrs Tristram Little and Henry Little, of Newbury, in Essex County, as entitled to the premium of \$20 for a crop of spring wheat, being 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels on an acre. These gentlemen have been benefited almost every year by the premiums of this Society, and seem richly to deserve all they have received, as judicious cultivators.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—We sowed the present season a piece of spring wheat, containing, by admeasure-ment, one acre and one rod. The soil is a rich dark loam, the past year it was cultivated with onions, and manured with yard (or cellar) manure, about eight cords to the acre, which produced between four and five hundred bushels. The 22d or 23d of last April it was sowed with wheat without any dressing; one bushel and a half was sown, (the wheat was of the white kind) the soil was once ploughed and the grain harrowed in. It was reaped in August, which cost four days' labor; the quantity of straw was as large as the bulk of five tons of hay. It was threshed and winnowed in October, which cost ten days' labor, and there were thirtyfour bushels and one peck of grain.

Respectfully yours,

TRISTRAM LITTLE,
HENRY LITTLE.

Newbury, Nov. 2, 1830.

BARLEY.

2. To Capt. Benjamin B. Howard, of West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co. is awarded the premi-

um of \$30 for his crop of barley, being about 48 bushels the acre.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—The following production of one acre one half and eighteen rods of land, cultivated with barley, the past season, by the subscriber, on his farm in West Bridgewater, is offered for the Society's premium. The soil is a dark rich loam, pretty free from stones, and somewhat inclining to moisture. A part of it, in 1829, was cultivated with Indian corn, having been manured at the rate of about eight common cart loads to the acre; the rest was cultivated two seasons successively previous to the past, with potatoes; receiving each year, at the rate of about 15 loads of manure. The crop of corn was estimated at 45 bushels to the acre; that of potatoes, in 1829, at something near 400 bushels. In April last, it was twice ploughed with a light plough, and about 35 cart loads of coarse manure from the barn windows, were drawn on, spread, and harrowed in. About the first of May it was sown with barley at the rate of about three bushels to the acre, and with grass seed, which also were ploughed and harrowed in. The crop was mown and got in, in July, and was threshed out in September with two horses, in less than two days. It was cleaned with a machine, and measured 78 bushels and one peck of clean handsome barley.

BENJ. B. HOWARD.

RYE.

3. To Mr Richard Adams, Jr, of Newbury, \$20 for the premium on winter rye—being 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels on an acre.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to the directions of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, requiring each claimant to state the quality of the land, its previous product, &c, I submit the following, in support of my claims for the Society's premium for raising the greatest quantity of rye on an acre the present year. The soil is a yellow loam; the season of 1829 it was cultivated with white beans without any manure, which produced about 25 bushels. The September following, (after the crop was harvested) the ground was ploughed and five pecks of rye was sowed and harrowed in. The April following, there was spread on the same about ninety bushels of leached ashes. It was reaped and threshed in July, and the produce was 38 bushels and three pecks. The straw I sold, which weighed more than two tons. The labor done on the above crop was, as you will see, nothing extra except the dressing with ashes.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD ADAMS, JR.

Newbury, Nov. 1, 1830.

POTATOES.

4. To Mr Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, an old customer from the County of Worcester, \$20 for his crop of potatoes—about 570 bushels to an acre.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products.

GENTLEMEN—As a claimant for the premium offered by the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the largest crop of Potatoes grown on the acre the present season, I will state, that the ground on which my crop was grown, inclines to the morning sun, is of a deep reddish loam, somewhat rocky. In 1829, an abundant crop of winter rye was taken from it, preceded by

turnips for the successful culture of which, the sheep (100) were nightly folded, for two previous years, after the hay crop was taken off. The rye stubble was turned under immediately after reaping that crop. The process for preparing the ground for the Potato crop was as follows, viz. In May 1830, fifty cart-loads, 33 bushels each, of unfermented sheep and other manure, was evenly spread on and immediately ploughed in 10 inches deep, furrows struck three feet each way at right angles. Twentyfive bushels of the River of Plate Reds and Philadelphia Blues, were used for seed; the reds planted whole, one in a hill; the blues split in two pieces, which also seeded a hill; the planting finished the last of May. The plants had two good hoeings; the last when in the bud, the plants or stalks being ten inches in height. The harvesting finished the last of October. The amount of the potato crop was by careful measurement, six hundred and eighteen bushels on an acre and fourteen and a half one hundred and sixtieths parts of an acre. Also had on a part of the field about 1000 lbs. crook necked and West India squashes, planted in every other hill and every other row, where the potato seed was wholly left out. The land is probably good enough to produce a much larger crop when the season is congenial to the culture of the Potato. The past season has been too wet and cold, even for this hardy vegetable.

Yours, &c.

P. WILLIAMS.

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.

50 loads manure, the proportion drawn by the Potato crop probably not more than 50 per cent, at \$1 per load	\$25 00
Carting the same and spreading	5 00
Ploughing in the manure	4 00
Labor in planting	5 00
25 bushels of seed at 2 shillings	8 33
Two hoeings	9 00
Harvesting the crop, say 20 days' work, at 4 shillings.	13 50
	\$69 83

In reading Mr Williams' account of his fine crop of potatoes, our farmers are requested to notice that the manure was spread over the ground instead of being put in the hill in the common way. If using manure at broad cast will give as good a crop of potatoes or corn as putting it in the hill, will it not be a great saving of labor, and at the same time, place the manure more equally on the ground? No process in farming seems more slow and tedious than dunging out in the hill. It is hoped that this statement of Mr Williams, who has always appeared before this society as a very intelligent and successful farmer, will bring out some remarks from practical men on this subject. It will be seen that Mr Ware, of Salem, planted this year, in the same way, both corn and potatoes. Among our New England crops, none are so general, or more important, than corn and potatoes, and if a more economical mode of raising them, as regards labor, can be found out, it will be a great public benefit. Mr Williams used a great quantity of manure, it is true,—perhaps twice or three times as much as is usual among farmers,—and his land was in good condition before; but then he intimates, and seemingly with reason, that, owing to its being spread and ploughed in, not more than half its strength was drawn out by the potato crop. All experiments of this kind deserve re-

gard, and one great object of the Society is to elicit the opinions of observing farmers for the public good. Perhaps some one will attempt to show the difference in labor, as to planting corn and potatoes, by dunging in the hill or otherwise. It is a question which needs to be settled.

[To be continued.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MARCH.

Cattle should be liberally supplied with food from this time till they can be turned to grass. As straw and hay become drier than they were in the fore part of the winter the supply should be greater, and the quantity of roots which you give them had better be increased than diminished. Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs.

Dress with stable, compost, hog-pen or such other well rotted manure as you have, such grass ground as you have neglected in autumn; three loads now may be equal to two then; but it is best to secure a good crop even now. Your winter grain should now be dressed with plaster, if it was neglected at seed time; your mowing grounds which are upon a dry soil, will pay you well for a bushel or two of plaster, or a few bushels of lime or leached ashes to the acre.

Your orchards continue to claim your attention—give to each tree a top dressing of your best chip, stable, or compost manure; your fruit will richly repay, besides the extra profits upon your grass under your trees, whether mowing or pasture, together with the growth of your trees.

Look to your water courses, and change their direction to receive the benefit of the spring rains; the frequent changing of your water courses will render your mowing even, and prevent one part from becoming rank, and lodging before the other part is fit to cut, and thus turn to your best profit, that which if neglected would become waste and damage.

Do not permit the carcasses of dead animals, such as lambs, cats, &c, to contaminate your premises, and poison its inhabitants. When domesticated animals die, it is the common practice to let them rot above the ground. This is sure to annoy the neighborhood. If the stench from the animal be too distant to contaminate the air, dogs are fond of carrion, and after they have gorged themselves with it, become insufferable inmates to the families to which they belong. The dead animal should be laid on a thick layer of earth, and well covered with the same material. After the covering has sunk in, and the earth has absorbed the animal matter, the compost will not be more offensive than slaughter-house dung, provided a sufficiency of earth has been employed. They should be hauled to the field during winter and ploughed under as soon as frost will permit. The same should also be done when night soil is used.

Sir, Humphry Davy, observed that 'Manures from animal substances in general require no preparation to fit them for the soil. The great object of the farmer is to blend them with earthy constituents in a proper state of division, and to prevent their too rapid decomposition.

The entire parts of the muscles of land animals

are not commonly used as a manure, though there are many cases in which such an application might be easily made. Horses, dogs, sheep, deer and other quadrupeds that have died accidentally or of disease, after their skins are separated, are often suffered to remain exposed to the air or immersed in water till they are destroyed by birds or beasts of prey, or entirely decomposed; and in this case, most of their organized matter is lost for the land on which they lie, and a considerable portion of it employed in giving off noxious gases to the atmosphere.

By covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matter, so as to render it an excellent manure; and by mixing a little fresh quick lime with it at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great measure destroyed; and it might be applied in the same way as any other manure to crops.

Procure the very best of garden seeds and other seeds for the ensuing season. If you mean to deserve the character, and realize the profits of a good cultivator, you will see that every article of use in your honorable vocation is among the best of its kind. You must plant good seeds, or you will not grow good vegetables, possess good breeds of domestic animals, or your stock will not be so valuable as it might and ought to be. If your tools and implements are not the best, you will waste much strength to little purpose when you attempt to use them.

Those plants, which you wish might yield a forward crop, such as garden peas, beans, &c., may be sown very early in the spring, and very thick in hot houses, or under hot bed frames, or the south side of walls, and transplanted when they are one or two inches high, into the places in which they are intended to stand for a crop.

Your ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, rakes, &c., should be inspected and put in readiness for use. They will last the longer if painted or covered with some suitable composition. Covering wood repeatedly with oil or grease will have a tendency to preserve it. Where tools or implements are exposed in the field a good part of the year, they require to be new painted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as to the wood, both of which should be kept coated, as far as is practicable, with paint or oil.

It will soon be (if it is not now) the proper season for pruning fruit trees. London says 'For all the operations of pruning which are performed on the branches or shoots of trees, it would appear the period immediately before, or commensurate with the rising of the sap is the best.' Col. Pickering observed, 'My practice has been to prune in the spring, beginning when the buds have scarcely begun to swell, and ending before the expansion of the leaves. But I never leave 'stumps' of limbs. Every branch that is taken away, is cut close and even with the stem or limb where it grows; and the healing of the wound commences and proceeds kindly as vegetation advances. If the branch cut off be large, the wound should be covered with some kind of plaster.'

A writer for the *Genesee Farmer* of January last observes, 'it has been my practice for several years past to prune in autumn and in winter, applying a coat of boiled tar and brick dust, or of common paint, immediately to the naked wood;

and I have been led to believe that no time is more favorable.

'I was induced to try this experiment, partly in consequence of being often from home at the usual season, and partly from a desire to test the prevalent opinion that autumn pruning was very injurious to fruit trees; for I could not perceive why an artificial covering, which protected the wood from the weather, would not be a good substitute for living bark. I began the work, therefore, as soon as the leaves were fallen; and I never saw trees bear pruning better. *A considerable part of my fruit garden was pruned two months ago.*

'Permit me to add that it is a maxim in surgery to save skin, and in pruning to save bark. The saw ought therefore to be used in preference to the axe, so as to cut the large branches square off. In some trees, (as in the *Fall Pippin*) the limbs are much less two or three inches from the trunk; and if taken off at that distance, would be much sooner covered up with new wood. It is injudicious, however, to leave the stumps too long, as well as to cut too close to the trunk.'

LEGISLATIVE ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE CULTURE OF SILK.

The following Report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is ably drawn, and the paramount importance of its objects concisely and happily expressed. At the time this was sent to the press, the Report had not been brought officially before the House, but so far as we can learn, public opinion is much in favor of some legislative aid in the object contemplated in the bill; and we hope that our rulers will readily take proper measures for supplying the people with 'that capital which consists in knowledge;' which seems all that is necessary, in addition to the enterprise and industry characteristic of our countrymen, to make Silk a staple commodity of New England.

House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1831.

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the order 'to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to promote the growing of the Mulberry Tree, and the Culture of Silk, have had that subject under consideration and ask leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee have examined the subject attentively and find it to be of much greater importance than was at first supposed. They are surprised to find how great a field is here open, and how long it has been neglected; they are satisfied beyond a doubt, that we have the power to produce and manufacture silk in this Commonwealth to an immense extent, and that no difficulty is to be encountered either from soil or climate.

The nations of Europe are generally engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk. France, more than any other nation, derives her power and resources mainly from this branch of her industry; her example has induced England, Holland, Germany, Prussia, and Sweden to engage with zeal in the same pursuits.

The culture of silk is important in relation to the amount of silk imported and consumed in this country, which exceeds seven millions of dollars, while the amount of bread stuff exported is on the average less than six millions of dollars! Facts like these need no comment; yet it is proper that we should bear in mind, that the vast sums thus expended for silk, in its various forms, are paid indirectly to enrich the Agriculture and Manufactures

of other nations, the raw material of which may be produced here with as much certainty as cotton or any other staple product.

The article of Silk has already been produced by a few of our citizens in small quantities, of a quality not inferior to the best imported. Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, has commenced the culture of silk with success, and has introduced some valuable improvements, especially in the art of reeling from the cocoon, and it is due to that gentleman, that the committee should remark, that it is from practical information communicated by him, that they have derived some important facts in relation to this subject.

The state of society in this Commonwealth is well adapted to promote the successful culture of silk—it is an employment, in which females and children may be honorably and profitably engaged; with the exception of planting the Mulberry tree, the whole labor may be performed by that class of the community. The committee feel warranted in saying that so soon as the article can be produced, a good home market will be found at such prices as to afford a profit on the expense and labor bestowed upon it. The White Mulberry Tree is easily cultivated, does not require the best soil, serves a valuable purpose for hedges, and is highly ornamental.

The Committee are satisfied that little capital is required to commence the culture of silk, except that capital which consists in knowledge. It is information which is the foundation of Agriculture as well as all other arts. Nothing is so well calculated to call the attention of the public to this subject as information respecting its value, and the means by which our citizens may avail themselves of the advantages which are connected with it; for the purpose of disseminating this information the committee have thought it their duty to report the following resolution.

Which is respectfully submitted,

For the Committee,

ABEL WHEELER, *Chairman.*

House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1831.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to cause to be compiled and printed, a concise manual, to contain the best information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable directions for the culture of silk—and that this manual be distributed in suitable numbers to every town in the Commonwealth—That to defray the expense thus incurred, he be authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars.

Erratum.—In last week's paper, page 250—2d column—16th line from bottom—for 'ploughing the corn,' read 'planting the corn.'

Readers of No. 3, Vol. 10 of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal, are requested to correct the following *errata*:—at page 288, in Mr Ware's statement, of his crop of English Hay, for 775 tons, read 112 tons. At page 246, the price of Henry Sprague's Butter, sold at auction, should have been '25 to 36,' instead of 25 to 26 cents.

NOTICE.

Members of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, are informed that the third No. of Vol 10 of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository is just published, and may be obtained at Mr J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. Members of the Society are entitled to one copy, each, gratis. Price to others, 50 cts. per number.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,
Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.—
Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnep
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas	Large Head Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Early Sil sia do
Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans	Pine-apple Melon (very fine)
Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans	Watermelon
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Large White Portugal Onion
Long Blood Beet (true sort)	Large Red do.
Early turnip-rooted Beet	Double Curled Parsley
Early York Cabbage	Flat Squash Pepper
Large Cape Savoy do (fine)	Early Scarlet short-top Radish
Red Dutch do (for pickling)	White Turnip Radish
Early Dutch Cauliflower	Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Horn Carrot (very fine)	Early Bush Squash
Long Orange Carrot	Winter Crook neck Squash
White Solid Celery	Early White Dutch Turnip
Curled Cress or Peppergrass	Yellow Stone Turnip
Early Cucumber	
Long Green Turkey do.	

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Sheep for Sale.

A superior lot of Saxony and Merino (mixed blood) Store Sheep—about 60 Ewes and 2 Bucks, age from 2 to 4 years—in prime health and in good flesh, not expected to have lambs until the 10th of April.

Apply to **NATH'L TUCKER.**

Milton, March 2, 1831.

Cocoons.

A fair price in cash will be given for Cocoons in large or small quantities, by **E. W. LAWTON.**
Newport, R. I. Feb. 23, 1831. 3t

Gardener Wanted.

A thorough Gardener, well acquainted with raising Grapes and Green House Plants, is wanted on a place near Boston. Apply at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Boston. March 2. 3t

To be Let.

Twentyfive acres of excellent Land, a House, and Chaise house, in Roxbury—one mile from Boston line. Apply at J. B. Russell's Seed Store. 3t March 3.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition. Feb. 16.

North Devon Bull.

A thorough full-blood Bull of this breed, eight years old in May next, which was imported from England by John Prince, Esq., at large cost, is offered for sale or to let on fair terms. This breed are always of a mahogany red color, and having no white except the tip of the tail are easily marked—considered the smartest working cattle in England; are easy to fat, and considered good milkers—they probably combine the three qualities, as well as any known. Young stock of his getting may be seen at Sandwich, N. H. and Westminster, Vt. Apply to John B. Russell, (post paid) office of the New England Farmer, Boston. Feb. 23.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, March 5 at 10 o'clock, at the Society's Hall.

ROBERT L. EMMONS,

Feb. 23.

Rec. Sec'y.

White Mulberry Trees.

Gentlemen in want of these plants, can have them, two years old, in any quantity not less than 100, faithfully packed in moss, at 5 dolls. per hundred, by sending their orders to J. B. Russell's Seed store, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. Feb. 23.

Early Potatoes.

For sale by **SAMUEL POND**, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity. Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle. Feb. 23.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb. 16.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at **COPELAND'S POWDER STORE**, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 1st Jan. 7.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of **HOBART CLARK.**
Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by **ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN**, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of **E. Hersey Derby**, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Farmer Wanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm in a very pleasant village about 45 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and fidelity. Address **J. B. Russell**, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid). Feb. 23.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 23.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A few bushels of genuine Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, raised in New Hampshire expressly for this establishment: also, Lucerne, Red and White Clover, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, (raised for us by Mr PHINNEY.) Herds Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, (raised for us by Mr NOYES.) Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Broom Corn, &c; all of the very first quality. Feb. 16.

Wanted,

Volumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office, Boston. Dec. 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	115 00	116 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 75	6 87
Genesee,	"	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,	"	6 25	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	69	72
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	60	65
Oats,	"	44	46
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 50	1 75
Red Top (northern)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	33
Red Clover, (northern)	"	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	60	65
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	53
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	40	42
Native, washed,	"	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	2	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen.	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	83	83
Indian, retail,	"	33	33
POTATOES,	"	25	30
CHDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Feb. 28.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day, 382 Beef Cattle, 14 Cows and Calves, 902 Sheep, and 78 Swine. 91 Sheep and all the Swine have been before reported; unsold about 40 Beef Cattle and 75 Swine.

Prices—There was a larger proportion than usual of good Cattle at market, and we are of opinion a little better price was obtained. We shall quote higher—from \$4 to \$5; a few extra were taken at 5 25 and 5 50.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales as follows: \$16, 19, 21, 22, and 24.

Sheep—We noticed one entire lot of 96 taken at \$5 50 each; one small lot at \$5 00; also 8 Cosset Wethers at \$8 75 each. We also noticed a lot of 193 Merinos, the pelts of which were sold at 2 25 each.

Swine—Not much doing except a little at retail at 5c. for sows and 6 for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Feb. 21.—At market this day, from 4 to 500 head of Beef Cattle, and about 800 Sheep.—The market for Beef continues good, and price high. Several lots of favorite Cattle taken at \$7, 50 a 8; good \$6 1/2 a 7; fair \$6 a 6 1/2; ord 5 1/2 a 5 3/4 per cwt. Sheep—sales very lively and prices well sustained. A number of lots extra sold \$6 1/2 a 7; good 5 1/2 a 6; fair 4 a 4 1/2 and mid \$2, 50 a 3 each. Milch Cows—Several sales a \$30 each. Hay—8 a 106c per cwt. Oats in good demand at 40 a 43c per bush.—J. of Com.

MISCELLANY.

ICELAND.

Concluded from page 245.

'At first, I confess, I shuddered at the idea of spending a winter in Iceland; but what was my surprise when I found the temperature of the atmosphere not only greater than that of the preceding winter in Denmark, but equal to that of the mildest I have lived in either in Denmark or Sweden!

'In the month of November, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer did not sink lower than 20°, and it was nearly as often above the freezing point as below it. On the 6th of December, with clear weather and a light breeze from the east-north-east, it sunk to 8° 30', after which, especially towards the end of the year, the weather became remarkably mild, and continued in this state till near the middle of January; the thermometer for the most part between 34° and 40°. On the 10th and 11th of January it fell as low as 15° 30', but rose again in a short time, and continued much more frequently above than below the point of congelation till the 7th of March, when we had a strong wind from the N. N. W., and the mercury, which had stood the preceding day between 30° and 34°, sunk in the morning to 9° 30', at noon to 8°, and at 9 o'clock in the evening it fell as low as 4° 30', which was the strongest degree of frost we had the whole winter.

'The quantity of snow that fell during the winter was very considerable, especially in the northern parts of the island, where many of the peasants were reduced to circumstances of great distress, by the total consumption of the fodder they had provided for their cattle. The atmosphere was on the whole rather clear and serene, than darkened by mists, which is in a great measure to be ascribed to the prevalence of brisk land winds, to which the mountainous nature of the country is extremely favorable.

'It must, at the same time, be allowed, that the winter of 1811, as well as that which immediately preceded it, was considered by the Icelanders as uncommonly mild. The keenest frost ever experienced in Iceland was in the year 1348, when the ocean was congealed all round the island, so as to admit of the inhabitants riding on horseback from the one promontory to the other on the ice.

Nothing so materially affects the climate of Iceland as the arrival of the floating ice from the opposite coast of Greenland. Generally towards the end of winter, and sometimes in the beginning of summer, it is seen moving towards the coast in immense masses, which are not unfrequently piled one above another, and more resemble islands with mountains, castles, and spires, than bodies of ice. They are so thick that they have been known to run aground in eighty fathoms' water. Their motion is not so much accelerated by the wind as by the current; but their rapidity, when impelled by these two causes conjointly, is so great, that no six-oared boat is able to keep up with them. When the sea is agitated by a storm, the ice-islands are dashed against each other in the most tremendous manner; the noise arising from the crash is heard at a great distance; and, as often happens, the drift timber jammed in between the masses takes fire from the friction, presenting to the eye of the spectator a scene the most incongruous that can possibly be imagined. The quantity of floating ice is commonly so great, that it not only chokes up all the friths and bays, but extends to such a distance in the ocean that its termination cannot be discovered from the summit of the highest mountain; and in the year 1766 the whole of the vast strait between Iceland and Greenland was entirely closed up with it. It principally infests the northern, and part of the eastern coasts, as likewise the western friths, but it is seldom that it surrounds the whole island.

While the masses of ice remain in a state of fluctuation, sometimes at a distance, and sometimes nearer the coast, the weather is very unsettled, and the winds are cold and damp; but when they are

driven into the bays, and the salt water freezes around them, the weather becomes more steady; the cold increases; and insalubrious fogs are carried over the whole island. The consequences are, that the winter snows are longer in melting; it is late before the frost leaves the ground; vegetation is more backward and scanty; and the summer so short, that the peasants have great difficulty in getting home the small quantity of hay that may have been produced. Add to this, the devastations committed by the Greenland bears, which sometimes arrive in considerable numbers on the ice.

The manner of eluding the Polar Bear is curious. He is a very dangerous animal when his natural ferocity is increased by hunger; but the Icelanders almost always escapes from his pursuit, even when unarmed. As the bear comes near, they throw a mitten behind them; the animal powerfully attracted by the smell of perspiration, instantly stops, and will not quit the mitten till he has turned it inside out, thumb and all. When he gains upon his victim, another mitten is thrown him; and so on.

A story is told of a traveller, who riding over the heights and hollows of this remarkably uneven island, one dark night, was at length puzzled by a height, which his sagacious horse refused to mount. However, the whip compelled him to it; and the gentleman did not discover his situation, till the fore-feet of the animal stuck in a hole, which he found, on dismounting, was the chimney of a house!—*Henderson's Iceland.*

A composition for coloring and preserving Gates Poles, Barns, Roofs, and Timber generally, from the weather.—Melt 12 ozs. rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted.—Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick walls.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Light Varnish to preserve Insects.—Take a pint of spirits of wine, and a little light amber, which should be allowed to dissolve in a sauce pan for forty-eight hours; to this add a little mastic, as much red arsenic, and an equal quantity of turpentine and let it dissolve in a vessel for twenty-four hours. This done, take the insect you wish to preserve, extract its entrails, and let it be well bathed for several days in spirits of wine, into which some sugar candy has been put. In this state, rub it over with the varnish at intervals until it shines; it may be thus preserved for a long time.

A novel undertaking.—The London Court Journal, states that 'a large establishment has been projected at Paris, for the purpose of enabling any individuals by the annual payment each of 700 francs (less than 30l.) to enjoy all the pleasures of social, with all the independence of domestic life. For that sum they are to have lodging, board, clothes and washing, the use of a library, the daily papers, billiard rooms, play, conversation, &c. The whole to be under the management of a Committee chosen by themselves. The prospectus even holds out the expectation of a country house, and free admission to the theatres!'

On a stone in the church-yard at Langtown, in Cumberland.

Life's like an inn where travellers stay:
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed—
The oldest only sup and go to bed;
Long is his bill who lingers out the day,
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

Seeds for Hot Beds.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable Seeds, among which are the following, that will soon be wanted for Hot Beds; viz. *Early and Late Cauliflower*, (from Europe.) *Large Cape Broccoli*, (from Europe.) *Early Dutch Cabbage*; *Early York do*; and several other varieties of Cabbage seed, both of American and European growth. *London Scarlet Short Top Radish*; and *Cherry and White Turnip Radish*. *Early Curled Silesia Lettuce*; *Teunis-ball do*; and *Royal Cape Head do*; *Double Curled Parsley*; true *Early Horn Carrot*, &c.

Also—*New Early Dwarf Frame Pea*, an extra early, productive and fine variety, that grows from 12 to 18 inches in height only, (according to the richness of the soil) and of course requires no sticks; price 33 cts. per quart. Also, *Early Washington Peas*; *Early Hotspur do*; *Knight's Dwarf Marrow do*, and several other sorts.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr. John G. Coffin. Price 75 cts. per bottle—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Cocoons, and Silk Weaver Wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given for Cocoons. Also, employment for a Silk Weaver, on application to Warren, R. I. Jan. 15, 1831. PAUL WARE.

Silk Cocoons Wanted.

I will give cash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per pound, according to quality. J. H. COBB.
Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

Bees.

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 17 cents per lb. The bees were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the new patent hive.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. E. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANE, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—JON. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gard.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1831.

NO. 34.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Concluded from page 257.

GENERAL REMARKS.—An important commentary the facts stated, naturally presents itself—for matters of most serious interest to a large majority of the people of the United States are involved in them; but we must hasten to conclude.

Revenue, in some way raised, must be had.—Public opinion, or, at least, the public practice, is in favor of supporting government by duties on importations. We shall not now contest the correctness of this opinion or practice. It is sufficient to our present purpose to show that the protection of manufactures, which insures a home-market to our farmers, has not affected the amount of the revenue, or enhanced the price of articles on which it acts. We have demonstrated, in a manner that cannot be disputed, that the price of commodities has universally declined and that those most highly protected have declined, at the greatest rate. There is no wonder in this—the natural result of competition—no matter whether among ourselves, or of the working people of the United States against those of Great Britain.

Take the strong case of fire-brick, not affected by any newly discovered machinery, but only by the application of American labor, to bring its value what had been valueless American bricks. While England had the monopoly, the price of each brick was seven cents; but when persevering Messrs Berry, of Baltimore, under the encouragement of the 'Maryland Institute,' offered a quite equal if not superior article, at three cents, the English makers were content to receive the same for theirs. Generous men! but such is the inevitable effect of a brisk and well-managed competition in all things. Monopolies cannot long exist among ourselves. The Messrs Berry already have successful rivals in their meritorious manufacture in Baltimore. This is unavoidable necessity, or what the ancients called 'Fate,' and applicable to every domestic manufacture, unless insignificant to excite attention.

We shall show in a note below, that protecting farmers never had but little, if any effect on the revenue as derived from the customs (unless to increase its amount,) though the ruin of that revenue was mournfully predicted. Those who made such predictions knew not even themselves—much less we, they acquainted with the laws which regulate society. *Desire always presses upon means.* The man who earns one dollar a day generally saves as much money at the end of a year, as another who earns a dollar and a half—for the reason that the latter indulges himself in what he calls comforts, while the other is bound down to the purchase of necessities, only. These things are within every man's experience. We ask our readers to look around among their neighbors, and see if these be not so. And, strange as it may appear, a manufacturing village of 500 persons, though the greater part are children, consume more duty-paying articles than an agricultural population of the same class) of 2,000 persons. The regular receipt of money by the former, enables, or enables them to gratify themselves in 'comforts.'

Such is human nature, and we shall not find fault with it. There are more silk gowns and yards of ribbon, at a factory using 500 bales of cotton a year, than among the persons engaged in growing 10,000; and much more tea, coffee and sugar is used. Cyrus, after his overthrow of the Babylonish empire, was told how great a sum of money he might have possessed, had he retained instead of distributed, the fruits of his victories among his friends and followers. To show the folly of such a calculation, he gave it out that he needed a larger sum of money—and it was immediately tendered to him by those to whom he had given the means of advancing it. So with us—if labor be rendered profitable, there is no fear of a lack of revenue. The product of the excise on beer, is a sure indication of the condition of the laboring classes in England. We refer to England, because the 'free trade philosophers,' make all their comparisons with a country in which the poor's rates, alone, are larger in amount than the whole of our revenue, reducing the public debt at the rate of 10 millions a year!—whose church rates, would pay off all our national debt, in about a year and an half.

Advanced duties are, or are not, taxes, 'according to circumstances.' Now if a person is compelled to use 20 lbs. of tea per annum, an increased duty would be a tax; but if at liberty to refuse the use of it, a diminished consumption might reduce the tax that he paid. We do not grow any tea. But there is a 'tax' of 15 per cent, or, 15 dollars on every hundred of the cost, as Mr Raguet has it, on wheat and Indian corn—acorns and hickory nuts—but the price of these is not affected by the 'tax' upon them.

It is then manifest, that the farmers pay less money for the articles needed by them, because of the manufacture at home, than they did before such manufacture was established. We defy the showing of a single case to the contrary, even on 'cradles' or 'artificial flowers.' But this is not all. The divided labor of the people gives the land-holders larger and more safe markets for their various commodities in grain and other vegetables, meats, drinks, fuel, timber, lumber, and all other products or profits, in one year, than all the world has given them since the revolution—excepting the cultivators of cotton, &c, whose product, great for export, is of small comparative value, with the acquisitions of the home market. This may appear an extravagant expression to those who have not reflected on the subject—but the points that we have previously made and sustained, are to us 'confirmations strong as proofs from holy writ,' that this assertion is much within the range of 'holy truth.'

We add a table of the receipts, according to the nett amounts given by Seybert until 1815, and since derived from the documents.

The average from 1791 to 1800 was less than \$8,000,000
1800 to 1812 (or the war) 12,000,000
In 1816 and 1817, because of the exhausted stock of foreign goods of all sorts during the war, the average was (a) 31,500,000

1818	17,000,000
1819	20,000,000
1820	15,000,000
1821	13,000,000
1822	17,000,000
1823	19,000,000
1824	17,800,000
1825	(b) 20,000,000
1826	23,000,000
1827	19,700,000
1828	23,000,000
1829 (about)	(c) 22,500,000
1830 estimated	(c) 22,000,000

These figures simply show that the various tariffs have had no necessary effect on the revenue unless probably to increase it. In 1820, '21 and '22, the productive labor of our country was at its lowest ebb, and the revenue, in three years was only 45,500,000—or the same sum as is the two years of 1828 and '29.

The great benefit to the farmers from the division of labor, has been conclusively demonstrated—but what must become of at least two millions of free persons, who are subsisted by domestic manufactures and internal improvements, these being abandoned? This is, indeed, a SOLEMN QUESTION. Are the tanners, curriers, boot and shoemakers, cabinet-makers, chair-makers, coach-makers, saddlers, and all the rest of the mechanics, to be cast out of employment—all the workers in iron, lead, copper,—in wool and cotton, flax and hemp, to be driven from their homes, to seek new means of livelihood, and simply because these freemen 'increase and multiply' faster than some of the southern holders of slaves wish that they should do? Here is the foundation of the opposition to the protecting tariff. It is not worth while to mince the matter. As we stand before God, we believe that the more rapid increase of citizens in the north, middle and west, is the leading cause of the furious opposition to the tariff that is now going on, though unknown to the multitude of our opponents, for the accursed thing may not be openly proclaimed. We believe it is the ground on which the leading politicians of South Carolina have placed themselves. Let the laboring people think of it—and, when working men toil for their children, let them reflect upon the desolation which these persons would cause to hold political power—'rather to rule in hell than serve in heaven.'

(a) Notwithstanding the protecting tariff of 1816!

(b) Increase of two millions, notwithstanding the tariff of 1824.

(c) As stated by Mr Secretary Ingham notwithstanding the 'revenue destroying tariff' of 1823. In 1819, the three first quarters yielded 17,770,000.

Manufactures in Egypt.—A late Bombay Courier published the following:—An Arab ship arrived from the Red Sea, has brought 250 bales of Cotton Yarn, the manufacture of Ali Pacha, at his spinning mills near Cairo. It is reported that he has sent 500 bales to Surat, 1000 to Calcutta, and that he intends next season to send long cloths, Madapollans, &c, having established steam power looms!

These goods are at present admitted at 60 per cent invoice cost, besides 4 1-2 per customs.

What will the mercantile community say to this new competition?—*Balt. Gazette.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING ON GREENSWARDS.

MR FESSENDEN—In answer to the inquiries of your correspondent, who styles himself 'A YOUNG FARMER,' relative to my method of making the drills and planting corn upon greensward, I will briefly state, that my corn was not planted in hills but in rows. After turning over the greensward, preparatory to planting, I did not furrow the ground with a plough. The drills were made by a hand instrument very similar to that which is commonly used in making drills for sowing garden seeds, making three rows at a time. The instrument resembles a rake, having three teeth set in the head, at a sufficient distance from each other to give a proper width between the rows, and having a joint near the middle, so that either end of the head may rise or fall to accommodate itself to any unevenness of surface. As nothing more is required than merely to mark out the rows to guide in dropping the seed, the instrument may be so light as to allow of its being easily drawn by a man or boy. If the inverted sward be well harrowed, and compost manure be spread on and mixed with the soil, abundant materials will be found for covering the corn.

Not being a farmer of very long experience, I shall hardly venture to give directions to your correspondent, as to the best method of applying fresh horse stable dung to greensward that is to be planted with corn. My own practice has been to spread it on the surface before ploughing and turn it under the sward. In this way the whole strength of the manure is preserved, and if any one should apprehend, that, by thus turning it under, the crop will not get the whole benefit of the manure, let him open the ground between the rows of corn about the time when the ears are filling out, a period at which the crop most requires nourishment, and he will readily discover that the roots, aided by the finely pulverized condition of the decomposing soil, have found their way to the treasure beneath. This is no doubt the best manner of applying manure, where the depth of the ploughing does not exceed three or four inches. But if the ploughing be deeper, and a considerable portion of the poorer subsoil be turned up, it would be preferable to make a compost, formed of one part of stable manure, mixed with two parts of swamp mud or loam, and after allowing the whole mass to ferment very moderately, to spread it on the inverted sward. Let the compost thus spread on be well mixed with the soil by the use of a light harrow drawn lengthwise the furrows and then rolled, and there will be very little if any waste of the nourishing matter by exposure to sun and winds.

For a corn crop I usually spread on from ten to fifteen cart loads of stable manure and from twenty to thirty loads of compost to the acre. For a crop of Rye or Barley with grass seed or with grass seed alone, sown upon the furrow, a less quantity will suffice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Lexington, March 3, 1831. E. PHINNEY.

GRASSES—QUERY.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you or some of your correspondents have the goodness to inform me through the medium of your paper, what grass or grasses are the most productive and yield the

best hay for cattle on a rich moist loam? Also what grasses it is profitable to sow with Red-top, and in what proportion to the acre, on the same soil? Or if it is more suitable to sow it alone, what quantity to the acre? By publishing the above, you will greatly oblige A CONSTANT READER.

Hadley, March 4, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—In your last paper Mr Beard relates a singular incident which had befallen a hive of his bees in January last. It so happened that the very day before I received the Farmer, I was favored with a letter from a gentleman in Sturbridge containing an account of a similar mortality, but to a greater extent. Since the setting in of the present winter, he has lost all his young swarms, amounting to seven in number, all of which were plentifully supplied with honey. In December last he placed his hives on a bench in bee house made so perfectly tight that a bee could not escape. He intended to have cut apertures in front of the house corresponding with the entrance of the hives and placed them in contact, but this was unfortunately neglected. When the hives were moved into the house, the entrances of the hives were closed with a piece of shingle not so tight as to exclude the air entirely; these were suffered to remain two days after the hives were housed and then taken away, and in about ten days, he found two swarms dead, and since then all have died except one old hive that stands upon an empty new hive. Before he discovered that any of the bees were dead, he noticed a considerable quantity of thin watery honey upon the bottom board which dripped down from the comb. He then examined more closely and found the bees were dead and the hive emitted a fetid smell. There was a considerable quantity of frost and ice within the hives, which seemed to be formed from water that ran down the inside of the hives, at one time it nearly stopped the entrance to the hives.

(My answer.)

'Your bees undoubtedly died from suffocation. Being entirely excluded from external air, a preternatural heat was raised in the hive, the bees were forced into a profuse perspiration, the perspirable exhalations were condensed into water, part of the honey was rendered uncommonly fluid, and after the bees were dead, no heat remained and the water in the hive was soon frozen. The fetid smell in the hive was occasioned by impure air.'

Bees cannot survive long without fresh air, they are capable of generating heat sufficient to support them during the cold of winter; but they cannot sustain a great degree of preternatural heat.

It appears that Mr Beard's hive was exposed to the open air, and its entrance stopped up but one day, yet the steam arising from it was like that from a boiling pot. This fact seems almost inexplicable, and cannot I believe be accounted for upon any other principle, than pent up air. Mr Beard inquires, 'how bees have the power of creating heat, so as to melt their comb at any time when they please,' at the same time says 'he has conjectured the cause.' It is hoped that he will make the public acquainted with his conjecture, and also whether he has had hives stopped up in the same manner at any time before.

In this connexion I am reminded of a fact which always strikes me as inscrutable, and which

without unquestionable authority I could not receive as even credible. It is, that bees will survive after being buried four feet under the surface of the earth for five or six months as practised in New Hampshire. See New England Farmer, vol 5, page 82, 190, 402, and my Treatise on bees, pag 119, 120. But I have been informed by Mr Beard that he tried the experiment with three hives and they all came out dead in the spring, and on person in this vicinity lost a hive in the same manner.

I am with respect your obedient servant.

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, March 4, 1831.

MAJ. LONG'S GRAPE.

MR FESSENDEN—In the Journal of the Expedition of Major Long, to the Rocky Mountains, mention is made of a kind of Grape, growing wild in the country through which the Expedition passed whose excellence is spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. The following is a part of the account of this Grape, extracted from the Journal of the Expedition. 'Many of these,' referring to the Vines, 'were so loaded with fruit to present nothing to the eye but a series of clusters so closely arranged, as to conceal every part of the stem. The fruit of these vines is incomparably finer than that of any other native or exotic which we have met with in the United States. I wish, Sir, to make inquiry through the medium of your paper, whether the Vine here spoken of has been cultivated by any one, and its merit actually tested. If the account of it above given be correct, adapted as it is to our climate, this will most likely make a valuable addition to our stock of table, and perhaps of wine grapes. In an article in the 57th number of the London Quarterly Review on the Valley of the Mississippi, the review asserts it to be the *Vitis vinifera* of Europe, but I find nothing in the Journal of the Expedition which would warrant such a conclusion. I have hastily examined Prince's Treatise on the Vine, a work which I doubt not contains a great fund of useful information as well as gratifying to every lover of the Vine and exhibiting great research, but I find no satisfactory account of the one in question. I think it probable it may be identical with one of two varieties inserted in the Catalogue of Prince's Garden viz. Lord's Missouri and Long's Arkansas, and of both which I think a short sketch is given in the Treatise, but no satisfactory information concerning their excellence. It would appear probable that Messrs Prince with their ardent admiration of the Vine, and their persevering efforts to obtain and disseminate information upon the subject, would not have omitted efforts to obtain a variety or species so highly recommended, and by so respectable authority, and that it must be included in the astonishing number of eighty native varieties described in the Treatise. In Flint's History and Geography of the Western States, a variety or species of the Grape Vine, is described which is called the *Pine Woods Grape* and is considered to be of the same kind with that mentioned by Major Long. It is thus described. 'It ripens in the month of June, is cone shaped, transparent, with four seeds, reddish purple, is a fine fruit for eating. It has a slender bluish purple Vine, that runs on the ground among the grass.' It would certainly appear, from all the authorities that there does exist in the Western Country a species or variety of the Vine, which if not superior to any of the

vated, exotic or native varieties, possesses very great excellence. Any information concerning it could be adding to the stock of our knowledge upon this important subject and probably gratify others besides your correspondent. M.

Berlin, Ct. Feb. 22, 1831.

MILCH COWS.

MR FESSENDEN—A 'Rustie' is informed that Long Horns give better milk, but not so much in quantity as the Short Horns. The best of the short Horns with the richest keep that Old England can afford, are said to give 36 quarts wine measure per day.

The celebrated cow *Belina*, imported by Col.owel, is said when in England with her first calf to have given upwards of 4 gallons of milk wine measure at a meal, or 8 gallons per day, but since her arrival in Pennsylvania, there is no account of her exceeding 26 quarts per day. John P. Milnor, sq. Recording Secretary of Penn. Agric. Society, certifies 'this cow has had no other food than sloe Indian meal, clover and orchard grass, has yielded repeatedly by measurement 26 quarts within the 4 hours.' She was undoubtedly the best cow at was imported by Col. Powel.

The size of the improved Durham Short Horns, the quantity and richness of the food they require, render them objectionable for this part of the country. Very few of us are able to keep our cows on clover and orchard grass up to their eyes, and supply them with as much Indian meal as they in eat.

The North Devons give rich milk, but in small quantity; the Herefords and Sussexes give more quantity and rich in quality; they all produce good working and beef oxen, more especially the former.

The Fife cows are small and usually black; a good Fife cow will give from 5 to 7 gallons of milk per day: from 7 to 9 pounds of butter and from 10 to 12 pounds of cheese per week, (iron weight, 14 ounces to the pound,) for some months after calving. It is said that a Fife bullock of 40 stone will bring an equal and often a higher price at the London market than an English bullock 10 stone heavier and equally fat.

The *Thurneys* are very small but give very rich milk, and when well kept give a fair proportionate quantity for their size.

It is said in the *Châlais* of Grayers in Switzerland, there are cows which yield each from 60 to 64 quarts of milk a day, but they are almost as large as Elephants, not very well calculated to suit themselves by grazing on our gravelly hills, and torn out plains, but better adapted for the intervals of the Connecticut, or the alluvions of the Mississippi.

The *Galloway*, a pole breed rather under size, prevailing color black or dark brindle, give more rich milk than any other imported stock in proportion to their size and keep. Seven quarts of their milk will produce cream sufficient to make a pound of butter. These cattle are sometimes sent from their native pastures in Scotland directly to the highland, a distance of 400 miles and sold at once to the butcher; and in spring they are often down in Norfolk immediately after their arrival, in as good condition as, or even better than, when they began their journey. With full feeding there is perhaps no breed that sooner attains maturity. They fatten kindly on the best parts, the fat being well intermixed or marbled and their flesh is of the finest quality. Of this breed there

is a variety termed *Suffolk Duns*, they are also polled but possess little of the beauty of the original stock, and are chiefly remarkable for the abundance of milk given by the cows. A good cow in prime will give 8 gallons of milk a day, a great part of the season 6 gallons; best milkers red brindle, yellowish cream color or light dun: (See Coventry on live stock, p. 28, and Col. Pickering on improving the native breed of New England cattle, New England Farmer, vol. iv, p. 82.) A few years since Galloways might have been obtained of pure blood in Mass. either at Chelsea, Noddle's Island or Shirley, but it is feared they have been adulterated and deteriorated by crossing with the Short Horns.

It is recommended to 'A Rustie' that he should select the best cows through the state without regard to breed, size or color; perhaps he may find one or two in a county of the first quality, that will amply pay him for his journey. It is said that Reading has produced a cow that has exceeded 20 quarts of milk a day; also Somerset and Plymouth, and 50 years ago there was one in Plympton that gave 15 quarts a day of the yellowest and best of milk, 5 quarts of which were said to have produced cream enough for a pound of the yellowest butter. This kind of selection was the method pursued by the late enlightened agriculturist and distinguished philanthropist, the never to be forgotten FISHER AMES, and he then had the best set of cows and the best dairy in the Commonwealth.

COLONUS.

March 5, 1831.

LIVE FENCES.

[Extract of a letter from Caleb Kirk, Esq. a distinguished farmer near Wilmington, Delaware, to Dr Benjamin Shurtleff, Boston, communicated for publication in the New England Farmer.]

RESPECTED FRIEND—I duly received thy favor of the 11th, which I feel bound to answer as early as my other engagements would admit. Though I am not any longer a farmer, I feel gratified if I can aid them in their laudable pursuits, and more especially in *live fencing*, which occupied my close attention upwards of twenty years *practically*; my neighborhood evinces the benefit of it.

I communicated my knowledge then on that head to the public, through the American Farmer published in Baltimore. Sir John Sinclair, of Edinburgh, Scotland, President of the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, seeing that paper, wrote for some seed of the two kinds that I had there recommended as the best kinds for fencing. I shall give the direction now that I gave him, to manage the seed, which after many trials I found successful: he followed my direction and although the vessel that carried them over, did not leave Philadelphia until the tenth of March, 1820, he received them by way of Liverpool, and planted so as to obtain a growth of the *Virginia* kind eighteen inches high, that season, and says they will be a great acquisition to that country; and then ordered on behalf of his gardener, *ten pounds' sterling* worth of seed, as that kind had never been introduced there before; the Newcastle kind had, by being planted in gardens as a curiosity; I give their common names with which farmers are most familiar. Those I sent of the *Virginia* had been rubbed or triturated when gathered in the fall, and hung up in a bag in an airy place, where they would not be deprived of their vegetative powers, and I packed them up and placed on the top of some quicks that I had placed in the box previously.

The Newcastle or Cockspur kind I placed in like manner in the berry without taking the pulp off, as that kind will not vegetate the first season by any mode yet discovered, but must lay deposited in the earth, and under the influence of wet and frost two winters. The *Virginia* was treated similar many years as it was thought necessary. But many years past I obtained some cleaned seed that I gave two dollars a quart for, the beginning of March, on purpose to try if I could not vegetate them without a winter's frost, I put them into warm water two or three days, had them in a vessel standing on one of our open stoves whose heat never was too warm to bear the hand—then put them on a suitable vessel, spread them, and watered so as to get the action of frost as much as the lateness of the season would afford; a few days after I set them in my meat or smoke house to keep them secure from some pigeons that frequented the place; the smoke house was warm by smoking the meat, and in a few days, before I was aware, I was informed my seeds were vegetating. I hastened to put them in a bed, prepared and sowed them, raking them to cover, my object was obtained—to find a short time was sufficient to vegetate the seeds, and my direction to Mr Sinclair was simply to immerse them into warm water a few days previous to planting, to soften the hard shell inclosing the kernel, after keeping in a dry state through the winter. His success very fully proves that is all that was necessary.

I think there was something published at one time of my recommending hot or boiling water, as that was *one* my opinion. But I had reason afterwards of retracting, as I believe my neighbor injured his seed by so doing. The cockspur will not so easily vegetate—they are naturally a strong rugged growing shrub, and will make a strong hedge with good management; but the *Virginia* kind is easier managed in *training*. That part is essentially necessary, but too lengthy to say anything about in this communication.

Near Wilmington, Del., }
Feb. 25, 1831.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

MR FESSENDEN—Some of my friends succeeded remarkably well the last season, though a bad one for the purpose) in obtaining fine grapes by grafting. This mode of improving one of the most delicious and costly of our fruits, seems to me worthy general adoption. Into the vines or roots of ordinary and even native grapes, the black Hamburg and other rich kinds may be engrafted, so as to bear in profusion and ripen the first year. Will some of your correspondents, with whom this subject is familiar, favor your readers with an accurate practical account of the proper season for engrafting grapes, the best scions, the different modes of performing the operation, and the subsequent management. If practical horticulturists are not in need information, it will be gratefully received at least by AN AMATEUR.

Dutch Cheeses.—It is computed that 30 millions of pounds of cheeses are annually made in Holland; much of it goes to England. Edam in North Holland is celebrated for its trade in this article, 6,660,631 lbs. having been weighed there in one season. The two great divisions of Dutch Cheese are *Swiss Milk* and *Curds*. The Edam cheese is all sweet milk cheese, which is again divided, according to its kind, into red and white.

AGRICULTURE.

REPORTS
OF THE

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

I. ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

The Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Farms beg leave to submit the following REPORT.

They regret to state, that there were but two claimants for the Premiums of the Society for the best cultivated farms. Essex County, though inferior perhaps as a whole for the quality of its soil, might exhibit with a reasonable pride many examples of an intelligent, skilful, industrious, and successful husbandry: and it would have given your Committee great pleasure had they been invited to visit several establishments in the county which do honor to their cultivators, who, we regret to think, are deterred by an improper diffidence from becoming competitors for the premiums of your Society. Agriculture presents one of those singular cases in which competition however excited can do no harm; we see not what evil can result from it; but on the contrary it may be productive of the greatest benefits both of an individual and a public nature. Experiment is always the best teacher. Competition leads to experiments: it promotes improvements, and extends them after they have been discovered. In an honorable competition no generous mind should feel mortified with ill success. The attempt to excel brings its own reward with it; and a public-spirited mind will see that a successful competition inevitably contributes to advance the great cause itself, and reflects back upon the community advantages greater than it could receive from the acquisition of the most liberal premiums. Great benefits must arise from bringing our farms into comparison with each other; from seeing what can be done; from the knowledge of each other's improvements however humble; from habits of exactness, experiments and observation; and especially from that strong interest in cultivation and improvement, which an extended competition cannot fail to excite and maintain. Your Committee know no better mode of applying the funds of the Society than in premiums for the best cultivated farms, which are found entitled to an honorary notice upon personal inspection; and they express to their brother-farmers their earnest desire that another year may find the list of competitors for these prizes greatly enlarged. It is not the most extensive, showy, fertile, productive, nor expensive farms, which they would deem best entitled to their approbation; but those which present the fairest examples of industry, perseverance, economy, neatness, skill, and constant improvement; virtues within the reach of all, and which in their just combination constitute the true excellence of husbandry.

Your Committee are unanimous in awarding the first premium of thirty dollars to Erastus Ware of Salem, tenant on what is known as the Pickman farm in the southeasterly part of the town. His full statement of his management and products is subjoined, and will be read with interest and pleasure. The farm owes many of its improvements to the labor and skill of its former tenant, the late Mr Paul Upton, for several years the successful manager of the Salem Alms-House farm. Mr Ware is entitled to the credit of extending its improvements and maintaining its ex-

cellent condition. The general appearance of his fields, the good order of his fences and buildings, the condition and productiveness of his nursery and orchards, the neatness prevailing in every department, and exemplary temperance with which the labors of so extensive an establishment have been conducted, entitle him to the highest credit. —Making proper allowances for the amount of land occupied in pasturing, the greater part of which is incapable of cultivation, your committee deem the product of the farm very great; and especially when compared with the actual expense of labor. This seems small in any view and must have been applied with much skill and fidelity, though your committee would have been able to judge more satisfactorily on the subject, and it would have been much more advantageous to the public, had the claimant stated the number of days' work done or the number of hands and the time for which they were employed, rather than the pecuniary cost of the labor, which for obvious reasons can hardly form a rule by which others may govern themselves. The price of labor by the day or month differs much in different parts of the country, and, where several hands are employed, on the same farm. The rate too at which the work performed away from the farm for hire was done is not known to the Committee; but that done for the town may be supposed to exceed the rate paid for labor at home. Still however the amount paid for labor on this farm, compared with the quantity of produce raised and marketed, and the amount of Live Stock kept, on any common estimate, must be considered as very small, and shows that it must have been faithfully exerted and judiciously applied.

Mr Ware's farm is not an experimental farm; his main object being to obtain the greatest pecuniary profit from the place consistently with a just regard to the interests of his landlord. The condition of the farm shows that the landlord can have little grounds for complaint; and it is highly gratifying to find an example, rare enough we must allow, in which the pecuniary interests of the tenant are successfully pursued, not only without detriment but with advantage to the interests and rights of the owner. The contrary course, however dishonorable and dishonest, is but too common; so that in general where a man lets his farm he must despair of its improvement; and a lease upon what is termed shares is too frequently a virtual renunciation of all claims to anything.

Though not an experimental farm, yet the observations of Mr Ware being the result of intelligent and long experience, are entitled to great consideration. His opinion against the practice of hilling Indian corn confirms the suggestions which were made to the Society on former occasions on this subject. His success in laying down his land to grass in the fall after taking off a crop of early Potatoes deserves notice. There is an obvious convenience and there are many advantages in this management; we believe it the most eligible course; though it must be allowed, especially if the sowing in the fall is very late, that there will be many weeds in the next year's crop of grass; and the hay will not be of that substantial quality that it would be, if the grass seed were sowed in the spring with English grain, as was formerly the universal custom.

Mr Ware has singular advantages in his nearness to a market, and especially in being able to sell the greater part of his produce in the form

of milk. It should be the great object of every farmer to convert his produce into a condition that it may be disposed of without injury to the place. This may be done in the form of milk, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, wool, grain but never in that of hay, straw, or vegetables. We believe that leases are seldom given in England without an express condition, that all the hay and straw raised shall be consumed on the place; and it is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Society, whether some of their premiums could be more advantageously bestowed than in the encouragement of careful and exact experiments upon the value of any article of agricultural produce in the fattening of hogs, sheep, or cattle; experiments that should go to show not merely the pecuniary results which must of course be affected by many contingencies that could neither be foreseen nor controlled, but the best course of feeding; the actual amount of food consumed and of flesh produced; and as far as it can be ascertained the comparative value of different kinds of vegetable food in its application to the stall-feeding of animals. From the value received for the sale of hay or straw is obvious to be deducted the labor and expense of marketing and a sum equivalent to the value of the manure, which would be furnished to the farm by the consumption of such hay or straw at home. These are pretty serious deductions; and if any mode of applying a portion of our produce could be discovered, by which we might derive an equal advantage, as from the sale of it in the form of hay or straw, a most important point would be gained. Experiments on this subject, though on a small scale, are earnestly urged upon the Farmers of Essex, under the persuasion that any such experiments well and exactly conducted and detailed, though no specific premiums should be promised, would receive the particular notice and approbation of the Society.

Your Committee have thought proper, and particularly with a view of encouraging competition for these premiums, to award the fifth premium of eighteen dollars to John Adams, Esq. of Andover. Mr Adams' statement is subjoined, in which they have to regret an almost total want of that exactness which the Committee deem highly important. Mr Adams' husbandry is respectable and the Committee were gratified with the general appearance of his farm; but they would have been much better satisfied to have been told the particular amount of his butter, cheese, pork, and hay, as near as could be ascertained, and the number of cows kept &c, than to have received the very general statement of his keeping 'from twenty to twenty-five cattle and selling about three hundred weight of butter and some cheese, and about ten hundred weight of pork besides what he consumes in his family, and from ten to fifteen tons of English hay.' In the disposal of these premiums the Committee feel that they are responsible to the Society and to the State; and they therefore should deem it indispensable in regard to all claims for premiums that the statements of those who apply for them should be given with as much exactness as possible. Butter, cheese, pork, vegetables, and grain are all easily measured. Hay so is of course weighed; and when not sold, the number of loads when carried from the field should be counted, and as fair an estimation of their weight as possible should be made and recorded at the time.

The amount of labor expended on the farm of Mr Adams is equal to that of two men through the year. This is very small, compared with the extent of the farm; and we take the occasion to remark that farmers as often mistake their true interest in employing too little, as too much labor. Every farmer who keeps a team ought we think to keep a teamster, whose business, should be to use that team constantly, that none of the labor which it can perform should be lost. Few of our farmers seem to think that they may as well for their own interest let their men be idle as to let their team be idle without necessity; and on a farm of a hundred acres or even fifty, in the condition in which most of our farms are found, there can seldom be any want of profitable employment for a team. Again, the profit of farming, if there is any such thing, must depend on cultivation. The amount of cultivation should depend it is true on the quantity of manure, which you have it in your power to apply; but the quantity of manure will on the other hand depend on the amount of land cultivated and of produce grown. The more land we cultivate, the more produce we raise; the more produce we raise, the more stock we keep or fatten; the more stock, the more manure to enrich the place. If our land is too poor to pay the expense of cultivation, then let it be abandoned. But where it will do but little more than pay the expense of cultivation, it would be better to cultivate it, because judicious cultivation and improvement will not fail ultimately to make it profitable. Expensive as labor is among us, there certainly may be too many hands employed, who may interfere with and embarrass each other; and from a neglect of constant oversight and the judicious division of labor among men, assigning every man his place and duty and as far as possible obliging him to attend in that place and perform that duty, there is much waste of time and much less work is oftentimes accomplished than with fewer men and more careful arrangements; but where, on the other hand, a team must be kept, which ought to be constantly employed, and with the team the necessary appendages of carts, ploughs and farming implements; and where also no extra labor, house rent, or fuel will be required for the support of the men than if there were fewer of them, there it would seem to be proper to cultivate as much land as you can manure and cultivate well, and to employ as many hands within the above limits as can possibly be made to work to advantage. Your Committee therefore would deem it proper on their part not to inquire with how little labor a farmer can get along, but to compare the labor employed with the extent of the farm, the quantity of land under cultivation, and the amount of produce grown; and to pronounce that the best husbandry where the labor employed, be it more or less, has been applied with the best judgment and profit.

Your Committee avail themselves of the present occasion to call the attention of their brother farmers to the importance of keeping accounts. Let any farmer make the experiment and he will find it as interesting as it is useful, and both interesting and useful to know from year to year the actual produce of his farm. Let everything therefore, which can be measured and weighed, be measured and weighed; and let that, which cannot be brought to an exact standard, be estimated as if he himself were about to sell or purchase it. Let him likewise, as near as possible, measure the

the ground which he plants, the quantity of seed which he uses, and the manure which he applies. The labor of doing this is nothing compared with the satisfaction of having done it, and the benefits which must arise from it. Conjecture in these cases is perfectly wild and uncertain, varying often with different individuals almost a hundred per cent. Exactness enables a man to form conclusions, which may most essentially and in innumerable ways avail to his advantage. It is that alone which can give any value to his experience; it is that which will make his experience the sure basis of improvement. It will put it in his power to give safe counsel to his friends, and it is the only ground on which he can securely place confidence in himself.

Your Committee congratulate themselves and the Society in the belief that the agriculture of the County is in a state of improvement. It is very far from being what it should be; yet some examples of its farming and many instances of crops raised in the county will hold an honorable comparison with the farms and the crops of counties and countries much more highly favored by soil and climate. The County of Essex enjoying many advantages from its proximity to good markets and possessing an industrious, temperate, moral, and intelligent population, may find in these blessings some compensation for the sterility of much of its soil; and in its general improvements, and its agricultural and commercial facilities and advantages it presents to industrious, frugal, and enterprising citizens ample occasions for honest pride and grateful contentment.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE PUTNAM,
HENRY COLMAN,
JOSEPH KITTREDGE,
MOSES NEWHALL,
JEREMIAH COLMAN,
WM. P. ENDICOTT,
J. W. PROCTOR.

January 4, 1831.

[To be continued.]

CARROTS.

It appears not to be generally understood in this part of the country, that carrots are among the best and most nutritious food for cattle and horses. One bushel of carrots will yield more nourishment than two bushels of oats, or potatoes, and it is a remarkable fact, that horses will frequently leave oats to feed on carrots, after they have acquired a relish for them.—Generally, cattle as well as horses are very fond of them, and thrive astonishingly well, when fed upon them. They not only give them a fine flesh, but a rich brilliant gloss.

If our farmers would turn their attention to the raising of this vegetable extensively, they would find an immense saving in grain, as well as a visible change in the thrift of their animals. As a matter of economy and profit, it is of vast importance. The quantity of carrots which may be raised from one acre of good land, is almost incredible. Where the land is rich and mellow, an acre will yield from 1000 to 2,000 bushels. The process is simple, and the labor comparatively light.

Select a rich piece of ground, tolerably dry, and as free from weeds as possible; plough it deep, make it mellow, and harrow it smooth. Then sow your ground with the usual quantity of flax seed, and harrow it in; after this, sow about a quart of carrot seed to the acre and bush it lightly.

Both seeds will come up together, but the flax springing up with considerable rapidity, will so shade the carrots that they will not gain much size till the flax is pulled. The shade of the flax, will also prevent the weeds from growing, so as to interfere with the carrots. After the flax is pulled, which will be in July, the carrots will begin to enlarge rapidly, especially if the weeds have been kept in check by the shade, for the pulling of the flax will so loosen the earth around them, and so expose them to the rays of the sun, as to give them new vigor and strength. At that time also, the weeds will not grow rapidly, if at all.

Thus may be raised two valuable crops without impoverishing the land, more than by a crop of corn or oats.

It is not probable that the first attempt would yield so largely as I have suggested above, but if you take the proper precautions, and are tolerably successful, you will realize from one acre about 1,000 bushels of carrots, worth three shillings per bushel,

\$375 00

300 lbs. flax. 10 cents per lb.

30 00

6 bush. flax-seed, 87½ cts. per bush.

5 25

Total

\$410 25

To what use can an acre of land be applied, by which it will produce half the amount.—This may seem a large estimate, but it is nevertheless true; and if you wish to test the matter, try it next season.

Horses will work on carrots, nearly or quite as well as on oats, and keep in much better order. The transportation lines along the Canal, would find great economy in using them as a substitute for oats.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SPINNING FLAX BY MACHINERY.

It is not generally understood that flax is spun by machinery, although most of the Irish linen sold in our markets is manufactured in that way. On the 12th of July, 1823, I visited the Linen Manufacturing establishment of Mr Crossthwait (banker of Dublin) at Lucan, about seven miles from the city. At this establishment was manufactured 5 tons of flax per week, carrying it through the spinning, weaving, and bleaching processes. The machinery was quite as simple as that for spinning cotton, and less expensive. The spindles turned about three thousand times per minute, and one girl tended about eighty of them, which spun from one hundred to one hundred and twenty runs per day. I also examined about two hundred tons of flax, a part of which was Russian, and the remainder Irish. The Riga Flax, Mr Crossthwait informed me, cost from fifty to sixty pounds sterling per ton. The Tandarage flax cost eighty pounds per ton which is nearly eighteen cents per pound. The same season flax was worth only about ten cents per pound, in most parts of the United States.—For manufacturing, water-rotted flax only is used in Ireland, as dew-rotted is not considered worth working.—*Id.*

Note.—If the Irish Manufacturers can afford to pay eighteen cents for a pound of flax to manufacture to send to America, what profit could the Yankees make in the same business when they could buy the flax for half the money?

The Nerves.—By the assistance of a newly invented galvanometer, of a very delicate construction, it has been ascertained that the hypothesis of the existence of electric currents in the nerves, is destitute of foundation.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1831.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR MARCH.

In New England we are generally precluded by frosts from the culture both of our gardens and fields from the middle of December to the middle of March, and often from the first of December to the first of April.

As soon as the frost subsides it will be expedient for the gardener, who wishes to make his business either profitable or pleasant, to prepare hot-beds for forcing vegetation. Hot-beds are not merely articles of luxury, as has been supposed by some, but are of real and considerable utility, especially for those farmers and gardeners who send their productions to market. Plants which are brought to maturity in the open air, may often be rendered fit for the table a month earlier in consequence of being sown, and forwarded during the earlier stages of their existence in a hot bed. The most plain and simple directions for making hot beds, which we remember to have seen are the following from the Farmer's Manual.

'Mark out your bed to the size of the frame you design to cover it, which is generally six feet in length and three in breadth, covered with glass set in sashes of 12 panes each of 7 by 9 glass. These sashes are hung with hinges upon the back side, to admit of their being raised up and let down at pleasure. The front side of the sashes, to incline from the back side about six inches. The frame or box is tight upon all four of its sides, and generally about 12 inches high in front, and 18 inches on the back side.

'Dig your bed thus marked off and cover it with litter from your horse-stable; stamp down your several layers, until your bed is raised to the height you wish, then cover the bed with a layer of rich earth, from 6 to 12 inches thick, and set on your frame; in 8 or 10 days it will generally be ready for planting, if the weather is mild. If the fermentation is too powerful and the heat too active, give it air by raising the lights in your frame until you have obtained a right temperature: (which you may determine by placing your hand upon the bed, or even thrusting your hand into it.) You may then plant your early cucumbers, radishes, salads, &c.; these plants will soon come forward, and may be transplanted on to other hot beds, not so powerful, or set promiscuously in the garden and covered with other small frames, of 1, 2, or 4 panes of glass according to circumstances, and the remainder may stand for use. These plants may be brought to perfection, generally, about one month earlier than in the open ground.

'*Asparagus may be forced in hot beds to advantage in the following manner.* Draw or dig from your asparagus-bed as many roots as will fill your hot-beds, and set them in rows that will admit the loe between, and from one to three inches asunder in the rows, (roots of four years old, and that have never been cut, answer best;) cover with your frames, and when you pick for use cut within the ground.'

In the cultivation of sweet potatoes it is best to start them in a hot bed, and afterwards transplant them, by which a good crop it is said may be obtained in our northern climate. Other modes of making hot beds may be seen in New England Farmer, vol. vi. p. 277, and New American Gardener, page 161.

Lettuce may be sowed in the open ground as soon as frost will permit. To obtain a constant supply of good lettuce it is serviceable to sow it every month from the opening of Spring till August. For a seed-bed, four feet wide by ten feet in length, a quarter of an ounce of seed is sufficient, and will produce upwards of four hundred plants. It may likewise be sowed between vacant rows, intended for other plants, and pulled out for use before the other plants are large enough to be encumbered by it. The seeds may be either sowed broad cast, moderately thin, raked in lightly and even, or in drills from a foot to sixteen inches apart. It is said that the straight leaved sort is best cultivated in broad cast, and does not require transplanting, but the curled and head lettuce are said to succeed best when transplanted.

Early peas cannot be planted too soon after the ground is thawed. Of the small early kinds, one pint will sow a row of twenty yards; for the larger sorts, for main crops, the same measure will sow a row of thirtythree yards. For early sorts make the drills one inch and a half deep; and let parallel drills be two feet and a half, three or four feet asunder, according to the sort, and the soil. Peas that are to grow without sticks require the least room. For summer crops and large sorts, make the drills two inches deep, and four, five or six feet asunder, and distribute them along the drill according to their size and the richness of the soil, which should be light, loose, and moderately rich. But peas are rather injured than benefited by fresh stable dung.

Cucumbers.—In a Treatise on Gardening, by J. Armstrong, Duchess County, N. Y. published in Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, we have the following passage: 'To obtain early cucumbers we must have recourse to artificial heat, and with the less reluctance, as, of all plants, the cucumber is that with which it best agrees. To this end, therefore scoop as many large turnips as you propose to have *hills*—fill these with good garden mould, sow in each three or four seeds and plunge them into a hot-bed. When the runners show themselves, spare them, or pinch them or bury them as you think best; and on the 10th of May transfer them to the beds where they are to stand. The advantage of a scooped turnip as a seed bed over pots or vases will now appear—for instead of the ordinary difficulty of separating the mass of earth and the plant from the pot which contained them, and without injury to either, we re-inter both pot and plant, and even find in the one an additional nutriment to the other. The subsequent treatment does not differ at all from that of plants cultivated in the open air.' Other plants, such as summer squashes, melons, early corn, &c., &c., might no doubt be forwarded to great advantage by means similar to those above stated.

STOCK FARM IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

We have seen and perused with much pleasure and entire approbation a '*Prospectus of a proposed Stock Farm*,' to be established in the vicinity of Boston, and to be devoted to the important object of breeding and rearing the best breeds of Horses, Neat cattle, Sheep and Swine; the receiving and selling on commission all kinds of live stock; and combining with these the business of Agriculture and Horticulture, upon the most approved and economical system. The business also of disciplining young and refractory

Horses, &c., and it is proposed moreover, if sufficient encouragement should be given that a well educated Veterinary Surgeon may be attached to the establishment. The whole will be under the care and superintendence of Col. SAMUEL JAKES, of Charlestown, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted in a judicious and enlightened manner. His qualifications for such an agency are too well known and highly appreciated by every person, who is in the slightest degree acquainted with the recent improvements in agriculture which have conferred such important advantages on the northern section of the United States, to require any encomiums from us.

This place will be not only a *Stock Farm*, but a *Pattern Farm* and a *Sample Farm*, in which the best specimens of every kind of improvement connected with the arts of Agriculture, Horticulture, and every species of Rural Economy, will be illustrated by inspection, explained by exhibition, and shown to be practicable by ocular demonstration. Those who may not comprehend theories, or may not believe statements, will there be furnished with evidence which cannot be contradicted, and explanations which cannot be misunderstood. The whole farm, together with its buildings as well as its stock and utensils, will furnish a Lyceum, Arena, or Hall of Agricultural and Horticultural Science, furnished with appropriate apparatus, which will always be open to the public, and in which lessons will be given gratis from which the most scientific may derive profit, and the most ignorant may fully comprehend.

It is intended to have concentrated at this farm the most esteemed varieties of animals now known in Europe and America. Liberal and intelligent Merchants, Officers of the U. S. Navy, Captains of Vessels, &c., &c., will find on Col. Jakes' Stock Farm, a place where they can deposit whatever productions of foreign countries, such as rare and useful animals, plants, &c., they may be disposed to import either for their own emolument, or for the benefit of their country. But the advantages to be anticipated from an establishment of this kind, are too obvious and too numerous to require or to admit of recapitulation. We are therefore happy to perceive that the plan is warmly recommended by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society and by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, late President of the Society; and that the liberal and enlightened capitalists of Boston and its vicinity have taken such a number of shares in the establishment, that no doubt remains of its being immediately carried into effect.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the following letter from His Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, whose opinion on agricultural subjects is worthy the highest consideration.

BOSTON, March 8, 1831.

COLONEL JAKES.

SIR—Having examined your proposals for the establishment of a Stock Farm, I take great pleasure in expressing to you my cordial approbation of the plan, with my best wishes for your success, in so important and interesting an undertaking. With the skill and experience which you possess, in the rearing and management of stock, the public will have a reasonable assurance that there will be the best selection of domestic animals of every desirable race; and in the variety which such an establishment will present, the occasions and preferences of Farmers for Breeds of Cattle suited to different objects, will be abundantly satisfied. I know of no arrangement in rural affairs more important than that by which the properties of the breeds of domestic animals may be fairly tested by comparison with

each other, under the same course of keeping and management. No two breeders will be found to feed and treat their stock in the same manner.—Hence the great uncertainty, as well as diversity, in the results of practical observation. Inferior animals, by more care, are often made to appear better, and give a greater product than others of decidedly superior qualities, with less attention. But by collecting individuals of different races into one establishment, and subjecting them to uniform treatment, under the same careful inspection, their characteristic differences will be ascertained, and the peculiar properties which recommend them for different uses and purposes of economy, will become well understood. The Feeder will learn how to select for the pasture and the stall. The Husbandman, who looks for strength, activity, and hardihood under the yoke, will not meet frequent and mischievous disappointments; and the Dairy will be sure of its products.

The benefit of such opportunity for comparison and for selection, in conformity with the particular interest of each purchaser, will be equally experienced by those, who are engaged in the rearing of Horses, Sheep, and Swine, with all which, as much as with Horned Cattle, it is now well understood, there lies the entire difference, in different breeds, between utter worthlessness, and great productiveness and value. Indeed I cannot but indulge much confidence, both in the utility of your scheme to the public, and in its rewards to your own excellent spirit and enterprise. I mean this remark should apply to your whole plan; as well to the part which respects the course of Husbandry proposed on the land, as to the breeding and keeping of Animals; although, as I am not acquainted with the precise character of the Farm which you have selected, I beg to decline offering any opinion, as to the particular purchase, or the amount of the investment, which may be required for the Establishment. Your obt. servt.

LEVI LINCOLN.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, MARCH 5, 1831.

The following plants in flower, were exhibited by David Hagerston, Charlestown Vineyard:—Camellia Sanquea Rosea; Camellia albarkii; Camellia Greville's Red; Camellia Pæoniiflora; Camellia Pallida; Camellia Atrobubens; Pelargonium Feronia; Azalia Indica Coccinea; Do. purpurea; Acacia amata; Pæonia montan.

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

We are happy to learn that the whole of the Lowell and Boston Rail Road Stock has been subscribed for, and that the Company will be immediately organized and commence operations.

The sum of \$130,000 has been subscribed to the Worcester and Boston Rail Road.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have but room enough left to apologize to six or seven Correspondents, for the omission of their favors, which shall be attended to next week.

NEW CATALOGUE—PRICES REDUCED.

Linnaean Botanic Garden & Nurseries—Flushing, near New York.



WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors, announce, that the great extensions made in their Establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, compactly filled with the choicest Trees, Shrubs and Plants,—has enabled them to reduce the prices for various kinds; and their New Catalogue with the reduced prices, will speedily be presented to the public,—when it may be obtained of the various Agents, or by applying direct to themselves per mail. The greatest attention and unwearied scrutiny have been exercised in regard to the quality and accuracy of their trees, and they are of a larger size than at any previous period. Aware that the establishment of Nurseries in every part of our country would be a National advantage, they will furnish all supplies for such purposes at a liberal discount, and at a credit to comport with the convenience of the purchasers. Any information desired will be furnished by the return of mail, and all orders, &c., will receive the accustomed attention and despatch. Orders can be sent to Mr J. B. RUSSELL, 52 North Market st., Boston, or to any other Agent. March 9.

Dry Goods.

WOOLSEY, POOR & CONVERS, 161 Pearl street, New York, have on hand and are constantly opening, a large and general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, comprising every variety of staple articles; which they offer for sale by the piece or package, on the most favorable terms of credit. As they will be receiving a constant supply of the more important articles from their own importations; their Stock will offer an unusually favorable opportunity for making selections. New York City, 1831.

Spring Rye.

Wanted immediately a few bushels of genuine Spring Rye, plump, for sowing—for which a liberal price will be paid at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market st.

White Mulberry Trees,

One and two years old; also Apple Trees, Strawberry and Grape Vines, for sale. Inquire of BENJAMIN BAKER, Jr, near the meeting house in Bradford, East Parish, Mass. 4t East Bradford, March 8.

Farm Wanted,

(Within 10 miles of Boston,) consisting of 20 to 30 acres of first rate land, having a comfortable house, barn, &c. A line, stating particulars, addressed to H. L. T. box 556 Post Office, will receive attention. 3t Boston, March 9.

Farm to be let on Halves.

About 30 acres of good land, with house, barn, fruit trees, &c., situated in Roxbury, near the city. Apply at this office. March 9.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.—Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnep
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas	Large Head Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Early Sil-sia do
Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans	Pine-apple Melon (very fine)
Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans	Watermelon
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Large White Portugal Onion
Long Blood Beet (true sort)	Large Red do.
Early turnip-rooted Beet	Double Curled Parsley
Early York Cabbage	Flat Squash Pepper
Large Cape Savoy do (fine)	Early Scarlet short-top Radish
Red Dutch do (for pickling)	White Turnip Radish
Early Dutch Cauliflower	Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Horn Carrot (very fine)	Early Bush Squash
Long Orange Carrot	Winter Crook-neck Squash
White Solid Celery	Early White Dutch Turnip
Curled Cress or Peppercress	Yellow Stone Turnip
Early Cucumber	
Long Green Turkey do.	

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin), and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Sheep for Sale.

A superior lot of Saxony and Merino (mixed blood) Store Sheep—about 60 Ewes and 2 Bucks, age from 2 to 4 years—in prime health and in good flesh, not expected to have lambs until the 10th of April.

Apply to NATH'L TUCKER. Milton, March 2, 1831.

To be Let.

Twentyfive acres of excellent Land, a House, and Chaise house, in Roxbury—one mile from Boston line. Apply at J. B. Russell's Seed Store. 3t March 2.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Man Wanted.

Wanted immediately, in the vicinity of Boston, a middle aged man, who is competent to take charge of a Garden, and to do other work required in a small family. The best recommendations will be required for qualifications and character. Apply at this office. March 9.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition. Feb. 16.

Early Potatoes.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season: and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle. Feb. 23.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb. 16.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 1t Jan. 7.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Farmer Wanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm in a very pleasant village about 45 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and fidelity. Address J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid). Feb. 23.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, March 7.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 142 Beef Cattle, (including 27 unsold last week.) 4 pair of Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, and 152 Swine—55 Swine were included last week.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—An advance of about 25 cts. per cwt. was effected from last week. We noticed only one pair prime Cattle, sale not effected—\$6 was asked; we shall quote from 4 25 to 5 25. Should the market for a week or two continue open, (as may be the case) our friends from the 'River' will probably find as good a market at Brighton as at New York.

Working Oxen.—In demand; many buyers were disappointed at not finding any which were good at market. Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at 19, 21, and \$22. Sheep.—None.

Swine.—Not much doing; too high a price appears to be asked. A few at retail were taken at 5c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Feb. 28.—At market, this day, 230 Beef Cattle, and 250 to 300 Sheep. Number of Cattle much less this week than usual, demand of course greater, and price advanced; a few pairs show Cattle sold for \$10; several small lots extra 7 1/2 a 8; good 6 1/2 a 7; fair 6, and ordinary \$5 a 5 1/2 per cwt. Sheep very scarce and selling well; several lots extra taken at \$6 a 6 1/2; good 4 a 5; fair 3 a 3 1/2, and ordinary 2 a 2 50 each. Milch Cows—several sales at \$35 to 40. Calves worth 5 a 5 1/2c. weighed alive.—Journal of Commerce.

MISCELLANY.

The following method of extracting a blue color for dying from buck wheat straw, is from a late London periodical:

'The straw should be gathered before the grain is quite dry, and placed on the ground to the sun, until it becomes sufficiently dry to be taken from the husks with facility. The wheat having been removed, the straw is to be piled up, moistened and left to ferment till it is in a state of decomposition, when it will become of a blue color, this indicates the period when it should be gathered, and formed into cakes, which are to be dried in the sun, or in a stove. On these cakes being boiled in water, the water assumes a strong blue color, which will not change either in vinegar or in sulphuric acid. It may however, be turned into red with alkali, into a light black with bruised gall nuts, and into a beautiful green by evaporation. Stuffs dyed blue with the solution, which is to be used in the same way as vegetable matters of a similar species employed in dying, become of a beautiful and durable color.'

To prevent Milk becoming sour.—To prevent milk from turning sour and curdling as it is so apt to do in the heat of summer the milk-men of Paris add a small quantity of sub-carbonate of potash or soda, which saturating the acetic acid as it forms, prevents the coagulation or separation of curds, and some of them practise this with so much success as to gain the reputation of selling milk that *never turns*. Often when coagulation has taken place they restore the fluidity by a greater or less addition of one or the other of the fixed alkalies. The acetate which is thus formed has no injurious effects and, besides, milk contains naturally a small quantity of acetate, but not an atom of really a carbonated alkali.

Mode of securing timber from decay.—Timber for buildings, especially for ships, bridges, canals, granaries and stables may be effectually preserved from decay and particularly from the *rot*, by repeatedly impregnating the wood with a solution of common salt and green copperas.—This simple process is attended with such decided advantage that wood thus prepared will remain for ages, perfectly sound.

An instance of this fact occurred in the theatre at Copenhagen, where the lower part of the planks and joists formerly required to be replaced in a few years; till Mr Volmeister, an architect of that city, discovered and employed the process above stated. Twelve years after, the wood, on removing one of the boards, was found in such a state of preservation that he could not observe the least appearance of decay.—*English Publication.*

Wood impregnated with alum, salt or copperas is also rendered in a great degree incombustible as well as incorruptible. When thus prepared it may be charred or consumed by intense heat, but can scarcely be made to blaze, and of course would not readily communicate fire to other objects in its vicinity.

Agricultural.—It is often asserted, by farmers themselves, that nothing can be made by agriculturists. That this numerous and respectable portion of our citizens, taken as a whole, do in fact take little or nothing more than a bare support for themselves and families, cannot be denied.—

But this does not prove the incapability of their business being made lucrative when properly conducted. Its unprofitableness there is reason to believe is to be attributed principally to an injudicious and mistaken policy in conducting it, or to a carelessness and inattention in cultivating it. Among the capital errors of our practical farmers may be ranked a disregard to manuring and tilling their land sufficiently. Although much has already been said on this subject, yet it is one that cannot be too often brought in view, so long as the present system is pursued. Many of our farmers attempt to improve more land than they can attend advantageously. If they would expend all the labor and manure on one third, or at most one half the quantity of land they now do, they would in most instances obtain twentyfive or fifty per cent more produce; and the danger of a total failure in their crops greatly lessened.

Lotteries.—A respectable gentleman of the Society of Friends in this city relates the following incident: A farmer of his acquaintance in the country called on him to procure a loan of three thousand dollars, on a mortgage of his valuable farm. The gentleman had the money to spare—was satisfied with the security—and was free to accommodate his old acquaintance. But he wondered exceedingly *why* the money was needed. After much inquiry the fact was elicited. The farmer was indebted that sum to a firm of Lottery venders in this city, for sundry purchases of tickets!

This fact speaks volumes. When will the public awake to this subject! While millions and millions of these moonshine fortunes are annually sold in this city, and while every village of note in the interior is inundated with them, many good people are flattering themselves that the evil is principally confined to the city!—No such thing. A great part goes into the country—and many a farm is gambled away in this manner.—*N. Y. Gen. of Temp.*

OUR ARMY.—The following is an account of the standing Army of the United States, extracted from the last Report of the Secretary at War. It presents a force of 6188 persons engaged for all the military service of 13,000,000 of people, extended over a square of 2000 miles. What will Europe think of such an army? Surely our nation must have its defence in the hearts of millions of good citizen republicans, and in the Arm of the Almighty.—*Philadelphia.*

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

To remove ice from door steps, &c, throw upon it a small quantity of salt, and the ice will directly crack and become loose, and may be easily removed with a shovel.

Recipe for a sore throat.—Take a glass of olive or sweet oil, and half a glass of spirits of turpentine; mix them together, and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel round it at the same time. It proves most effectual when applied early.—*The Mirror.*

A salve made of carrots grated fine, simmered in lard till quite brown, and then separated by a strainer, is considered excellent for chilblains.

If a fellow or runround be coming on your finger, you can do nothing better than to soak it thoroughly in hot lye.

Lard which has been melted and cooled in fresh water four or five times in succession, and then simmered with sliced onions, and strained, makes a most excellent salve for wounds inflamed by taking cold.—*Fragrant Housewife.*

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters of the Western States, that he has just arrived in this city from Boston, with a large and general assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the most approved kinds; with also a general and very extensive assortment of GRASS, GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER and HERB SEEDS, which will be found to comprise a larger variety than has ever before been introduced into the Western country.

The above articles have been recently purchased from the well known Agricultural Establishment of Messrs NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selected by the subscriber himself, (who has been for several years engaged in the business) with great care. Those who may call at his *Agricultural Warehouse*, No. 23, Lower Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, will be assured of finding every article wanted in the agricultural line, of a superior quality and at fair prices.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1831.

S. C. PARKHURST.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1831.

NO. 35.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

MR FESSENDEN—I have no wish to enter the lists in the salt hay controversy. But I can state some facts, which may throw light on the subject, and serve in a measure to reconcile the apparent contradictions, that have appeared in relation to its value. From the several articles you have published, it is evident there is a considerable diversity of opinion, both on its intrinsic and relative value, not only with those who profess not much knowledge on the subject, but among experienced men and good judges. This arises, I presume, for the most part, from not duly regarding the fact, that there is very great variety of salt grasses differing essentially in value. I have many times seen extensive tracts of salt marsh covered with different kinds of short, hard and wiry grass, which I would not make into hay, and secure in mow or stack for the entire crop, unless in a season of great scarcity. Again, there are many kinds so valuable, that, cattle, horses and sheep being judges, (and I have always been in the habit of paying great deference to them as the best judges of the quality of hay,) I am not slow to believe they might even be preferred to English hay. For thirty-five years or more I have had opportunity to witness the value of salt hay, by feeding cattle or seeing them fed with it. My honored father, the late John Capen, of Dorchester, raised much of the kind called *black grass* from its dark color when growing, and made into hay, which, for milk cows, working oxen, and for horses occasionally, he used to consider but little, if any, less valuable, than English hay, if cut in the flower and well cured. There is a kind still better which from its light color I have been used to call *white grass*. I believe it is more properly called *goose grass*. It is a very early grass, usually found on solid marshes, by the side of creeks, or such as have been rendered more firm by ditching.

I know of marshes which a few years ago were so barren as scarcely to be worth mowing; which being intersected with narrow ditches two or three rods apart, have changed to this grass; and which produce an average, I should judge, of nearly two tons to the acre, of hay 'worth as much' (I say it not in jest) as English hay.

When I resided in Dorchester, about ten years ago, I hired a piece of marsh, where there was a considerable quantity of this grass. This was put into the barn promiscuously, with the other kinds. I once tied a friend's horse in the barn floor, by the salt hay mow side, and gave him a baiting of excellent English hay, as I thought. Going to the barn a while after, I found he had rejected the English hay, and taken the liberty to help himself, having made a spacious excavation into the salt hay mow. This horse had long been kept near tide water on a farm where salt hay was no rarity. I wondered at the animal's taste. But in such a case, if ever, it was true '*de gustibus non est disputandum*;' There was no disputing with him in an affair of taste. Upon examination, I found it was the *goose grass*, he was regaling himself with.

These two kinds, the *goose grass* and *black grass*, when cut in season and well cured, are very highly and richly fragrant. They produce abundant crops, are very tender and soft to the mouths of cattle, and very greedily eaten. Many other kinds, of which I know not the botanic name, such as *blue grass*, a matted grass called *bottom grass*, the *short sedges*, &c, make excellent hay. The *fox grass*, a red topped grass, if not cut early, is too hard and woody, almost bidding defiance to steel or ivory. I have uniformly noticed, that cattle kept upon salt hay always look in good condition. While those kept upon fresh hay may generally be known by their long hair, bare bones, and thin and ghastly appearance.

There seems to be a very general prejudice against feeding milk cows with salt hay which I think is not entirely well founded. I would by no means recommend its exclusive use, nor do I think it so productive of milk as rowen, clover cut early and well secured, or the finer kinds of English grass. For the last twelve years, having lived near and owned salt marsh, I have very freely fed my milk cows upon salt hay, and am satisfied, that upon good salt hay, with the addition of a few vegetables, they will give as much milk, of as good quality, will hold out in milk as long, and keep in as good condition as upon common English hay, and the same quantity of vegetables. In the winter of 1824, I kept a cow chiefly upon salt hay of the common mixed kinds of grass, with the addition of from a peck to a half bushel of carrots, and usually some meal or bran, not exceeding two quarts of the former, nor half a peck of the latter, a day. The cow had given milk from the first of May and was expected to calve again in April. The milk she gave, during the three winter months yielded a very small fraction less than seven pounds of butter a week, nearly as rich in color and flavor, as summer butter.

It is a well known fact that cows pastured upon islands, or near the salt water, where they can feed partly upon salt grasses yield milk in abundance and of the best quality.

To conclude this article, which I have unexpectedly prolonged, I will refer the classical reader to a sentiment which has lost none of its value by age, though older than the Christian era. The correct doctrine upon the use of salt hay is laid down in Virgil, Georgic 3d. 394—and which the lover, of milk, '*cui lactis amor*,' will still do well to observe.* Together with other succulent food he will furnish his cows with *salt hay* in their stalls: This will not increase their appetite for drink, and add to the *quantity* of their milk; but improve its *flavor*, by imparting a relish and thus correcting that peculiar freshness, often found in milk, which to many is very unpleasant.

South Boston, March 2, 1831. L. CAPEN.

* The passage alluded to is as follows:

At cui lactis amor cytium lotosque frequentes
Ipse manu *salsasque* ferat *prasepibus herbas*.

Which may be thus rendered.

Whoso on milk deliciously would fare,
Lentils and clover to his kine will bear,
And *saltine herbage* liberally provide
To swell the luscious and salubrious tide.—ED.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIVE FENCES.

MR FESSENDEN—The plants of the Virginia Thorn of one year's growth can be obtained of Mr Joshua Peirce, Linnean Hill, near Washington City, of fine growth from 12 to 24 inches high for \$5 a 1000 and from 8 to 10 inches for \$4, and if 10,000 or more are taken *one dollar* will be deducted per 1000 on each size. When plants are brought from such a distance, or when the roots appear to have dried in the least, or the land is not in a fit state of preparation for immediate planting they should be soaked in thick water one night, and the next day put in a trench and the roots should be covered with rich, friable unadhesive earth and well drenched every 2 or 3 days with water, and when taken up for setting, let them have another night's soaking. This is called puddling and trenching. Those I had of Mr Peirce in 1818, I soaked the night previous to setting, in tubs and buckets with fresh, new adhesive cattle manure, and carried them in the same vessels to the place of setting, laid them in the trench, and covered the roots while wet, and did not lose one out of a hundred.

William Pont, a nursery man and forest pruner to the Duke of Bedford and a director of plantations and other improvements says in his Profitable Planter, page 167, '*A puddle for trees* is made by mixing water with any soil rather tenacious, so intimately as to form a complete puddle, so thick that when the plants are dipped into it, enough may remain upon the roots to cover them. The process of puddling is certainly simple, and its expense too trifling to deserve notice: its effects, however, in retaining, if not attracting moisture, are such that, by means of it, late planting is rendered abundantly more safe than it otherwise would be. It is an old invention, and hence it is truly astonishing that it is not more frequently practised. If people were to adopt it generally in spring planting, the prejudice in favor of autumn planting would soon be done away.' I have written to Mr Peirce for 4000 plants to set this spring, and hope to be able to set 10,000 or more next spring. Yours, respectfully,

Boston, Feb. 1831. BENJAMIN SHURTLEEF.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WILD RICE.

MR FESSENDEN—The following extract from Gilleland's 'Ohio and Mississippi Pilot' may perhaps be interesting to some of your readers. 'Among the vegetable productions of the Western Territory, north of Illinois and west of Green Bay, on the Oniscousin and Fox rivers, the Wild Rice, called *Folle avoine* by the French, and *Menomen* by the Indians, claims particular attention. It grows in inexhaustible abundance, through all parts of the territory, in almost every one of the innumerable lakes, ponds, bays, rivers, and creeks. It is said to be as palatable and as nourishing as common rice, and if so, it will be incomparably more valuable. It grows where the water is from four to six feet deep, and where the bottom is not hard or sandy. It rises above the surface of the water from four to eight feet, and is often so thick as to

prevent canoes from passing through among it. The stalk is soft like the bulrush, but grows in joints like the reed cane, which it much resembles. It is usual for the Indians to force their canoes through it (just before it ripens) and tie it in large bunches for the purpose of preventing the wild ducks and geese from breaking it down and destroying it. When it is fully ripe, they pass through it again, and spreading their blankets in the inside of their canoes, they bend the bunches of the wild rice over them, and thresh off the grain with sticks; an operation which requires little time, and is generally performed by the women. After drying it in the sun, they put it into skins, for future use. This singular spontaneous grain grows nowhere south of the Illinois river, nor east of Sandusky bay. Every autumn and spring the wild ducks and geese resort to the wild rice lakes in flocks incredibly numerous. The Menomonies (Folles Avoines or Rice eaters) who live in this part of the country are distinguished for their comeliness.

May not the superiority of form and complexion possessed by the individuals of this tribe be in part attributed to the frequent and long continued use of this kind of rice? Professor Bigelow in his Collection of Plants, has given the following description of this under the name of Canada Rice, (*Zizania aquatica*).

This interesting plant grows in deep water at the edges of ponds and sluggish streams. It resembles at a distance, slender shoots of Indian corn, but often grows to the height of five or six feet from the bottom. Culm jointed, as large as the little finger. Leaves broad-linear. Panicle a foot or more in length, the lower branches with spreading barren flowers, the upper with appressed, erect fertile ones. The seeds are blackish, smooth, narrow, cylindrical, about three quarters of an inch long, deciduous; within they are white and farinaceous. It is found in a brook near the Punch bowl, Brookline; in the brook which divides Cambridge from West Cambridge; in July, Aug. The *Zizania* will probably at some day be an object of cultivation, since it affords a means of rendering useful large tracts of inundated ground, and stagnant water. Horses appear to be fond of it, and no plant employed as forage, offers a larger crop.

The grain afforded by this plant has the qualities of rice, and is yielded in large quantity. It is however very deciduous, and on this account difficult to collect, since the seeds drop into the water almost as soon as they are ripe.

Perhaps some of your correspondents or subscribers can furnish some further light upon this subject, and will be so obliging as to inform us whether the culture and growth of this plant has been commenced or attempted in any part of New England. There are many ponds, lakes and rivers in the Eastern States having muddy bottoms and a suitable depth of water, now unproductive, where this nutritious kind of grain might be raised with little expense. The seed could undoubtedly be introduced by public spirited gentlemen who visit Detroit, or its vicinity, or by some seedsman through some of the traders in Michigan. And if this species has the valuable properties of the common rice, the introduction and cultivation of it is certainly a desideratum, and may hereafter become a source of additional wealth to New England. **NOVUS STRICTOR.**

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LEGHORN WHEAT.

MR FESSENDEN—It may probably be recollected by some of your numerous readers that I offered a few remarks some time since through the medium of your paper relative to some experiments made with the Leghorn Wheat. Further experiments justify the conclusion that our climate is not congenial to the production of the beautiful material, known by the name of Leghorn Straw, in any good degree of perfection; yet it appears to be a kind well adapted for the furnishing of the more important one, viz. the *Staff of Life*. That no error may arise as respects the particular kind, I would observe that a too treacherous memory led me to state in my former communication that the original seed was purchased at Mr Russell's seed store, and requested that the date of the year when purchased (which I left blank) might be filled up by yourself, not doubting the correctness of my statement; this blank was accordingly filled agreeing with the date of the year when Mr Russell had it for sale. This date was 3 or 4 years subsequent to the time that I purchased the original pint and consequently rendered some part of my communication perfectly irreconcilable. To the best of my recollection, now a diplomatic gentleman,* belonging to our government then at some court in Europe, procured one or two bushels of this wheat at or near Leghorn which, with the mode of culture, was transmitted to New England, and the seed, or a part at least, was placed in the hands of some seedsman in Boston for sale, at 33 cents per quart. Having sent instead of purchasing it myself, I am unable to give a more circumstantial account. I have been thus particular that the two kinds, viz. the one I purchased, and that sold by yourself might not become confounded together and also to learn if possible how others have succeeded.

Further attempts, I think, warrant the conclusion that it is a valuable acquisition. The last season 82 rods produced $13\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of clear wheat, weighing at this time sixtyfour lbs. per bushel; the near vicinity of the field to the barn gave a number of fowls an opportunity of laying it under severe contribution which continued until threshed, from which it may be reasonable to conclude that the whole product would have amounted to 15 bushels, at least. This was sown on land which had been comparatively well manured for two seasons previous, and mostly planted with potatoes; but no manure of any kind was applied the last season.

The effects of high manuring at the time of sowing appears to produce a great and luxurious growth of straw, but rather a diminution of grain. Although perhaps land could not be made too rich by the application of manure in previous years, as the same would then become completely incorporated with the soil. But one experiment has been made by sowing it with grass seed, and that one answered the most sanguine expectations, both as to grain and grass.

It need not probably be stated that wheat cannot be got into the ground too early after the frost is out, and the land becomes sufficiently dry to plough.

[* Mr DAVIS probably alludes to the Leghorn wheat sent home in 1821 by Mr APPLETON then United States consul at Leghorn. See Hon. Samuel Dana's letter to the Editor of the New England Farmer, vol. 1., page 212. —EDITOR.]

The method adopted previous to sowing has been to wash the seed and while wet apply as much air slacked lime as would adhere to the grain; this has been left in a heap from 6 to 12 hours. No one ear of smut has been observed in any season, and no disease whatever, except that a few straws scattered over the field appeared sickly soon after heading out; in these, after some fruitless attempts to ascertain the cause, were found, commonly at the first joint from the top, within the cavity, a very minute worm, exceedingly small, but whose ravages had cut off all communication between the root and head. My ignorance of entomology and the attacks of insects in wheat prevent me from determining whether it be a new unwelcome guest or whether it be the same species that is found under similar circumstances in rye while growing.

Whether the above described kind of wheat possesses any decided superiority over other kinds, I am unable to determine, having never raised any other, but the prevailing opinion in this vicinity is that common wheat cannot be raised to advantage, as it is subject to blast and mildew. If this opinion be well founded, this kind then does possess a very decided superiority, if future experiments produce the like effects as have heretofore resulted. Should any of your numerous readers have ever attempted to cultivate this kind of wheat either for the straw or grain it would be peculiarly gratifying to learn the results of their experiments.

TO KEEP MICE FROM PEACH TREES.

Your Brookline correspondent respecting the depredation of mice eating the bark of his peach trees brings to mind an incident which happened 8 or 10 years since; during that winter the snow remained several weeks around a number of fine peach trees, in consequence of which a number were either killed or much injured by the mice. One fine tree was completely girdled excepting a small space on one side, which was saved, in consequence of a small longitudinal gravel stone being accidentally placed perpendicularly against the tree; taking the hint from this occurrence and placing a small quantity of gravel around those trees most exposed so as to form an elevation next to the trunk of 2 or 3 inches, it has hitherto served as a complete protection. Any substance, perhaps, would answer equally as well as gravel, if of such a nature as not to invite and afford winter quarters to the little mischievous pests.

PRUNING PEACH TREES.

One remark will be offered as to the mode of pruning. This ought to be effected by heading down, that is cut off all the top, to within 5 or 6 feet of the ground once in 4 years at least; no injury will result, but more healthy and vigorous wood will be formed and a greater quantity of fruit be produced; as peach trees seldom bear more than 1 or 2 years in succession, the succeeding spring after a bearing year should be selected to perform the operation. Young wood will then be produced and if the season be favorable, yield a good supply of fruit the next year, as the second year's growth is that which mostly, if not always, produces fruit in the peach tree. The evils of a contrary course of pruning consist in the limbs towards the bottom of the tree becoming sickly and dying; the top running up so high as to be exposed to the wind and consequently being broken off, and often splitting the trunk to the bottom

and affording a less quantity of fruit and that of an inferior quality. No better time for pruning peach trees perhaps can be selected than about the 1st of June. The mode and time of pruning may appear to those who have never made the attempt at variance with their ideas; but it is experience, not theory, that has dictated the above remarks. Yours respectfully,

Newton, March 1, 1831. SETH DAVIS.

HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

DEAR SIR—If you deem the following remarks on the canker-worm worthy of trial, they are at your service. The circumstance, that we know not the canker-worm here, may be my apology for not being able to make any experiments on this subject of myself.

Very respectfully,

Your friend and most obedient servant.

Newton, March, 4, 1831. WILLIAM KENRICK.

REMARKS ON THE CANKER-WORM.

In the immediate vicinity of my residence I believe the canker worm has never yet appeared; nor am I aware that I have ever seen this insect: yet I have but too often been a witness of its ravages in the distance;—whole orchards resembling forests through which the destructive flames have passed.

Under these circumstances I trust it may not be deemed presumptuous in me to attempt writing on a subject on which so much has already been said and written, and yet on which so much still remains to be done.

Among the various remedies which have been prescribed for this purpose, it has been confidently asserted that the mercurial ointment, applied to strips of list which are to be nailed round the tree, is an effectual remedy; yet your own experiments have led us to doubt as to its certain efficacy.

Other ingenious modes have been proposed, as circular frames of lead or of wood, in which are formed circular gutters, for the reception of oil, &c: these are to be nicely adjusted both to the tree and to a perfect level; I have no doubt these modes might answer; yet how far their efficacy has been tried or approved on an extensive scale, we are not yet informed.

Another writer has proposed carting away the soil containing the grub in autumn to the depth of as many inches as may be necessary; and from the tree to the extent of the circumference of its branches; carrying this infested soil to the barn yard or to a distance, and replacing this by another and better soil.

But of all the remedies hitherto extensively adopted, tarring seems to be the most certain and approved.

The objections to this are, that it injures the tree; but to obviate this, strips of canvas are sometimes first nailed around the tree: it requires unceasing watching and attention for many weeks: the tarring must be very frequently renewed, for when dried on its surface, it no longer serves as a barrier to the progress of the insect: yet even while fresh, the insects will not unfrequently form a bridge of carcasses over the tar, and in one fatal hour the whole swarm have ascended; and when this event takes place, I believe nothing more is to be done; the business is over, and the trees must be abandoned for that season. Hitherto therefore, I will suppose, that the attempts have only been made with a view to obstruct the pas-

sage of the insect in its natural, and more or less direct ascent. What I now propose, therefore, is to oppose to the progress of the canker worm an obstacle, which they can in no wise pass, without being first compelled to an indirect course, and unnatural descent; and this too over the very substances, to them, the most odious and detestable.

First, a compound belt is to be formed around the tree, projecting an inch and a half, or an inch and three quarters, from the body of the tree. This belt may be very readily formed by bending around the tree double or triple bands, consisting of as many small sticks of green alders, osiers, or other pliable wood; each reduced by shaving on two sides only, to the proper thickness, and secured to each other and to the tree by nails.

Around the belt thus formed, a thin strip about two and a half inches in width is bent and nailed to it by its upper edge, and projecting below the belt previously formed, about two inches; and every crevice above is now to be carefully closed with clay.

This strip may consist either of the thin lead procured from the lining of tea chests, or of paste-board previously oiled with linseed-oil and dried, or of thin oak or ash basket-stuff. It is to the inside of this outward strip or belt, and very near its lower edge, defended alike from the sun and rain, that the tar, mercurial ointment, or other offensive substance is to be applied, and occasionally whenever necessary, renewed.

Let me here suggest another substance perhaps deserving of trial, and one to which I think all insects have a mortal aversion. It is the bark of elder, which may be prepared by simmering in lard; after straining, the substance may be applied in the manner of the mercurial ointment.

When the season of the canker worm is over, the belt may be removed from the tree, and preserved till another season, to be again reapplied and refitted to the same or other trees.

BEES.

MR EDITOR—Seeing in your last paper a communication from Mr E. Beard requesting information as to the probable cause of bees producing so great a heat as he represents in his communication and how they have the power of creating it. I have ventured to give my opinion as to the cause of this phenomenon, although I make no pretension as a naturalist, and am much younger than Mr Beard in the management of bees, it being only about three years since I commenced keeping them. It is a fact well known to naturalists, that whenever bees become agitated from any cause whatever, the animal heat is greatly increased to such a degree that they are compelled to leave the inside of the hive.

I consider the heat increased in proportion to the population of the hive and the commotion of the bees. I have no idea that bees keep up a uniform temperature in the hive, although I presume an extreme degree of heat makes it very uncomfortable, and extreme cold produces torpor. Now, Sir, you will remember that Mr Beard says the bees were fastened up one day before this event happened. My opinion is, the bees being fastened up, they were deprived of the usual supply of fresh air; they became uneasy and tumultuous, of course increased the animal heat; being prevented from leaving the inside of the hive or of obtaining fresh air, they became, perhaps, more agitated, and I think increased the heat so as to melt the comb as he has represented.

I think as a general idea it is not a good plan to fasten up bees in their hive, especially when there is a great population. It has a tendency to engender diseases. I prefer a room sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of the bees when there is snow upon the ground, or one of Doctor Thacher's improved bee houses. I have built me one of them; I find it answers a much better purpose in preventing bees from going out upon the snow, than it does in preventing the bee moth from entering my hive.

A SUBSCRIBER.

March 4, 1831.

MULBERRY TREES—QUERY.

MR EDITOR—Information is wanted through your paper, in regard to the best method of setting out a plat of mulberry trees, for the raising of silk. Is it the better way to plant them out in the manner of hedge fence? If so what distance should there be between the rows and what distance from one plant to another? If some other plan is better, what is it? Answers to these questions and any information upon the subject will oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

Methuen, March 8, 1831.

WHITE BEET, OR SWISS CHARD.

As there has been much said respecting this plant, the year past, we trust that a description of it will be acceptable to many of our readers.

The seeds of this plant have been distributed under several different names, as the *great white beet*, the *Sinclair beet*, the *silver stalked*, and the *swiss chard*. It is a biennial plant, the leaf-stalks of which are very large, and of silvery whiteness, and are the most valuable part of the plant; the leaves are thick and succulent, and are also boiled as spinnage. The roots of this plant are of but little worth, not being larger than a man's thumb. It has been cultivated in gardens on the continent, since the sixteenth century. It is found growing wild on the sea coast of Spain. It is equally as hardy as other kinds of beets, and is sowed early. The stalks will be fit for use in August, and should be boiled and dressed as Asparagus.

As there has been considerable demand for the seed of this kind of beet, for one or two years past, it has been difficult to procure it free from admixture with the seed of other varieties; it may be well, therefore, for those who intend raising, to plant thick, and allow the plants to remain until they are about four or five inches high, when they may be thinned, as at this time the genuine ones may be distinguished by the white stalks and veins of the leaves. Others should be rejected.

Having raised this plant we can recommend it to others as worth cultivating.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Cure for the Scab on Sheep.—Cut off the wool as far as the skin feels hard to the fingers; then wash the scab with soap suds, and rub it hard with a short brush so as to cleanse and break it: make a decoction of tobacco, to which add one third by measure of ley, a small quantity of hog's lard, or as much as the ley will dissolve; then add one eighth of the whole in measure of spirits of turpentine. This liquor is to be rubbed upon the part infected three times with an interval of three days between each washing. In this simple way a thorough cure will be effected, and the inhuman treatment of our scabby quacks be prevented. If the disease be taken in season, it may be cured by rubbing spirits of turpentine and hog's fat on the place infected.—*Hamp. Gazette*.

AGRICULTURE.

REPORTS

OF THE

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830

Continued from page 269.

ERASTUS WARE'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Farms.

GENTLEMEN—The farm known by the name of the Pickman farm, of which the subscriber is at present, and has been tenant for nearly eleven years, is situated in the southeasterly part of Salem, and contains four hundred and twenty-eight acres of pasturage, tillage, and mowing. The pasturage includes about three hundred acres much broken, of every description from wet pond holes to barren rocks. No attempts have been made to improve this pasture other than clearing the bushes and draining some low parts, as there is no prospect of a remuneration for such labor. The amount of land under tillage, the present year, has been about twentyone acres, and the amount of upland or English mowing, is sixty-three acres. Of the tillage and mowing lands, a considerable part consists of thin gravelly soil, of better than a medium quality, and favorable to most grain crops; and another part consists of a clayey soil, resting on a clay pan, retentive of moisture and yielding good crops of grass and potatoes under liberal manuring and cultivation. The farm is well watered. Much of the mowing and tillage, in the spring of the year, would naturally be overflowed; so that much labor has been necessary to prepare and lay it down to grass in beds, that the water may be carried off in drains.

Some of the most productive grass land on the place has been in this way reclaimed from an unprofitable marsh or swamp, and made to yield very large crops of English grass. We have no land on the place which is irrigated by any artificial process. There is of wet meadow land not more than five acres, which is never tilled, but drained and yields good stock hay. We have of salt marsh thirtynine acres, generally yielding good crops of black grass. This is ditched, from which well known advantages arise; but no other labor is expended, other than taking the crop.

Of the cultivated land the present year,—

Five and a half acres were sown with Barley,—

About seven acres were sown with Indian corn,

Four and three fourths acres with Potatoes,

One acre with Mangel Wurtzel,—

One third of an acre with Onions,—

And one half of an acre with crook-necked winter Squashes.

Small parcels were cultivated with garden vegetables for the family, and supply for the retail market, the produce of which I cannot conveniently account for.

Many of the mangel wurtzel plants were destroyed by worms, and their places supplied by ruta bage.

The manure used on the place, has been principally made by the stock kept on it. I have carted into my barn yard hog mud, damaged hay, and obtained from the neighboring beaches, sea wreck and eel-grass, which I put in my hog styes,—Kelp, rock weed, &c. which I put directly on the grass land. For small grain crops no manure is applied by me, on the year of their being sown, unless the land is very wet and cold.

My Barley was raised on ground, on which the preceding year I had a very good crop of Chenango potatoes, which I manured with coarse

manure spread and ploughed under the sward. My Indian corn this year, contrary to my usual practice, was raised on land which was planted the preceding year with Indian corn—spreading and ploughing under coarse manure both years. But the sward being so completely bound with twitchgrass I could not subdue it in one year. I have found a crop which shades the ground most perfectly is the most effectual in destroying the twitchgrass—and this was an inducement to plant corn a second time, in drill rows, and I have thereby effected my object in destroying that pernicious root. My corn was raised on a gravelly soil, as before described. In the former part of the season it appeared small, but it afterwards grew with great promise until a severe gale in August blew it down, so that it was necessary to cut it up green, and shock it in the field till it was dry. The crop was much injured, but I was satisfied that cutting it up green was my best way.

My potatoes, except a few raised on the borders of some of the fields, were raised on ground newly broken up, and the manure, at the rate of eight or nine cords per acre, taken from the barn yard, composed of litter and the deposits of the cattle, was spread and ploughed under the sod. The soil, on which the potatoes grew, was moist and clayey. The potatoes were ploughed, and hoed twice, and harrowed once between the rows,—the seed, of the Chenango kind, of excellent quality.

The corn was hoed three times, but not killed as has been customary; and upon a comparison of that not killed, with a small piece, which was in some degree killed, after a severe gale, I am satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling as was formerly practised. My opinion is that there is no benefit derived by hilling corn,—and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer by the drought, or to have its roots impeded in the search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn up round the stalk in a high and steep hill.

The manure applied to my other crops was of the best kind I could procure, and applied nearly as can be ascertained at the rate of about ten cords to the acre; for crops of potatoes and Indian corn, my experience leads me to apply my manure spread green and fresh, believing that by so doing its strength is best preserved and much labor saved.

For smaller crops, and tap rooted plants, I prefer manure that is fine and well rotted.

The amount of crops raised this season on the farm is as follows—

Of Potatoes,	1220 bushels.
Mangel Wurtzel,	600 "
Ruta Baga,	50 "
English flat turnips,	850 "
Onions,	150 bushels.
Indian Corn,	280 "
Barley	137 "
Squashes,	3½ tons.
Cabbage,	3 "
Cider,	120 barrels.
Apples of best quality,	1200 bushels.
English hay,	115 tons.
Second crop,	8 "
Fresh Meadow,	6 "
Salt Hay,	40 "

Of garden vegetables the family have had an abundant supply, and we have had an assortment

and supply for retail in the market, since the first of August with some fruit which has been taken while growing and ripening, so that I cannot give an accurate account of the amount.

The severe gale in August very much injured the crops of corn; shook from the trees, nine hundred bushels of unripe apples, which were partly manufactured to very little advantage into cider, and lessened much the expected profits of the orchard.

Of the above crops, the grain, vegetables, and fruit are of nearly correct measurement; the amount of hay is given by as accurate an estimate, in each load, as could be made by an experienced and disinterested individual.

The hay on the farm is generally a mixture of herds-grass and red-top, with some clover. The amount of seed used in laying down land to grass is a peck and half of herds-grass and three pecks of red-top to an acre. There is usually enough of clover seed in the manure, and it cannot be sowed to advantage in rich moist land. When I sow grass seed in the spring I sow barley with the grass seed. I have been very successful in laying down land to grass in the fall, after taking a crop of potatoes, in which case nothing but grass seed is sown.

The number of bearing trees on the farm is as follows:—Of Apple trees (almost all engrafted and many with very choice fruit) mostly young, 763—Pear trees, 65—Cherry trees cultivated, 50. In addition, I have a nursery containing 3000 trees—most of which have been engrafted or budded. Of the apple-trees, some of them are in orchards, of which the ground about the roots is cultivated, and occasionally manured, when the condition of the tree requires it; others are planted by stone walls; and all of them are annually pruned. In the choice of kinds of apples, regard should be had to the use they are wanted for. If for the market or your own table, I would recommend the Ribstone Pippin, Spitzenberg, Spice Pearmain, Nonpareil. For elegant and delightful early winter apples, in eating in October and November, the Pickman Pippin (a name that we have adopted not being able to trace its origin beyond this farm) will compare well with any other apple within my knowledge. The trees are of a thrifty growth, and handsome form. We consider this one of our most profitable apples for cultivation. The Mammoth Pippin is valuable for its superior size only.

There are two Barns on the place, one 100 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth, the other recently built, 114 feet in length and 42 in width. In the latter the milch cows are commonly kept. It has a cellar under the whole, the main part of which is for manure and receives all the deposits of the cattle.—A portion of this cellar is enclosed for the storing of fruit and vegetables.—The barn has a floor through the whole length. The cattle are principally placed on one side, and the hay comes to the floor on the other. The centre over the floor from scaffold height is at last filled to the ridge. The barns are not large enough for storing all the hay, and considerable quantities are necessarily kept in stacks out of doors.

The live stock kept on the place are as follows:—Oxen, 6—Cows, 50—Heifers, 5—Bull 1—Horses, 3—Fatting swine, 9—The weight of pork fatted is not yet ascertained, as the hogs have not been killed—but the average weight of my swine, last year, was about 300 lbs. each—

and this year, the result will probably be about the same.

The chief object of the farm is the supplying of milk for the market in Salem, where it is sent twice a day in summer, once in winter—a distance of about two miles. The number of gallons sent to market, during the year ending the first of the present month, is 13,870—Butter made in the same time, 550 lbs.—Cheese (called four meal cheese) 600 lbs.—Of Calves, in the same time, have been received for those fattened and sold, 151 dollars; the others have been killed as soon as the milk of the cow was fit for use; their skins sold for 50 cents each, and the carcass boiled and given to the hogs.—The cows are all of native breed, and are generally bought when young from the country; as stock of this description cannot in my situation be raised to advantage.

The amount paid for labor the past year has been eight hundred fortythree dollars, thirtyseven cents. From which is to be deducted for extra labor in building stone wall, and for men and team employed off the farm for the town, &c, two hundred and sixty dollars—leaving the net amount of cost of labor upon the farm, *five hundred eightythree dollars, thirtyseven cents*. My own labor and the labor hired in the house, is not included in the above estimate.

The laborers on the farm are freely supplied with family beer, molasses and water, milk and water. Cider is not preferred in warm weather, except with food. No ardent spirit is used on the farm except for medical purposes, and for that probably not to exceed one gallon in a year.

I have endeavored to give as correct and full a statement as is in my power. I have ever been used to agriculture from my youth; but have had no other advantages than those derived from actual experience. So far as my opinion on the subject may be deemed of any importance, it is in favor of an alternation of crops on the same land, and an occasional change of every kind of seed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ERASTUS WARE.

Salem, Dec. 8, 1830.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

‘The life of republicanism is committed to the owners and cultivators of the soil. If they indulge expensive habits, involve their interests, eat and wear out their farms, they are not the Farmers to whom the Genius of Liberty looks for the perpetuity of our civil institutions: her trust is in those who live like farmers, increase in substance, perpetuate in their families their own habits, and keep above and independent of the men of the learned professions. By and by we shall have professorships of agriculture in our chief literary institutions, making farming a science in fact, as it now is only in name, and then, but not till then, will husbandry be duly honored as a business, honored by all men, ministering to the wants of all. That man, whoever he may be, who first unites the energies of art and science, practical with scientific agriculture, field-farming with book-farming, and founds a school of scientific agriculture and experimental farming, for the education of the youth of this republic, will perform a service of more importance to his country, to pure religion, and to his God, than the founder of a hundred Schools of Theology.’—*Stafford's Gazetteer of New York*—p. 564.

On the means of giving a fine edge to razors, lances, and other cutting instruments.—The Journal of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, for Oct. 1830, contains an article from the pen of THOMAS A. KNIGHT, Esq. F. R. S. President of the Horticultural Society, &c, giving a description of an implement for the purpose above mentioned, which ‘consists of a cylindrical bar of cut steel, three inches long without its handle, and about one third of an inch in diameter. It is rendered as smooth as it can readily be made with sand, or more properly glass paper, applied longitudinally: and it is then made perfectly hard. Before it is used it must be well cleaned but not brightly polished, and its surface must be smeared over with a mixture of oil, and the charcoal of wheat straw, which necessarily contains much silicious earth in a very finely reduced state. I have sometimes used the charcoal of the leaves of the *Elymus arenarius* (a species of rush-grass) and other marsh grasses; and some of these may probably afford a more active and (for some purposes) a better material; but on this point I do not feel myself authorized to speak with decision.

‘In setting a razor, it is my practice to bring its edge (which must not have been previously rounded by the operation of a strap) into contact with the surface of the bar, at a greater or less, but always at a very acute angle, by raising the back of the razor more or less, proportionate to the strength I wish to give the edge; and I move the razor in a succession of small circles from heel to point, and back again without any more pressure than the weight of the blade gives, till my object is attained. If the razor has been properly ground and prepared, a very fine edge will be given in a few seconds; and it may be renewed again, during a very long period, wholly by the same means. I have had the same razor by way of experiment in constant use during more than two years and a half; and no visible portion of its metal has within that period been worn away, though the edge has remained as fine as I conceive possible; and I have never at one time spent a quarter of a minute in setting it. The excessive smoothness of the edge of razors thus set, led me to fear that it would be indolent comparatively with the serrated edge of razors thus given by the strop; but this has not in any degree occurred, and therefore I conceive it to be of a kind admirably adapted for surgical purposes, particularly as any requisite degree of strength may be given with great precision. Before using a razor after it has been set, I simply clean it on the palm of my hand, and warm it by dipping it into warm water, but I think the instrument recommended operates best when the temperature of the blade has been previously raised by the aid of warm water.

‘A steel bar of the cylindrical form above described, is, I think, much superior to that of a plane surface for giving a fine edge to a razor, or pen-knife; but it is ill calculated to give a fine point to a lancet: and I therefore cause a plane surface to be made, a quarter of an inch wide, on one side of the bar, by cutting away a part of its substance, and I have found this form to be extensively useful.

‘The edge of some razors, whether formed of wootz, of mixed metals or of pure steel, but particularly of mixed metals, has generally appeared to me, to be more keen and active, when used a few seconds after it had been applied to the bar, than on the following day; and I have often seen

the utmost activity restored to the edge of such instruments so instantaneously, and by such inadequate means, that I have been sometimes led to suspect the operation of the bar to have been something more than that of having worn away a minute portion of the metal: but I am not disposed to offer any conjectures respecting other effects which I may have conceived it to produce.’

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society was held at the American Hotel, last Wednesday. The following officers and committees were chosen:—

HON. MARK DOOLITTLE, President.

Messrs Samuel Wells, of Greenfield, Patrick Boies of Granville, Joseph Carew, of Springfield, Theodore Lyman of Amherst, and Joseph G. Cogswell of Northampton, *Vice Presidents*.

Messrs Daniel Stebbins, *Rec. and Cor. Secretary*; Samuel Wells, Jr. *Treasurer*.

COMMITTEES.—Messrs R. Hubbard of Northampton, E. Edwards of Southampton, and P. Bartlett of Northampton, *on Agriculture*—I. C. Bates, J. G. Cogswell of Northampton, and Dennis Stebbins of Deerfield, *on Animals*—O. Baker of Amherst, E. Williams and Stephen Brewer, of Northampton, *Domestic manufactures*—S. Stoddard, J. D. Whitney, and D. Stebbins of Northampton, *Auditors*.

After the election of officers, the Committee on Premium Cider, made the following Report; Mr Eben. Clark of Conway, is entitled to the first premium; Mr S. Clark, of Conway, the 2d; Mr E. Clark of Conway, the third, and Mr Elisha Edwards, of Southampton, the fourth.

‘We learn the Society are desirous of offering more liberal premiums for the encouragement of Agriculture, the growing of the best and most useful breed of horses, and other animals, and that for this purpose they will soon issue Circulars to obtain additional Funds. The Constitution and Bye-laws are now so amended and altered, as to admit of the Cattle Show and Fair to be holden at such time and place, within the limits of the Society, as, in the opinion of the Executive committee, may best promote its interests and the public good.’—*Northampton Courier*.

MAPLE SUGAR.—In the little town of Wilmington, Ver. no less than 33,000 pounds of Sugar have been manufactured in one year, and a town in the Northern part of the State, the name we do not recollect, has manufactured 42,000 pounds. Even in this town, many of our farmers manufacture large quantities.—In Westmoreland many farmers produce *half a ton*.—One farmer in Gilsun has made 2200 lbs. In Maine, we have no doubt the whole State might be supplied—so in Vermont. Maple Sugar when refined, is said to be superior to the best refined from the West Indies.—*Keene Sent*.

The bill incorporating the Schenectady and Saratoga rail-road company which had passed the Assembly, was passed on its final reading in the Senate last Saturday.—*Albany paper*.

The receipts of the first nine weeks on the rail-way from Liverpool to Manchester, for passengers alone, exceeded \$5,000 dollars.

The Maryland Legislature have voted \$100,000 for Stock in the Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 254.

Every succeeding year after the third the hen continues to shed her feathers later in the season and to lay few or no eggs during the moulting period, which is sometimes protracted to two or three months. Old hens are seldom to be depended on for eggs in the winter: and in general it is most profitable to dispose of hens while they are yet eatable or saleable for that purpose, which is in the spring of the third year.

In some hens the desire of incubation is so powerful that they will repeat it five or six times in the year; in others it is so slight that they will not sit more than once or twice in the season. A skilful breeder will take advantage of these qualities, and provide abundance of eggs from the one variety, and of chickens by means of the other. Hens, while sitting drink more than usual, and it is an advisable practice to place water constantly before them when in this state, and food (say corn or Indian meal dough) at least twice a day.

Hatching.—The chicken hitherto rolled up like a ball, with its bill under the right wing like a bird asleep begins generally on the morning of the twenty-second day to break its way through the shell, neither the aid of the hen, nor the art of man, in common cases is necessary to aid it in this interesting and wonderful operation. The parental affection of the hen, as Mowbray and Parmentier have observed, is always intensely increased, when she first hears the voice of the chicks through the shells, and the strokes of their little bills against them. The signs of their need of assistance, the former author observes, are, the egg being partly pecked, and the effort of the chicken discontinued for five or six hours. The shell may then be broken cautiously, and the body of the chicken carefully separated from the viscous fluid, which lines it.

Reaumur gives his opinion that no aid ought to be given to any chickens but those which have been near twenty-four hours employed without getting forward in their work.

The chickens first hatched should be taken from the hen, lest she be tempted to leave her task unfinished. Those removed may be secured in a basket of wool or soft hay, and kept in a moderate heat if the weather be cold, near the fire. They will require no food for many hours, even four and twenty, should it be necessary to keep them so long from the hen. The whole brood being hatched, the hen is to be placed under a coop abroad in a dry spot, and if possible not within reach of another hen which has chickens, since the chickens will mix, and the hens are apt to maim or destroy those which do not belong to them. Nor should they be placed near numbers of young fowls, which are likely to crush young chickens under their feet, being always eager for the chickens' meat. Eggs boiled hard or curds chopped fine are recommended. Indian meal made into dough is a common and I believe not improper food for chickens. London says that all watery food, soaked bread or potatoes is improper for very young chickens. Their water should be pure and often renewed, and there are convenient pans made in such forms that the chickens may drink without getting into the water. There is generally no necessity for cooping the brood beyond two or three days, but they may be

confined as occasion requires, or suffered to range, as they are much benefited by the foraging of the hen. They must not be let out too early in the morning, or while the dew remains upon the ground, nor be suffered to range over the wet grass, one common and fatal cause of disease. It is also necessary to guard them against unfavorable changes of weather, more particularly if attended with rain, as nearly all the disorders of dunghill fowls arise from cold moisture.

For the period of the chickens quitting the hen, there is no general rule, except when the hen begins to roost, leaving her offspring to shift for themselves. If sufficiently forward they will follow her, if otherwise they should be secured in a proper place, and permitted to run with the young poultry as nearly of their own age and size as possible, since the larger are apt to overrun and drive from their food the younger brood.

Hatching chickens by artificial heat has been practised in some countries, and some of the requisites in the process are stated in the Encyclopedia of Agriculture; but it is not perhaps advisable to attempt it in this country with a view to profit.

Eggs will retain their moisture and goodness three or four months or more if the pores of the shell be closed and rendered impervious to air by some oily or greasy application. London says 'we generally anoint them with mutton suet melted, and set them on end, wedged close together in bran, *stratum super stratum*, [one layer above another] the containing box being closely covered. Laid on the side, the yolk will adhere to the shell. They thus come into use at the end of a considerable period of time, in a state almost equal to newly-laid eggs, for consumption, but ought not to be trusted for incubation, excepting in the case of imported eggs of rare birds.

Other methods which have been recommended for preserving eggs are as follows:

Apply with a brush a solution of gum-arabic to the shells, or immerse the egg therein, let them dry, and afterwards pack them in dry charcoal dust. This prevents their being affected by any alteration of temperature, and the power of charcoal as a preservative against putrescence is well known. Or mix together in a tub or vessel, one bushel of quick lime, thirty-two ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar with as much water as will reduce the composition to a sufficient consistence to float an egg. Then put and keep the eggs therein, which it is said will preserve them perfectly sound for two years at least. Eggs may also be preserved in lime water, or lime and water mixed to about the consistence of white wash; but the lime is apt to corrode the shells, so that they become very thin and tender, and are sometimes quite worn away. The largest eggs 'according to London' will weigh two ounces and an half, those of the Chitagon hen perhaps three ounces. To promote fecundity and great laying in the hen, nothing more is necessary than the best corn (grain) and fair water; malted or sprouted barley has occasionally a good effect, while the hens are kept on solid corn, but if continued to long they are apt too scour. It must be noted that nothing is more necessary towards success in the particular of obtaining plenty of eggs than a good attendance of cocks, especially in the cold season; and it is also especially to be observed that a cock while moulting is generally useless. Bullon says that a hen well fed and attended

will produce upwards of one hundred and fifty eggs in a year, besides two broods of chickens. Hens, it is said, should have access, especially in winter to slacked lime, or oyster shells, otherwise they will produce few or no eggs as something of a calcareous nature is necessary to afford the lime which constitutes the greater part of the egg shells. Wheat however contains phosphate of lime, and if given to hens is said to supply the material indispensable for the formation of egg shells.

To be continued.

From the Evening Gazette.

NATURAL SCENERY.

MR CLAPP—It is greatly to be regretted that in the present enlightened age of Horticulture, so little attention is bestowed on that interesting department of 'Native Scenery,' of which so many improvements may be made by transplanting the various forest trees and shrubs indigenous in this country—there being hundreds of acres of land in this vicinity merely in a state of barrenness, which by being covered with trees and shrubs would enliven the scenery and add to natural grandeur. The much admired *Liriodendron tulipifera*, or saddle leaf tulip tree; the *Catalpa*, or trumpet flower; and the European Lime and Horse Chesnut trees appear to invite the attention of the man of taste; while the different varieties of Oaks might be introduced into the vacancies and outlets of copses, and thereby improve the value of the soil. And why neglect the pretty *Kalmias*, *Azalias*, *Rhododendrons*, and their natural assemblage? Surely they are worthy of a place in *shrubberies* and *parterres*. The plants that are considered the very pride of European flower-gardening are here allowed to 'waste their beauties in the desert air,' almost unnoticed. In the flower garden department, many varieties of native plants may be introduced from the different parts of the States, especially the pretty genus of *Phlox*, *Coreopsis*, *Rudbeckias*, of which so many varieties are already discovered, and many more too numerous to name.

If nature has imposed a perpetual indulgence to the admirers of taste it may be found in the 'Flora' of the universe;—the adaptation of these harbingers of pleasures appears to be universally suited in their natural element to all classes of people, as, the same symmetry of form—the same nice tints of nature's pencil—and the same useful qualities appear to the poorest peasant as the greatest monarch! in distinct varieties, with an exception of cultivation; or rather an act of violence imposed on nature to produce monstrosities, which are for a certain time the very objects of dispute among connoisseurs, and then return to their primitive purity to be common to all; in this state they are the most perfect, and in consequence may be considered the most pleasing. We also find that, most generally, the parts of generation are continued in all countries and are perpetual, by which nature appears to *ordain* the indulgence of flowers to all nations or people.

The Lafayette Land.—Mr Skinner of Baltimore has received unqualified authority from General Lafayette to dispose of one half of the township granted to him by Congress. The tract consists of 24,000 acres and much of it is well suited to the growth of cotton, tobacco and sugar cane. Mr Skinner proposes to sell the land in alternate sections on long credits to practical settlers, as far as may be, demanding on a small portion of the price in cash.

20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

Orders received by the subscribers for the above Trees, to be delivered in the month of April: they are from one to three years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

GREGG & HOLLIS,
Dealers in Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, &c.—
No. 30 Union street, Boston. 4t March 16.

Silk—Silk.

The Subscriber, of Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry trees of three years' growth, in fine order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Inquire of ISAAC PARKER, 74 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber. ASA PARKER.
Jaffrey, March 15, 1831

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Muscatel' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'I obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clusters of Grapes weighing as much as TWENTY-SIX POUNDS.' They contain several joints and will sell at 50 cents each.

—ALSO—

50 Isabellas, 2 years old; 30 1 yr.
100 White Muscadine;
Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit;
8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga;
Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality;
10 CATAWBAS;
10 Bland's;—and several other kinds.
Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 7½ Congress street, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
March 12, 1831. 5t

Farmer Wanted.

A man with his wife is wanted to manage a Farm of about 50 acres, in Rhode Island. He must be well acquainted with his business, have a practical knowledge of Farming, as it is now carried on in Massachusetts. To be neat, industrious, capable and economical man, liberal in management will be given. He shall be entitled to the whole produce of the Farm the first year, provided he stays a number of years, which may be agreed on, not less than five. Apply (post paid), to J. B. RUSSELL, New England Farmer office, Boston. 4t March 16.

European Lecches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad, as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine Italian Lecch. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT, Apothecary,
6 Milk street, opposite Federal st. 4t March 16.

Farm for Sale.

A fine opportunity to any person wishing to make improvements in farming is presented, by the offer for sale, of one of the best Farms for this purpose in the State; situated 19 miles from this city. A large part of the land is of rich soil, may be easily kept drained, and made exceedingly productive. A further description may be seen in this office. 3t March 16.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Persons in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be supplied, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to 100, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds which may be used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as can be procured in this country, of equal quality, and done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with full directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition. Feb. 16.

AARON TYLER, of Bath, Maine, having commenced an Establishment for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and having made arrangements with Mr. J. R. NEWELL, and Mr. J. B. RUSSELL, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for a supply of the most Improved Tools and Seeds, recommended by them as valuable and useful to be introduced—will be enabled to supply the farmers in Maine at the Boston prices, with the addition of freight. Persons on the Kennebec, and vicinity, will find it to their interest to call at Mr TYLER'S establishment for their supply of farming Tools and Garden Seeds.

A. Tyler also tenders his services to the horticulturists and nursery men of Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the sale of all kinds of Trees, Vines, Plants, &c, and will be at all times ready to fill orders for the best of Forest Trees, from Maine, put up and packed properly and shipped according to order.

A. T. flatters himself by close application and assiduous attention to the above objects, that he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to the public, and be a means of introducing into Maine many valuable productions, heretofore unknown, and thereby be a source of improvement to the agriculturist, and of gratification to himself.

A. T. also tenders his services for the sale of Improved Breeds of Cattle and Sheep.

WANTED, a full blooded Bull, 3 or 4 years old, containing the best breeds for Milk and Oxen.

Letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

Refer to Hon. JOSEPH WINGATE, Bath,
" H. A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury.
Dec. 10. 4t

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.—Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnep
Dwarf Blue Topical Peas	Large Head Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Early Salsify do
Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans	Pine-apple Melon (very fine)
Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans	Watermelon
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Large White Portugal Onion
Long Blood Beet (true sort)	Large Red do
Early turnip-rooted Beet	Double Curled Parsley
Early York Cabbage	Flat Squash Pepper
Large Cape Savoy do (fine)	Early Scarlet short-top Radish
Red Dutch do (for pickling)	White Turnip Radish
Early Dutch Cauliflower	Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Horn Carrot (very fine)	Early Bush Squash
Long Orange Carrot	Winter Crook-neck Squash
White Solid Celery	Early White Dutch Turnip
Curled Cress or Peppergrass	Yellow Stone Turnip
Early Cucumber	
Long Green Turkey do.	

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb. 23.

Spring Rye.

Wanted immediately a few bushels of genuine Spring Rye, plump, for sowing—for which a liberal price will be paid at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market st.

White Mulberry Trees,

One and two years old; also Apple Trees, Strawberry and Grape Vines, for sale. Inquire of BENJAMIN BURBANK, Jr, near the meeting house in Bradford, East Parish, Mass. 4t East Bradford, March 8.

Farm Wanted.

(Within 10 miles of Boston,) consisting of 20 to 30 acres of first rate land, having a comfortable house, barn, &c. A line, stating particulars, addressed to H. L. T. box 556 Post Office, will receive attention. 3t Boston, March 9.

Early Potatoes.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle. Feb. 23.

To be Let.

Twentyfive acres of excellent Land, a House, and Chaise house, in Roxbury—one mile from Boston line. Apply at J. B. Russell's Seed Store. 3t March 2.

Farmer Wanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm in a very pleasant village about 45 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and fidelity. Address J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid). Feb. 23.

Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, 52 North Market Street,

A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree and the raising of Silk. Price 12½ cts.—\$9 per hundred—a valuable agricultural tract for distribution. March 16.

Spring Wheat.

For sale at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A few bushels of genuine GILMAN SPRING WHEAT; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. March 16.

NOTICE.

There will be a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at their Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Six or seven communications are in type which will appear next week. The reader is requested to make the following corrections in Mr PHINNEY'S communication, page 266, 1st column; line 14 from the top, for 'making read marking'; line 12th from the bottom, for 'stable manure and,' &c, read 'stable manure or,' &c.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, March 14.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 254 Beef Calte, 16 pair working Oxen, 905 Sheep, 12 Cows and Calves, and 38 Swine.—We reported the Swine last week, and 320 Sheep were reported two or three weeks since.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A further advance of 25c per hundred was effected this day. We shall quote from \$4 50 to 5 50, more extra Cattle were at market than usual—we noticed about 20 taken at \$6. We did not observe a single Ox which was sold for less than 4 50.

Working Oxen—Quite a number of sales. We noticed the price of only a few pairs at \$75, 70, 62½, 55, Cows and Calves—Sales at \$24, 22, 17.

Sheep—Dull—no sales of consequence effected consequently we shall quote no prices.

Swine—Two small lots were sold at 4½c: none remain unsold.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The only principal alterations in prices since our last are as follows:—

APPLES, Red Baldwins, \$2 50 per bbl.

GRASS SEEDS have risen considerably—Timothy sells at \$2 50 a 2 75 per bushel. Northern Red Clover 12½ a 13 cents per lb.

FLOUR has risen. Howard street sells at 7 25 to 7 50—Genesee 7 25 to 7 50.

GRAIN. Northern Corn 73 to 75—Northern Rye 65 to 70. Oats 40 to 42.

MISCELLANY.

Culture of Silk.—We have seen several interesting and useful extracts from the Lectures of J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, upon this subject, which is evidently and deservedly acquiring a firm hold of the public attention and regard in this country. The last article, which Mr Cobb has published, is a History of the Efforts in Silk Culture in North America. It was commenced in Virginia as early as 1623. It has now been commenced in almost every State in the Union. We give some sentences, which are all that our room will admit at this time.—*Mass Jour.*

In South Carolina, the ladies attended to this culture. Mrs Pinckney took with her to England a quantity of silk sufficient to make three complete dresses, one of which she presented to the princess dowager of Wales, one to Lord Chesterfield, the third was in possession of her daughter Mrs Horry, of Charleston, as late as 1809.

I was told by an intelligent citizen of the town of Hampton in Windham County, Conn. during a visit to that county in 1825, that the culture was found profitable and was the best business that they could pursue. I found many families in some few towns nearly all engaged in raising silk; they make annually from five to ten, twenty and fifty and a hundred pounds in a season. It is probable that three or four tons are raised in that vicinity. The common estimate there, is that 4000 worms will yield a pound of silk, but from my own experience I am satisfied that a less number will yield that quantity, probably from 2000 to 4000.

From a communication of Gov. Lincoln to the Editor of the New England Farmer, I learn that considerable attention has been paid to the culture of silk, in the county of Worcester, and that the late Rev. Mr Holcomb, of Sterling, former minister of that place, spoke to him with great confidence of its profitable results. Silk has been raised in Dudley, Mass. for over thirty years; in the time of the last war the price was so high that more than usual efforts were made to cultivate it. The Rev. Jason Haven, of Dedham, obtained the premium offered by the selectmen of Boston, for mulberry trees, and small quantities of silk have been raised in Dedham heretofore. I obtained from Rev. Dr Wood, of Boscawen, N. H. some eggs in the winter of 1825, and G, and have raised some silk every season since.

PLATINA.—An interesting letter from ex-President Adams to a gentleman in Washington, on the subject of Platina coinage, has been published in the Intelligencer. Mr Adams states that the first suggestion of the use of this metal for coinage, was made in 1815, by the late ingenious Dr Erick Bollman, in a memoir addressed to the several European Powers, and that Dr B. caused at that time several impressions of medals to be struck in this metal, at the Mint of Paris, by a machine invented by him for the purpose.

Mr Adams thinks that platina would be useful in coinage, as holding an intermediate value between gold and silver. It is not easily distinguishable from silver by the eye, but is immediately so on being held in the hand, its specific gravity being about double that of silver. A platina coin of the value of one dollar, would be of about the size of the Spanish eighth of a dollar. The appreciation of value which might arise from its being introduced into coinage, would, Mr A. thinks, be counteracted by the increased supply from the newly discovered mines in the Ural Mountains. *Mass. Jour.*

The amount of property left in pledge with twelve pawn-brokers in New York during the year ending January, 1-31, was \$108,000. Among the articles pledged, were no less than 120,000 garments, and 16,000 sheets, blankets and counterpanes.

The Shah of Persia has published a work under this title: 'The Poems of him before whom the world humbleth itself to adore him!'

THE MINT.—The coinage effected at the U. S. Mint in 1830, was as follows:

Half eagles,	126,351	making	\$631,755
Quarter eagles,	4,510	"	11,350
Half dollars,	4,764,000	"	2,382,400
Dimes,	510,000	"	31,000
Half dimes,	1,240,000	"	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500	"	17,115
Total,	8,357,191	"	\$3,155,629

Of the gold coined, the amount of \$466,000 was from the gold regions of the United States. Of this amount, \$212,000 were received from Georgia, \$204,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and \$24,000 from Virginia.

TRUTH.—If a man be sincerely wedded to truth, he must make up his mind to find her a portionless virgin; and he must take her for herself alone. The contract, too, must be to love, cherish, and obey her, not only unto death, but beyond it; for this is a union that must survive not only death, but time, the conqueror of death. The adorer of truth, therefore, is above all present things—firm in the midst of temptation, and frank in the midst of treachery, he will be attacked by those who have prejudices simply because he is without them; derided as a bad bargain by all who want to purchase, because he alone is not to be bought, and abused by all parties, because he is the advocate of none, like the dolphin which is always painted more crooked than a ram's horn, although every naturalist knows that it is the straightest fish that swims.—*Lacon.*

WHAT IS LAW LIKE?—Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic too, they that take the least of it are best off. It is like a homely gentleman, very well to follow us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; 'and like bad weather,' most people are glad to get out of it.

FOUNTAIN OF POWER.—The uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, is the purest source and original fountain of all power.—*George Washington.*

Honey a Cure for the Gravel.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodged in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and got rid of this disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symptoms of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.—*Political Exam.*

The experiments made in the South of Spain to cultivate the cochineal, have perfectly succeeded. In Murcia, the silk worm from China, which makes white silk has been introduced.

An individual, who always appeared to be in a state of great misery and indigence, died a few days ago at St Omer, leaving money to the amount of 20,000*fr.* in small copper coin.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lew and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and the common bilious fevers which often afflict the town upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of Lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain prior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of the land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being not few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this country. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drover purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars an acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. Land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from five years' credit for payment in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON
March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sports constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it will be returned, and the money will be refunded. If JAMES H. HENDERSON

Farm to be let on Halves.

About 30 acres of good land, with house, barn, trees, &c. situated in Roxbury, near the city. Apply to this office. March

Sheep for Sale.

A superior lot of Saxony and Merino (mixed) Store Sheep—about 60 Ewes and 2 Bucks, age from 1 year—in prime health and in good flesh, not expected to have lambs until the 10th of April.

Apply to NATH'L TUCKER Milton, March 2, 1831.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$5 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay by six months, are entitled to a discount of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—H. W. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1831.

NO. 36.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

We all know that what is good husbandry for one kind of soil, or one location, or for one farmer, is not, of course, for another.

Corn may be grown, and perhaps with profit, on different soils, with a proper tillage for each. Location, that is as to the value of the use of the land, the nearness to a market, and the facility with which manure can be procured, must be regarded.

A large forchanded farmer can often do to advantage, what would be ruinous to one differently situated. Yet this should not deter us from drawing all the advantage we can from the experience and observation of that class of farmers occupying the most feasible and level lands; and when we cannot imitate the course which has proved useful to them, to substitute, according to our best judgment, some method resembling that, which may be equally useful to us.

I was led to these remarks by reading in the *N. E. Farmer*, Nos. 28 and 29, of the present vol. Mr. Phinney's Address, and therein his statement of his mode of raising corn on green sward.—This I had before read in 1829, and it struck me then and now, that we in this hill country, with fields of a very uneven surface, could not exactly imitate him. But we had long before adopted a course of tillage which I think possesses all the utility of his, and avoids much of the labor and trouble to which that is subject. My method with reensward, and I plant no other with corn, is this.—In the spring I feed my land intended for corn as close as possible, till within about a week of planting time, get on my manure and spread it. The field is then, as we term it, ploughed into ridges—that is, the slices of two furrows turned together, so that the edges of the two will about meet, leaving a narrow balk or space of unploughed land between the ridges. In about a week the corn is planted on the ridges at the junction of the two furrows, without any regard to rows crosswise of the ridges, as they are not to be ploughed across.

At the first hoeing the balk is ploughed up, and the sward on it turned over, or broken in pieces—at each of the two other hoeings the spaces between the ridges, or rows of corn, are lightly ploughed, and the ground, mixed with the manure left on them, drawn up by the hoe to the hills of corn.

By this mode of cultivation the manure is all saved, being mostly covered with the furrows, kept from the weather, and that left on the balk, well mixed with earth by the first ploughing and hoeing of the corn, before the dry hot season commences. The sward is all decomposed and enriches the growing corn at the season when it is most wanted—that is, when the ears are setting, growing and filling out. It is no objection at part of the surface of the ground is not cut with the plough, but covered with furrows, for it becomes as mellow as the other and equally useful to the crops.—If the sward be tough, the first hoeing will be slow and laborious, but the other hoeing will be slow and laborious, but the other hoeing is not more so than when the ground is by plough-

ing and harrowing made mellow before planting, and much time and labor are saved in preparing it for planting. In the early part of the season, the corn will not appear very promising and will be uneven, and perhaps will not produce as great a crop of stalks as in the other way; but at the time of producing the ears of corn, the decomposing sward and manure are doing their best to aid that process, and succeed to admiration. Extremes of drought or wet are less injurious to land treated in this way than the other, the weeds are not half as troublesome and the land is left in a better state.

The second year the land is ploughed and harrowed, sowed with oats or other spring grain and grass seed, made smooth, and laid down for mowing or feeding. Before planting I soak my seed corn and roll it in plaster, ash it at the first and third hoeing, and put plaster on at the second.

My method of gathering my corn and stalks is to cut the stalks above the ears at the proper season, bind and stack or pike them in the field, and as soon as sufficiently dried cut them and put them under cover. If this can be done before any great rain falls, I consider a load of stalks worth as much for fodder as a load of good hay. My cattle this year, did not leave uneaten a handful to a load. When the corn is ripe, I cut it up close to the ground with a scythe or sickle, cart it to the barn or shed, and there husk it, and keep the stalks and husks under cover till winter, when it is thrown into the yard for litter and fodder. This does not cost more labor than to pick and husk the corn, except the carting, and it saves a great deal of good litter and fodder which would otherwise be entirely lost. My cattle this winter ate at least one half of these stalks.

Perhaps I have been too minute, and stated nothing but what farmers in every town in New England knew before: but if anything has been suggested by which, with the same expense, one more bushel of corn to the acre can be grown, one day's work in a year saved to the cultivator or one dollar's worth of fodder or manure, my remarks will be worth what they cost. The farmers in this vicinity formerly made their ground mellow by ploughing and harrowing before planting; but experience has taught them that the mode here described is much better in all respects, and it is now for corn, very generally practised; and I would respectfully suggest to Mr. Phinney, whether, considering the saving of labor in preparing for planting, which I think must be at least one half, and the safe deposit of the manure under the sod for the corn to make a draft upon effectually in time of greatest need, my method of raising corn even on his smooth and even land, would not, when the succeeding crop is to be spring grain, be preferable to his: at any rate, I think it a good substitute among our stones, hills, and holes. One of my neighbors last year tried Mr. Phinney's mode on a level moist piece of ground, and it being a wet season, he nearly lost his crops. Had the weather or his ground been dry it would doubtless have succeeded.

Since writing the above, I have read in your last No. some remarks and queries about dunging corn and potatoes in the hill. I have often been

much surprised in learning from paragraphs in your numbers, that that practice should be continued, when such great improvements were making in agriculture, as in Massachusetts. I had before supposed it abandoned as one of the worst of the old fashioned modes of tillage, calculated, with much labor and trouble, to obtain a little present advantage, at the expense of keeping the land poor. Tillage should be so managed as to improve, and not impoverish the soil. If the ground is pretty well manured at broad cast, dunging in the hill is unnecessary. If not, then this mode, if it barely pay the labor and expense, which I much doubt, will leave the land worse. I may be thought an incompetent judge, having never tried that course, nor have I ever tried feeding my children with cider-brandy to make them sprightly at the time and good members of society afterwards, but should as soon think of doing one as the other: this I know is not argument, but strong opinion.

Should I have leisure you may hear from me again. B.

Plymouth, Con. March 7, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SHORT HORN STOCK.

MR FESSENDEN—For the information of those readers of the *New England Farmer* who are willing to be correctly informed what *Improved Durham Short-Horned Cattle* have been, and now are, I herewith send you a few extracts from writers which among breeders are now considered good authority.—I also refer the reader to the *New England Farmer*, vol. viii. No. 30, to the sale of *Improved Durham Short-horns* on the 31st August, 1829. I should be pleased to have any person, if he can refer me to a sale of any other breed ever made, that for high prices will compare with this. The sale of Mr Colling in 1810 of the same breed is believed to be the only public sale of *Improved Durham Short-horns* or any other breed of Cattle that has equalled this sale of 1829.

Respectfully yours, W.
East Windsor, Con. March 4, 1831.

From Bailey's Survey of Durham.

'Messrs Collings have frequently sold cows and heifers for 100*l.* and Bull calves at 100*l.* Mr Charles Colling has refused 500*l.* for a cow, and in 1807, Mr Mason refused 700 guineas for a cow.

'These gentlemen let bulls out by the year, the price from 50 to 100 guineas; and the public are to fully convinced of their merits, that these celebrated breeders cannot supply the demand from the pure blood, which they are as cautious of preserving, as the amateurs of the turf are the breeds of their race horses, and which the takers of bulls are become so well acquainted with, that the prices they give, are in proportion to the qualities of the individuals and merits of their progenitors—more regard being paid to their pedigree than to anything else; for this purpose they have books containing the full pedigree of their stock, similar to the stud book of race horses, by which any person wanting to purchase any of their stock, or hire bulls may see how they are descended.'

From Culley on livestock.

Many bulls have lately been purchased and hired into the East Riding at high prices from the neighborhood of Darlington in the county of Dorham, where a much superior breed of Short-horns are found, possessing all the perfections and qualities, which are wanting in the Holderness breed; they are smaller in size, lighter in the bone and hide, and have a much greater propensity to become fat.

From the Rev. Henry Berry, a distinguished writer and a sagacious breeder of cattle at this time.

To the banks of the river Tees separating the counties of Durham and York, reference is to be had to the account of the originals of the Improved Short-horns. There, upwards of eighty years ago, existed a breed of cattle, for a description of which the author is indebted to an old and celebrated breeder now living in Colow, resembling what is called the Improved breed of the present day, excepting that the fashionable roan was not quite so prevalent; they are described in general character also to have differed very little from their descendants. Possessing a fine mellow touch, good hair, light offal, particularly wide carcasses, and deep fore quarters, they were also justly celebrated for extraordinary proof when slaughtered, resembling thus closely their descendants of the present day.

Sale in 1829.		Sale in 1810.	
1 Cow	8 years old 130 guineas.	Cows	from 35 to 410 gs.
1 "	4 " " 145 "	Bull Comet	1000 "
1 Heifer	3 " " 150 "	" "	from 50 to 365 "
1 "	2 " " 94 "	Bull Calves	from 15 to 170 "
1 "	1 " " 115 "	Heifers	from 35 to 204 "
1 Calif	9 mos. " 58 "	" Calves	from 25 to 106 "
1 Bull	3 years " 270 "		
1 "	2 " " 225 "		
1 "	1 " " 120 "		
1 "	12 mo. " 210 "		
1 "	4 " " 720 "		

An Account of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on the 19th of March, 1831.

Report made by H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society.

Since the last regular meeting of the Society, the Diplomas have been completed, and transmitted to the Honorary, Corresponding and Subscribing members. Communications have been made to the officers of the Horticultural Societies in the United States, England, Scotland and France, on subjects relating to rural economy, and for the purpose of obtaining intelligence in many of the departments of gardening, as well as some specimens or seeds of such new, interesting and valuable varieties of fruits, and plants as may be successfully cultivated in this climate.

Several additions have been made to the library and among them is the New Du Hamel,—a magnificent work in 76 folio Livraisons, containing superb colored plates, of all the varieties of fruits, cultivated in France.

Among the numerous letters which have been received are the following, which merit the special attention of the Society.

1. A letter from S. P. Hildreth, Esq. of Ohio, accompanied by a package of seeds and drawings.

Marietta, Ohio, 18th February, 1831.

To GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have the satisfaction of announcing to you, that I have this day completed the packing of a box of seeds, cuttings, &c., and forward the same to the care of Messrs Landreth's, No. 85 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The box contains 50 small packages of seeds, mostly of

our native ornamental forest trees, shrubs, creepers, and annual and perennial flowering plants—cuttings of thirteen new varieties of seedling apples, collected from the orchards in this county, one seedling pear, four seedling peaches, and native plum, grape, gooseberry, and crab apple; cuttings from the large native plum at Granville, Ohio, I could not obtain in season, but have sent some of the stones of the fruit, which will doubtless produce the same; also stones from 12 of our best varieties of peaches, some of them very fine. This climate is favorable to the growth of the peach, and seed from a milder region, would probably flourish better in New England, than grown in a climate rather too cold for the peach tree. Accompanying the cuttings, are drawings of ten of the apples, taken last autumn by Mr Bosworth, who has succeeded in giving very perfect and accurate likenesses of the several kinds; also a piece, representing a basket of Ohio fruit, intended to decorate the hall of the Society, should they deem it worthy so distinguished a privilege. In the box is a catalogue of all the articles forwarded, with descriptions of the new varieties of apples. They are as yet without names excepting three or four kinds, which are noted in the list; the Society will therefore furnish them with such names as they may think most proper. I believe on cultivation, you will find all but two or three of the thirteen, deserving a place among your best fruits. That we should be able to furnish so many new and good varieties of the apple is not so surprising when it is considered that numerous orchards of the very best apples found in the middle and eastern states, were planted and engrafted from 30 to 40 years since; and that the seeds of these superior apples have been generally used in planting out nurseries from that day to this. The fruit of Washington County has for many years been noted for its superior excellence in New Orleans and the towns on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Thousands of barrels are annually sent down the river by the farmers of this county, where they bring from two to four dollars a barrel. The winter with us has been one of unusual severity; but I do not discover as yet any injury done to the fruit buds by the cold. The lowest temperature was five below zero, of Fahrenheit, the 22d December. It has been for several days in February at zero early in the morning; but we now have mild weather, the rivers open for navigation, and the temperature on the 26th at 66° in the middle of the day.

Wishing you continued health, and renewed pleasure in your horticultural pursuits, when spring shall again revive the sleeping plants, I remain your friend,

S. P. HILDRETH.

2. A letter from Doct. David Hosack of New York, with a donation of Books.

New York, February 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR—I had the honor of receiving the Diploma conferred by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society over which you preside.

I duly appreciate the favor, and will gladly do all in my power to merit the distinction it conveys. With the exception of the general principles of agriculture, the nature of soils, the operation of manure, as connected with my early botanical pursuits, I am yet but a tyro in practical horticulture, to which I am now about to devote my attention. Should anything offer in this new field of inquiry, that may appear worthy of communication to your Society, I shall not be unmindful of

the duty which their kindness has imposed. I beg, too, to say that it will afford me the highest gratification to see you or any of the members of the Society at my residence at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, which I am now cultivating with the view to the great objects of our favorite pursuits.

By the earliest opportunity I will have the pleasure of forwarding to the Society a few volumes of which I beg their acceptance.

I am, dear sir, with sentiments of great respect, your humble servant.

DAVID HOSACK.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

3. A letter from John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, accompanied by a package of seeds, from Western America, with a letter from the adventurous J. S. Smith, Esq. of St Louis, containing a description of the plants from which the seeds were obtained.

Baltimore Post Office, 21st Feb. 1831.

SIR—If I have been slow to acknowledge it permit me to assure you that I am not the less proud of the honors you announced to me of my having been elected an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—But the pleasure of being thus associated, even by name, with gentlemen of science and efficient patriotism is accompanied by an unfeigned consciousness of my inability to make any adequate return to the Society.

The only contribution I have now to offer consists of seeds of hitherto uncultivated plants, recently received from regions far West which may afford valuable additions to the horticultural products of Massachusetts, if by careful efforts they can be gradually accommodated to your so much more northern climate. I leave to the better judgment of the Society to say how far the prospect of success may warrant the trouble of experiment; and only beg leave to add that whatever may be the value of the result, it is to Mr Smith, who made the collection, and whose description accompanies this, that will be due the thanks of the Society; while a high appreciation of its objects, and a readiness to co-operate most cordially for their attainment in my humble way, are the only claims that can be offered for its consideration.

Your most obedient servant,

J. S. SKINNER.

St Louis, Missouri, 27th December, 1830.

DEAR SIR—During my travels of nine years in the country on the sources of the Missouri River and in the Territory of Mexico and the United States, west of the Rocky Mountains, and on the coast of the Pacific, I have at different times gathered the seeds of such shrubs and plants as appeared peculiar to that country. Some of these may claim consideration from their inherent qualities, and others may find a place in the gardens of the curious from the fact that they are natives of the most distant and wild territory of our Republic. It may perhaps be a pleasure to a lady of the Atlantic to gather Cherries or Currants from a shrub whose parent stock is now growing by the bank of a stream that flows unmarked by the eye of a civilized man to the calm Pacific. A few sample I inclose to you, in the hope that you will make such a disposition of them that I may in some future time see them blooming in the gardens of the Atlantic. The different parcels are numbered and each I give a short description.

No. 1. Large black gooseberry, found on the head of the Platte, in wet ground, in the vicinity of spring

that burst from the sides of the mountains; where the soil is rich they grow well in the shade. Ripen there about the first of September. Entirely smooth.

No. 2. The Seria Berry, gathered on an eastern spur of the Rocky Mountains, northern declivity and clay soil, ripe about the last of August. A fine fruit, the shrub about 5 or 6 feet high. Size of the Fox Grape.

No. 3. Choke Cherries of a superior kind; they are found in all parts of the mountains, in the rich soil of the valleys of creeks and rivers. The shrub is from 4 to 7 feet high; in the middle of August when ripe, the berry is a most beautiful purple, and about the size of the Fox grape. Yield abundantly.

No. 4. The Yellow Currant, found on the sources of the Missouri and Platte, on the eastern declivity of the mountains found in the vicinity of springs and Rivers where the soil is good. The shrub larger than the common currant; ripe about the 15th of August; they are larger than any currant cultivated in the United States. An acquisition to the housewife.

No. 5. The Black Currant, the fruit and shrub much like the Yellow, with the exception of the color; found in the Black hills.

No. 6. The Buffalo Berry, found in the Black hills in gravelly soil along the water courses. The berry when ripe, about the middle of August is a beautiful red. The shrub, about 5 or 6 feet high, is of that kind which is supposed would make a good hedge.

No. 7. The Scented Grass-seed. This grass is found on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, on the Columbia river. Grows in damp ground; should be cut before ripe, when it is peculiarly fragrant.

No. 8. Leaves of the Scented Wood. Grow on the western coast, south of the mouth of the Columbia. The tree has a resemblance to the apple tree, the largest about eighteen inches in diameter. They may perhaps be restored to their original fragrance. I am not certain that the wood is fragrant, but know bark and leaves to be so. The tree is an evergreen. I procured seeds, but lost them.

I must request that you would do me the favor to acknowledge the receipt of the package, directing to this place.

If in my future journeys to the west, I could make any collections that would be interesting I shall do it with great pleasure.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
J. S. SMITH.

The following resolutions were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Doct. David Hosack for his valuable donation of books.

2. *Resolved*, that the thanks of the Society be presented to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, for the very acceptable present of seeds, obtained in the regions near the sources of the Missouri, and west of the Rocky mountains.

3. *Resolved*, that the Secretary be directed to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the gentlemen therein named.

As it is desirable that the rare varieties of foreign and native fruits should be speedily and extensively cultivated, it is suggested, that collections of scions should be made, and placed in charge of the Executive Committee, for distribution, at some future meeting; and that notice be given, in the

New England Farmer, of the kinds, and the time when they will be offered to the members of the Society.

It is deemed expedient that the Committees on fruits, vegetables and flowers, announce, in the New England Farmer, when the exhibitions of those products will commence, at the Hall of the Society. Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Boston, March 19, 1831.

The seeds presented by Mr Skinner were ordered to be distributed by lot to subscribers, (along with others that may arrive) on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

The meeting was then adjourned to 10 o'clock, the 26th inst.

The Standing Committee on ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c, award the premium of three dollars to Mr David Haggerston of Charlestown, for the best specimens of Camellia Japonica. R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.
March 14.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have been much interested and instructed lately, by a perusal of Dr THACHER's Treatise on the management of Bees. The pleasant style in which this work is written has interested me very much in the subject and has induced me to undertake, upon a small scale indeed, their cultivation. But being an entire novice in this employment, and living too in a part of the country where the late improvements in the management of bees have not been introduced, I am desirous of obtaining some information which I could not obtain from my neighbors. I have therefore ventured to apply to you for some information upon this interesting subject, to ask for answers to the following questions, and for any other information which a beginner in this business may need.

1. What is the best constructed hive?

2. Is it better to reserve for the bees the honey which is first made, or that which is last made? In Dr THACHER's book, in speaking of the hive used by himself, consisting of two apartments, the upper one of which is fitted with several boxes, described page 82, he says, 'the bees enter at their door, as is usual in other hives, ascend between the horizontal bars into the several boxes, and fill them first with honey; then the space below the bars, which is always enough to keep them through the winter.' 'This plan succeeds perfectly well, and affords the owner a handsome share of the finest honey in the comb, free from bee bread or young bees.' In the account which is given of the hive invented by Mrs Griffith, (page 96) it is said, it is ascertained satisfactorily that the young brood and the bee bread or pollen are deposited in the hive where the swarm is first put. The holes in the cover are therefore kept shut by plugs until the hive be filled. The holes are then opened, the bees immediately pass up, (into a box placed upon the hive) and if the season be propitious, they fill the upper box with comb and honey, which, as there is neither brood nor bee bread, is of the finest and purest kind.' There appears to me to be a contradiction between these two statements. From the former it would appear that the brood and bee bread were in the comb last formed, and from the latter one would conclude that they were

in the part first formed. As this is a very material point, I have asked the above question.

3. Is it better to purchase an old hive at this season, or to wait until the hives swarm, and purchase a new swarm then?

4. If a hive constructed on the old plan be purchased, is it advisable to attempt to transfer the bees to one of an improved kind?

5. Which kind of hive affords the greatest facilities for observing the bees while at work, and which preserves them most effectually from the depredations of the bee moth.

By answering the above questions, particularly the second, you will much oblige

A COUNTRYMAN.

EXTRAORDINARY MILCH COW.

MR FESSENDEN—As much has been said in your paper of the produce of extra cows, of the improved breeds, I send you the following as the returns given by a Native Cow, belonging to one of my neighbors, the correctness of which I will vouch for. S SERGEANT.

Stockbridge, March 15, 1831.

An account of Butter made by one cow for 3 years.

	lbs.	ozs.
From 8th April, 1828, 321 days	331	06
From 16th April, 1829, 284 days	293	01
From 5th April, 1830, 306 days	318	10
911 days	943	01

The above is exclusive of 25 lbs. 9 ozs. made while fattening 3 calves, and furnishing a family of 4 persons with milk and cream. The cow was kept through the summer wholly upon grass; in the fall she was fed with the tops of corn stalks, pumpkins and potatoes, and in the winter with a small quantity of bran and cob meal.

Cultivation of the tea plant at the Cape of Good Hope.—The colonists at the Cape have been for some time speculating on the cultivation of the tea plant. The South African Advertiser states, that Mr Rhenius, one of the governors of the Cape, raised tea sufficient for his own consumption. It states that the tea plant is hardy and vigorous, and will grow any where, from the Equator to the 45th degree of latitude, but the best tea is produced between 25 and 32 degrees of latitude. It is supposed, if Chinese acquainted with the cultivation could be induced to come to the Cape, even for a time, that under their instruction it might be brought to perfection; but the great difficulty appears to be, how to induce such Chinese to come among them; for which they seem to build their hope on the effect of opening the trade between England and China, which they suppose will cause a much greater number of Chinese than heretofore to visit England and the colonies in the line of voyage.

Raw silk.—The following facts from the work of R. Randall, Esq. in the library of congress being a view of the silk trade, and the measure of the British government relative thereto, will show the immense value of this article of commerce.

During the term of seven years, from 1821 to 1828, there were imported into Great Britain. 24,157,586 pounds of raw silk, which at \$5 the pound, cost \$120,787,580. It also appears from the same work, that during the like number of years there was imported of this article from Italy alone, to the value of \$59,881,283.

AGRICULTURE.

REPORTS

OF THE

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

Continued from page 261.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

5. The committee take pleasure in recommending the premium of \$20 to be paid to Mr Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, Middlesex County, for his admirable crop of mangel wurtzel. If so large a quantity of this valuable vegetable has been raised by any one in this country, on an acre, it has escaped the notice of the committee. The largest amount that has been presented on any former occasion, was it is believed by Messrs T. and H. Little, of Newbury, which fell a little short of 1000 bushels. It will be seen by Mr Foster's well prepared statement, that, measuring by cart loads, he had 1413 bushels,—that weighing by the cart load, and taking the standard weight of 56 lbs. the bushel, he had 1542 bushels, or \$6,455 pounds, upwards of 43 net tons.—For this premium there has been no other claimant but the committee hope and believe, that it is not hence to be inferred that our farmers do not generally raise more or less of the mangel wurtzel. On the contrary they are led to think, that if as regards most of those vegetables for cattle, a half acre had been proposed instead of a whole one, there would have been numerous competitors. It may be thought advisable, another year, not to insist on an acre and to have several premiums for the same article. Considering the length of our winters in this northern climate,—that our stock must be fed from the barn from the middle of November to the middle of May, six months,—how important and desirable is it that we should feed our cattle on something besides dry fodder—some food which is, at the same time, succulent and nutritious. No climate is better adapted than ours for mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, (the most nutritious of the two, and about equally productive,) ruta бага, common turnips, carrots, parsnips, potatoes,—and of all these, cattle are very fond, and most, if not all of them, form the most wholesome and favorite food of sheep and swine. Consider the value of those crops, too, by the acre, compared with hay, and that any season good for hay will be good for them. Perhaps it may be truly said, that there is as little uncertainty of a good crop of corn and potatoes as of hay. From the claims exhibited in this report, it will be found that of mangel wurtzel there has been produced 43 tons to the acre, of ruta бага 25, of potatoes nearly 18 tons. Of sugar beets, carrots and turnips, it is presumed the same quantities can be raised as of potatoes or ruta бага: of parsnips not so much; but this last vegetable is the sweetest of all. These are prodigious crops, such as may not, in common seasons, be generally or often realized; but supposing one half, or one third as much can be produced, what stronger inducement can be offered to every farmer to turn his attention to these things? On our farms, we rarely have more than a ton and a half or two tons of hay on an acre, and though it is not pretended that more labor is not wanted to raise vegetables than hay, and more manure and particular care, yet as a preparation of the ground for hay, and as forming a most grateful variety in the food of animals, and considering the prodigious difference in weight of crop, who can possibly doubt its being better to put a small

portion of our grounds into this kind of culture? We have generally, it is believed, had the idea that much more labor and skill are necessary in cultivating mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, and ruta бага, than for corn and potatoes. This notion is natural enough, because we have attended to the latter much more than the former. But we have, in this report, as we had in the report of the last year, the testimony of a practical and nice observer, Mr Colman, who, in speaking this year of ruta бага, says—The whole, from the sowing to the gathering, was not two thirds of the labor usually bestowed on planting, cultivating and gathering an acre of potatoes. E. H. Derby, Esq. a man of experience in these things, says, in 1825, that cabbages, turnips, mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, are all raised at as little expense as potatoes. If all this be true of potatoes, it certainly may with truth, be said of Indian corn. We have the opinion of Mr Colman, which is worthy of notice, as to the value of ruta бага for fattening or for store cattle.

The following is an account of the culture and product of one acre of Mangel Wurtzel raised by Gideon Foster, of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts.

The soil is a black loam with a clay bottom, inclining six degrees to the northeast. In 1829, three fourths of the same was planted with potatoes, with a moderate supply of manure in the hills and yielded an ordinary crop; the residue was in mangel wurtzel and grass. Early in the month of May of the present year, there was spread on said land about eight cords of compost manure, and ploughed to the depth of eight inches, and harrowed in the usual way. About the 12th of May, I sowed the seed in rows by hand, twentytwo inches apart. I thinned them from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows, when they became the size of a goose quill. I should have preferred an earlier period for this part of the cultivation had it not been for the threatened destruction by the wire worms, which were then numerous. Nothing more was necessary in point of cultivation to perfect the crop, but to keep the soil loose about the roots, and the land clear of weeds, which was principally done with scuffling hoes, except frequent crapping of the under leaves, by which I obtained treble benefit. 1st, by obtaining an excellent food for swine and horned cattle; 2d, by admitting the sun and air to the roots; 3d, by removing them near to the crown, about the middle of September, which gave them time to heal, so that on harvesting they are found to be in a sound and healthy state for preserving them through the winter.

They were harvested in the 3d week of October. The roots were measured in a wagon body that held twentythree bushels by accurate measurement. This measure was filled 61 times, and there were 10 bushels over. The wagon body was then placed on its wheels and twice filled (to the judgment of those of us present) as formerly, and weighed at the patent scales of D. Devens, Esq. of this town. The average weight of which was as per tickets annexed, 1415½ lbs. making 1433 bushels or 86,961 lbs. or 43 tons, 961 lbs.

It was observed by agriculturists who inspected the field, that much of its beauty consisted in the uniformity of the size of the roots, none of them being so large as have been raised by others, while very few of them were small. The largest that I have known to have been measured, being 25½ inches in circumference.

The actual expense of raising said crop, I estimate to be 35 dollars. GIDEON FOSTER.

Charlestown, Nov. 30, 1830.

RUTA BAGA.

6. Rev. Henry Colman, whose farm is in Lynn, Essex County, is entitled to the premium of \$20 for his fine crop of ruta бага—741 bushels on an acre, weighing 68¾ lbs. a bushel, being about 25 tons and a half.

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Agricultural Experiments.

GENTLEMEN—Accompanying this you have the certificates of a crop of Ruta Baga raised this year on my farm in Lynn. From these it will appear that on an acre, measured by a sworn surveyor, on one side of the field, there were gathered 741 baskets full; and that forty baskets of the above named, weighed at the town scales 2750 lbs. net weight. This, allowing 56 lbs. to a bushel, the standard weight assumed by the Society, would give a crop of 903 bushels to the acre.

The turnips were planted on the 29th of June and 2d of July; about one pound and a half of seed was used for the acre; and they were gathered and stored in cellars and in the barn in the last part of November.

The ground on which they grew is a good soil, neither wet nor dry, and bore the last year an abundant crop, of onions, and corn the year preceding the last. It was well manured at both times and in fine tilth. It was manured with at least six cords to the acre of barn manure the last spring and sowed again to onions; but the seed entirely failing, it was ploughed, harrowed, furrows struck out, and about eight cords of barn manure spread in the furrows; ploughed again so as by a back furrow to form a ridge over the manure, and the seed sown with a small drill harrow on the ridges, making the rows about twenty inches asunder. As soon as the plants were of sufficient size, a drill harrow, with small shares fixed to it, to cut off all the weeds was passed through the rows; and the plants thinned with a small weeding hoe to the distance of about eight inches apart, and the vacant places filled up by transplanting from the supernumerary plants. They were once more harrowed and cleaned, which was a very small labor; and owing to the very unpropitious weather, were not harvested until very late. Some of them were very large; one weighed 15 lbs. and many were nearly as large. The exact expense of cultivating the acre cannot be estimated, as it was intermixed with other farm work; but the whole from the sowing to the gathering, was not two thirds of the labor usually bestowed on planting, cultivating, and gathering an acre of potatoes.

My Swedish Turnips the last year, of which I raised considerable quantities, were fed off to my oxen, dry cows, young stock, and fattening sheep. To the cattle they were of very great advantage; and for feeding sheep, they proved the last year, by an accurate account, worth from ten to twelve and half cents per bushel. The man who has the care of my stock considers them as among the most profitable feed, which can be given either to fattening or to store cattle. Three years' experiment has increased their value very much for these purposes in my own estimation.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

HENRY COLMAN.

Salem, Dec. 1st, 1830.

The committee are sorry that, after so fine a year, no one should have preferred a claim for the premium on carrots, or sugar beets, or parsnips, or even turnips. A better season for raising them rarely if ever occurs. As to English turnips, the culture of them is so common and easy, and they have proved so fine this year, it is really surprising that no claim should have been presented. Can it be because they have not been raised by many in sufficient quantity to gain the premium or is it not rather that our worthy farmers have neglected to make application? Whatever may be urged as to their not being in the habit of attending to mangel wurtzel, &c, it cannot be said of turnips, which have been cultivated always to a greater or less extent, by almost every farmer.

ONIONS.

The committee award the premium of 20 dollars to Mr Jos. Perkins, of Newbury, for his crop of onions. The product by estimate was 657 bushels on an acre. Mr Perkins has supposed 52½ lbs. to the bushels. No standard weight is given by the society, but the committee believe 50 lbs. to be about the average weight of a bushel.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—In conformity to the rules and regulations of your society, I send you a statement of the amount, together with the manner of culture &c, of one acre of onions, the growth of 1830. The quality of the soil is a yellow loam, and has been cultivated with onions several years. In 1829, it was sown as usual with onions, without any dressing, and produced between 400 and 500 bushels. The 2d of December last, after the crop was off, there were three and a half cords of barn manure ploughed in, in ridges.—The 21st and 22d of April following, the land was ploughed and harrowed, and two and a half pounds of seed was sown in drills about fourteen inches apart. The first hoeing and weeding was done June 11th, which cost five days' labor. The 2d was July 2d, four days' more; the last weeding was done the 22d, which cost four do. They were harvested early in October, and between 9,000 and 10,000 bunches have been bunched, which, estimating 15 bunches to the bushel, (each bunch weighing 3½ lbs. is a fair calculation,) together with those that have been topped and sold by the bushel, there were 657 bushels.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

Newbury, Nov. 12th, 1830.

No claims have been sent in for the best crop of Indian corn,—for the greatest quantity of vegetables raised for consumption on the farm of the claimant,—for the greatest quantity on one acre of millet, of common beets, cabbages, dry peas, dry beans, mustard seed, flax and hemp.

THE LUCERNE GRASS.

By an advertisement in this paper it will be seen that Lucerne Seed is to be had at Cook & Corning's. The seed here advertised is furnished by Mr Day, an English cultivator, now resident in this city, and it is very clean and of the best quality.

The cultivation of the Lucerne is well worth the attention of the farmers of this region, and we confidently trust that among the good results, which we expect from the Horticultural Society about going into operation among us, if it be not sooner brought about, will be the introduction of Lucerne as one of the very best kinds of fodder.

We do not profess to know much about it personally, but the testimony, wherever it has been tried, is strongly in its favor; and we take the following notice of it from the Farmer's Assistant, a very useful publication, which we happen to have.

This grass was introduced from France into Great Britain about 70 years ago; and was first brought to this country by that distinguished promoter of improvement, the late Chancellor Livingston. With the best cultivation and plentiful manuring it will yield from 6 to 9 tons of hay per acre, in a season. About 20 lbs. of seed per acre, are required, if sown broad cast, which is considered a more profitable mode of cultivation for the farmers of this country, than drilling. It may be sown with oats; but it seems to be regarded as best to sow this seed by itself, after deep and thorough ploughing. Mr Livingston sowed it with success in September after an early crop of potatoes; and it may well be sowed immediately after a crop of flax; in both of which cases the soil is reduced to a fine mellow mould.

The best soils for it are said to be of the drier kind, such as a rich sand, or a gravelly, or sandy loam. It grows well even in the coldest climate though it is more productive under the more temperate skies. It comes forward very early, endures drought well, and if cut frequently will renew itself till late in the season.

The first year's crop is not as large as the subsequent ones, and it retains its vegetative vigor about 10 years, when it should be ploughed in; and the soil will be found improved for other uses; it is as good as clover if not better, for this purpose, making the ground rich, friable and light.

There is one quality, in particular, which recommends this grass, for fresh fodder, to farmers in the vicinity of market towns. If mowed as often as the growth will fill the scythe, (as it should be for this purpose) it will continue to produce a succession till very late in the season. Mr Young, a celebrated English farmer, says, for fattening bullocks and pasturing swine this grass may be very advantageously used. When it is made into hay let it be cut while quite green, and without much shaking, as the leaves fall off considerably when dry. A little salt added to it when laid in the mow, would be a great improvement.—*Troy Sentinel*.

Results of the late Census.—The Washington Telegraph contains official returns of the population in fifteen States, one Territory, and five Districts, which we subjoin, together with unofficial returns from four other States and one Territory.

	Free white persons.	Free col'd persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine	308,255	1,207		309,462
New Hampshire	268,910	623		269,533
Vermont	279,760	885		280,645
Massachusetts	603,094	7,006		610,101
Connecticut	289,624	8,064	23	297,711
Rhode Island	93,631	3,565	14	97,210
New Jersey	300,225	18,307	2,246	320,779
Pennsylvania	1,291,906	37,747	381	1,330,034
Delaware	57,605	15,829	3,305	76,739
Maryland	291,093	52,942	102,878	446,913
North Carolina	472,433	19,575	246,462	738,470
Alabama	190,171	1,541	117,491	309,206
Louisiana	69,191	16,753	109,631	215,576
Ohio	928,093	9,586		937,679
Indiana	338,020	3,562		341,582
Michigan	30,843	253	27	31,128
District Columbia	27,635	6,163	6,060	39,858
District E. Florida	4,515	348	4,095	8,953
District W. do.	5,329	396	3,753	9,479
District S. do.	368	83	66	517
District N. do.	8,173	18	7,366	15,777
Georgia*				518,337
Tennessee*				654,822
Missouri*				134,889
Illinois*				161,055
Arkansas*				30,380

* Unofficial

SEED CORN.

I have been in the habit a number of years (says a writer in an eastern paper) of selecting the best ear of two that grows on a stalk of corn, and have found it annually to improve to a very considerable increase. After pursuing the experiment for three years, and establishing the fact in my own mind, that by this method there was a constant and accumulative increase and improvement, I communicated the circumstance to my neighbor—he was quite incredulous, and I invited him to a thorough experiment. We took each our field of equal quality of soil, and richness, lying side by side,—planted them on the same day, and tilled alike as we could; the result was, that his, from ordinary seed, produced nearly 40 bushels; while mine, from the selected and improved seed, gave about sixty bushels per acre.—*Genesee Farmer*.

LAFAYETTE LAND.—Mr Skinner of Baltimore has written a letter to the American Farmer on this subject, from which we extract the following passage:

'Permit me to make known, as interesting to your readers in Florida, that the illustrious and much beloved Lafayette has sent me, and requested me to execute an unqualified power of attorney, to sell at public or private sale, one half of his Florida Lands. I have no doubt that, in distinguishing me by this mark of his confidence and regard, his leading object was to relieve the good people of Florida, and its capital, Tallahassee, into which his land runs, from all apprehensions of the check which might ensue to the growth of that country, by having in the heart of it a body of 24,000 acres of unoccupied land. I understand much of it to be exceedingly well adapted to the growth of cotton and sugar cane, and of tobacco; but I will give you a more particular description of it when better informed. In the mean time my plan will be, as at present advised, to sell alternate sections, on long credits, to practical settlers, as far as may be, demanding only a small portion to be paid in cash.'

LONGEVITY.—It is mentioned in the American Almanac, among the memorable events of the last year, that Donald McDonald, a native of Scotland, died at Lynn, Mass. aged 108 years.

In the last number of the American Quarterly Review, we find under the head of *Longevity*, some very interesting conclusions drawn from the 'statistics of mortality,' especially to the lovers of long life. A few of them we shall state.

Parr, an Englishman, born in 1635, was married at the age of 120, retained his vigor till 140, and died at 152. A Dane by the name of Drakenbery, died in 1772, at the age of 147. A Norwegian by the name of Surrington, died in 1797, at the age of 160.

There is good reason to believe that longevity, or rather the value of human life, is increasing. Data as to this country have not been procured. But in England, in 1801, the mortality was 1 in 45; in 1811, it was 1 in 50; and in 1821, it was 1 in 58. In France, in 1781, the mortality was 1 in 23; in 1802, it was 1 in 30; and in 1823, it was 1 in 40. In Sweden in 1755, the mortality was 1 in 35; and in 1775, it was 1 in 48.

From these facts it appears that the proportion of deaths to population is regularly decreasing in England, France and Sweden. The Reviewer has no doubt that the same is true in the United States. It appears also that an improvement has taken place in the salubrity of cities. In London, in 1700, the annual mortality was one in 25; in 1751, it was 1 in 31; in 1801, it was 1 in 35; in 1811, it was 1 in 38; and in 1821, it was 1 40. In Paris, in the 14th century, the annual mortality was 1 in 17; in the middle of the 18th century, it was 1 in 25; and now it is 1 in 32. Other cities give similar results. The facts are said to be authentic. If so life is daily growing more valuable.

From the Boston Courier.

COL. JAQUES' STOCK FARM.

There are no branches of rural economy so important to New England, as those which relate to the rearing of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. They have ever been the great staples of our agriculture and, probably, will long continue to claim the chief attention of a very large majority of the farmers in the northern, and a considerable portion of those in the middle States. They not only afford the principal subsistence and raiment of the inhabitants,—furnish the materials for a vast number of the most valuable manufactures,—sustain the crews, and enter into the equipment of the fleets of commerce and of war,—constitute a large amount of the national exports, facilitate the intercourse of the inhabitants, and the labor of transportation, on all the lines of intercommunication, throughout the Union;—but they are the alternate cause and effect of agricultural improvement, and of individual and public prosperity.

The climate and soil of this region are adverse to those valuable cultures, which enrich the planters of the more favored states of the South. We have no rich products of the soil, to which the undivided attention of the farmer can be directed, with the confident expectation of realizing a fortune, or a very cheering profit. Sugar, Cotton, Rice, Tobacco and Indigo, are excluded from our tillage; and even Wheat cannot be so generally grown, as to furnish bread for the inhabitants, and we are, to a considerable extent, dependent upon other sections of the Republic, for the staff of life.

Under these circumstances, the laborious and hardy husbandmen of New England must direct their chief attention to the rearing of flocks and herds; beef, mutton, pork, lard, butter, cheese, skins, hides, and wool, are the most valuable products of their industry; and if woollen manufactories continue to flourish, with the increase of population, in the same rapid manner, which has been experienced during the last ten years, the period is not distant, when the fleeces of the North, may rival in consequence the cotton crops of the South; while the demand for all the other enumerated articles will be augmented, with the extension of foreign commerce, the fisheries, the coasting trade, and the multiplication of manufactories. How important is it, then, that the best breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, should be introduced, and managed in the most perfect and economical manner.

Although the various agricultural societies have done much to encourage inquiry, and induce attention to this subject, and many intelligent, and patriotic individuals have made commendable efforts to introduce the most celebrated foreign stocks, and to improve the existing varieties of native animals, by judicious selection, and crossings, still much remains to be accomplished. But few, comparatively, of the proprietors of land, can afford to make the requisite experiments, for ascertaining the most perfect and profitable breeds, and the best mode of rearing them. Eminently superior species, and varieties, are costly, and must be either imported, or obtained from a distant part of the country, which cannot be done, without much trouble, hazard, labor and expense. This has been made manifest in relation to Merino Sheep, Durham Cattle, and the Arabian, Cleveland, Hunter and other remarkable races of horses.

Fortunately, a plan has been matured, and is about being carried into effect, by which these difficulties will be, in a great measure, surmounted.

Col. Jaques, who has long been distinguished for his superior intelligence and skill, in the management of the most valuable kinds of domestic animals, has been induced to undertake the establishment of a Stock Farm, in the vicinity of Boston. It is to be 'Devoted to the important objects of breeding and rearing the best breed of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine; the receiving and selling on commission, all kinds of live stock; and combining also with these the business of Agriculture and Horticulture, upon the most approved and economical system. The business also of disciplining young and refractory horses, and rendering them safe, for all useful purposes, will be attended to; and if found necessary, and sufficient encouragement should be given, a well educated Veterinary Surgeon may be attached to the establishment.'

Col. Jaques has been encouraged to proceed in this excellent plan of an Experimental Farm, by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and the patronage of a great number of his liberal fellow citizens; and such are his cheering prospects, that there can be no doubt of ultimate success.

The 'Ten Hills Farm,' Charlestown, within fifteen minutes' ride of the city of Boston, has been selected, as extremely well suited to the above purposes. It combines, perhaps, more advantages for such an establishment, than any other place in New England. The location is most favorable, being completely retired, yet easy of access. The farm, containing 222 acres, is made up of a variety of soils, and is capable of affording appropriate compartments, for all the branches of intended experiment.

Besides the advantages which will result from such an establishment, so far as respects the breeding and nurture of useful animals, every department of rural economy will be practically illustrated, in a manner which cannot fail of being highly beneficial to the citizens of the Commonwealth. England and France have offered glorious examples of the salutary influence of similar institutions. Societies have been founded for diffusing intelligence among all classes of the cultivators of the soil, while Experimental Farms and Gardens have been formed, either by associations, the government, or the affluent and enterprising proprietors of landed estates.

The Experimental Gardens of the London and Caledonian Horticultural Societies, at Chiswick and Inverleith—the Jardin des Plants in Paris—the Institut Royal d'Horticulture at Fromont—the Veterinary School for teaching of Rural Economy at Alfort, and the National Farm of Rambouillet—have been deservedly celebrated, and are considered among the most useful institutions of modern times.

Letters, Natural History, and the exact sciences had been more completely developed, by the aid of an infinite variety of public and private associations, in all the civilized nations of the eastern hemisphere; but agriculture and gardening still lingered in the rear, until like means were employed for fostering their advancement. If Great Britain took the lead in husbandry and gave the first impulse to improvement in each department of tillage, her continental rival, in the arts of civilization and in national glory, has not neglected to

profit by the precedent: and when the citizens of the United States, have so ardently entered the same honorable career, they must not be deficient in any of the means which have elsewhere been employed, and are so indispensable to insure success.

To great practical knowledge, Col. Jaques unites a natural taste for the various objects which he has undertaken to promote; and he is urged on by that intelligence and generous enthusiasm, which ever insures satisfactory results. With the public good for a motive of action, there cannot be a doubt that he will receive all that assistance from public and private munificence, which may be required, to enable him to present such an experimental and stock Farm as shall do honor to himself, and the Commonwealth.

COLUMELLA.

TURNIPS FOR SEED BEDS.

In the 270th page of the current volume of the New England Farmer, we adverted to a mode for obtaining early cucumbers by sowing the seeds in turnips scooped out for that purpose, and hastening their germination and early growth in hot beds. Since that article was sent to the press, we have been assured by a horticultural friend, who has often tried the experiment with successful results, that the cucumber plants flourish best when the turnips are *pared* previous to their being placed in a hot bed. When this is omitted the outside of the hollowed turnip is apt to become tough and hard, and thus prevents in some measure, the inclosed roots of the young cucumber plant from penetrating the shell of the turnip, and finding nourishment in the adjacent soil.

CUTTING TIMBER.

February is undoubtedly the best month in the year for cutting such timber as we wish to have durable. We would therefore recommend it to farmers, to cut their timber for rails and other purposes, before the frost is out of it, or the sap begins to circulate. The less sap timber has in it when cut, the longer it will last, other circumstances being equal. When trees are felled, it is undoubtedly better to let them remain until spring, at full length, that the bark may be the more easily peeled off, which is a very important thing, when the timber is to be used for rails, which should be split as soon as the bark will come off, that they may have the benefit of seasoning during the summer. If farmers will attend to this they will find their rails will be worth fifty per cent more than when cut after the sap begins to rise.—*Genesee Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR LICE IN CATTLE.

We have been informed by a gentleman who has for many years kept a large stock of cattle, that fine dry sand scattered on the back, neck and sides of the animals is an effectual remedy against these vermin. He collects dry sand, and puts it in a box or tub in the barn, and occasionally applies it during the winter by sifting or strewing it over the body of each creature with complete success in ridding it of its troublesome guests.

New York agents are engaged in making large purchases of Beef cattle in the vicinity of Northampton at prices in advance of those paid at Brighton.

In our last, on first page, in the article on 'Salt Hay,' fifth line from the end, insert ONLY after NOT.

Notice to the Public.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors of the LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES near New York, have to announce, that every Invoice of Trees, &c., sent from their Establishment, either direct or through any Agent, will be accompanied by a printed heading, and have their signature, and that they take upon themselves no responsibility, unless such bills from them can be produced, and they therefore wish their customers in every part of the Union to be *tenacious* on this head. The accuracy of every article sold by them is expressly guaranteed; and as many persons in the United States are Agents for various Nurseries, they request that orders intended for them may be *particularly designated*, and that the bills as above be required as proofs of their execution. Orders sent direct per mail, or through Mr J. B. Russell, Boston, or any other Agent, will receive prompt attention. 2p March 26.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Spring Rye; Millet; two-rowed Barley; Gilman Spring Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c.,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

GRAPE VINES, &c.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburg, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each. March 26.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape Vines of one and two years growth, and uncommonly healthy and thrifty. They have been raised with great care from Vines which have been forty years in this climate, and are of the kind which obtained the premium of the Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few Isabella, and several other varieties. Orders for any number of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North Market street, Boston, or with the subscriber at Charlestown, will be attended to. DAVID FOSDICK.

Charlestown, March 23, 1831.

Gardener Wanted.

A single man, who can produce the best recommendations as to his character and qualifications, and is thoroughly acquainted with gardening, as it is now ably conducted in Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston, is wanted to take charge of a large garden, near St Louis, Mississippi, and raise vegetables, &c., for the St Louis market. A liberal salary and permanent situation will be guaranteed—or the garden may be taken on shares, as may be agreed on. The soil is of the very richest quality, extending from the banks of the Mississippi. Further particulars may be known on a *personal* application to J. B. RUSSELL, office of the New England Farmer, Boston. 3t March 26

Situation Wanted.

A middle aged married man, from Scotland, without children, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in a respectable family in the neighborhood of Boston.—The man was educated a Gardener, and has worked at that business in Scotland and this country over fourteen years, and is competent to take charge of a Green House. The woman is an American, a good cook, and accustomed to all kinds of housework. For further particulars, apply to Mr Charles Sigourney of Hartford, Conn. or to Mr Henry Sigourney, 47, India wharf, Boston. Hartford, March, 16, 1831.

20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

Orders received by the subscribers for the above Trees, to be delivered in the month of April; they are from one to three years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. GREGG & HOLLIS,

—Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, &c.— No. 30 Union street, Boston. 4t March 16.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.— Each box contains a package of the following seeds. Price \$3 per box:—

Early Washington Peas
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas
Late Marrowfat Peas
Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans
Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans
Long Blood Beet (true sort)
Early turnip-rooted Beet
Early York Cabbage
Large Cape Savoy do (fine)
Red Dutch do (for pickling)
Early Dutch Cauliflower
Early Horn Carrot (very fine)
Long Orange Carrot
White Solid Celery
Curled Cress or Peppercress
Early Cucumber
Long Green Turkey do.

Long Dutch Parsnep
Large Head Lettuce
Early Sil-sia do
Pine-apple Melon (very fine)
Watermelon
Large White Portugal Onion
Large Red do.
Double Curled Parsley
Flat Squash Pepper
Early Scarlet short-top Radish
White Turnip Radish
Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Bush Squash
Winter Crook-neck Squash
Early White Dutch Turnip
Yellow Stone Turnip

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Moscato' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'I obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clusters of Grapes weighing as much as TWENTY-SIX POUNDS.' They contain several joints and will be sold at 50 cents each.

—ALSO—

250 Isabellas, 2 years old;
1400 1 yr
300 White Muscadine;
Caroline;
Black Hamburg;
Constantia;
Golden Museal;
Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit;
8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga;
Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality;
150 CATAWBAS;
100 Bland's;—and several other kinds.

Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 7½ Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831.

5t

Silk—Silk.

The Subscriber, of Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry Trees of three years' growth, in fine order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Inquire of ISAAC PARKER, 74 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber. ASA PARKER.

Jaffrey, March 15, 1831.

Farmer Wanted.

A man with his wife is wanted to manage a Farm of about 50 acres, in Rhode Island. He must be well acquainted with his business, have a practical knowledge of farming, as it is now carried on in Massachusetts. To a neat, industrious, capable and economical man, liberal encouragement will be given. He shall be entitled to the whole produce of the Farm the first year, provided he stays a number of years, which may be agreed on, not less than five. Apply (post paid), to J. B. RUSSELL, New England Farmer office, Boston. 4t March 16.

Early Potatoes.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle. Feb. 23.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb. 23.

White Mulberry Trees,

One and two years old; also Apple Trees, Strawberry and Grape Vines, for sale. Inquire of BENJAMIN BURBANK, Jr, near the meeting house in Bradford, East Parish, Mass. 4t East Bradford, March 8.

Farm Wanted,

(Within 10 miles of Boston,) consisting of 20 to 30 acres of first rate land, having a comfortable house, barn, &c. A line, stating particulars, addressed to H. L. T. box 556 Post Office, will receive attention. 3t Boston, March 9.

Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at J. B. RUSSELL's Seed Store, 52 North Market Street,

A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree and the raising of Silk. Price 12½ cts.—\$9 per hundred—a valuable agricultural tract for distribution. March 16.

Spring Wheat.

For sale at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A few bushels of genuine GILMAN SPRING WHEAT; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. March 16.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition. Feb. 16.

Spring Rye.

Wanted immediately a few bushels of genuine Spring Rye, plump, for sowing—for which a liberal price will be paid at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market st.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL's Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coffin. Price 75 cts. per bottle—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31.

Bees.

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 17 cents per lb. The bees were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the new patent hive.

No Report has been made this week of prices of Cattle at Brighton.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Farmer.

THE FARMER'S VERNAL ODE.

THE farmer's joyous season,
Comes gaily tripping on;
Its heralds are the gentle airs,
Warm'd by a genial sun.
And now he wends him o'er each field,
Each hedge and fence along;
And through the groves and o'er the hills,
His gladden'd herds among.

And joyously he views them all,
From dreary winter free;
And feels as doth the mariner,
Just from the boisterous sea.
Though herbage sere and leafless boughs,
Arrest the careless view;
He sees the living germs that peep,
Their winter shelters through.

And gladsomely he greets them all,
Those little buds of hope;
Which soon will 'neath the genial sun,
Their fragrant flowrets ope;
From which he'll see the future fruit,
Emerge and ripen soon;
And thence the farmer's store of joy—
Of hope the promised boon.

O! deem not tame such pleasures,
As come with spring's return,
To fill the farmer's bosom,—
Nor yet their offerings spurn.
For Oh! of earth the sweetest,
The purest joys we sing;
Are those the farmer feelth
At the return of spring.

We find the following story in the Journal of Commerce, which may not be an unseasonable hint at this time:

Not far from the year 1796, a brig from Russia laden with iron, ran aground upon a sand bar, that makes off from Newport, R. I.

The master was disposed to unlade and get her off; but the weather was extremely cold, and none could be found to undertake the task, as the vessel was at a distance from the shore, covered with ice, and exposed to the full effect of wind and cold.

Capt. G—, a packet-master of Newport, respected for his integrity and who abstained from the use of spirits, at length engaged to unload the brig and procure his own hands.—Six men were employed in the hold, which (the vessel being bilged) was full of water. They began the work with free, but temperate use of spirits, thinking they should need it then if ever. But after two hours' labor, they all gave out, chilled through. After refreshing and warming, they made a second attempt, using cider only the remainder of the day. They now succeeded better, but still they suffered much from the cold. The second day they consented to follow the directions of Capt. G. and drank nothing but milk porridge, made rich, and taken as hot as the stomach would bear it. The weather was equally severe as before, but they were now able to continue their work from four to seven hours at a time, and then came up, as Capt. G. expressed it, 'smoking hot.' With this simple beverage handed round every half hour,

they continued their work from day to day, with not one drop of spirits, till all the iron was handed out and brought to shore, and not a man had a finger frozen.

Doctor Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (50 dollars, we think) should be required to constitute a right to vote. The Doctor was opposed to it. 'Today,' he said, 'a man may own a Jackass, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election comes, the jackass dies. The man, in the meantime has become more experienced—his knowledge of government and his acquaintance with mankind are more extensive—and he is therefore better qualified to make a proper selection of rulers; but the jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. Now, gentlemen, pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage? Is it in the man, or in the jackass?'

The young princess Esterhazy was a great favorite of George 4th. At a ball given in honor of his majesty's birth-day, the young ladies were each expected to kneel and present him with a nosegay; but the princess declared that she was of royal blood, and would not submit to such degradation. The king received her graciously notwithstanding this obstinacy; but the governess sent the child to bed immediately after dinner. 'It is very good for digestion,' said the little princess. This enraged the governess so much that she took her out of bed, and whipped her soundly. 'It is very good to circulate the blood,' said the princess. Next day the governess resigned.—*Life of George 4th.*

A formal old gentleman, finding his horse uneasy under the saddle, alighted, and called to his servant in the following manner:—'Tom; take off the saddle off my bay horse, and put it on the ground; then take the saddle from thy gray horse, and put on my bay horse—lastly, put the other saddle upon thy gray horse.'—The fellow gaped all the while at this very long preachment, and at last cried out, 'Lack-a-day, Sir, could you not have said, at once, change the saddles?'

'I was charmed,' says Lord Oxford, 'with the answer of a poor man in bedlam, who was insulted by an apprentice, because he would not tell him why he was confined. The unhappy creature at last said, 'Because God Almighty deprived me of a blessing which you never had.'

Conversation.—It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.

A good fashion to follow.—The state of society in London is much changed of late; the great assemblies continue, but there are so many distinct sets, and the custom of visiting of an evening so much prevails, that several ladies who have influence in society sit at home, and receive without the gene of dressing and meeting in a crowd. They see their friends in a quiet rational way and it must be admitted this is a great novelty.

The Aurora Borealis has for months past appeared in England, with a brilliancy unequalled in that climate. A comet of unusual size and splendor, and zodiacal lights have likewise been seen.

J. & T. Doughty have issued the third number of the Cabinet of Natural History, and American Rural Sports. It is a beautiful and valuable book, and we hope it meets abundant patronage. The drawings are from the pencil of T. Doughty, whose exquisite landscapes everybody remembers, who takes any interest in American talent.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.

March 9.

ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

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AGENTS.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—Hon. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1831.

NO. 37.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

MR FESSENDEN—Observing in your Farmer of the 9th inst. a piece signed '*An Amateur*,' soliciting from some one, who grafted grapes the last season, for their result and information upon this subject; and no one offering, the season passing on, and feeling that we are bound by our membership to the Horticultural Society to communicate the results of our practice and experiments, I venture to offer a few observations with a statement of facts on grafting vines the last season. I also hand you a copy of a communication from an intelligent member residing in the vicinity of Boston, upon the same subject.

Some time in March, say about the middle, we had eight wild grape vines grafted with the Chasselas grape, three on large, old vines, of an inch and over in diameter—and five, on cuttings of the wild grape vine set out in the spring of 1828. They were not large when grafted, the scions being larger than the stocks. The scions engrafted into the three old vines did not grow; they kept alive some time, the buds swelled, and some of them opened; the leaves expanded, but finally died; I watched their progress with particular attention and my conclusions are, they were grafted too early; as the sap flowed so long, and abundantly, before it became glutinous, and adhesive, that the graft was water soaked and died at the bottom, though the top, as I before observed had the appearance some time of doing well. The other five small vines did better; four of the five took well and grew astonishingly fast; the flow of sap was small compared with the old vines; some of them grew from twelve to fifteen feet in height, and very rapidly, after the scions had taken to the stock; some days the vine grew thirteen inches per measurement.

The above mentioned vines were operated on by cleft grafting, and grafted in the ground, the soil hauled round them. Hereafter we shall alter in some respects, viz; where the stocks are large shall bore in them, good sized stocks that pinch in the scions tight, let them remain without tying a piece of bass mat round them; smaller stocks, should be well tied, for I observed in those that did not take, the split inclined to open and remain wide during the flow of the sap.—Have them clayed and the dirt hauled over the clay.

(Copy of memorandum handed me.)

Grafts of the Chasselas set 5th April, 1830, grew about 15 feet same year, grafted (by cleft grafting) and clayed on the common wild grape.—The graft bore fruit, but it did not come to maturity. Grafts set by boring into a vine laid down in a trench, pinned down and covered about two inches with earth. Set the 13th May, grew nearly as well as those set 5th April.—One set at the same time at the extremity of the vine, by cleft grafting, grew as well as the others. Grafts set 4th of March did not live; of several set 11th March, by cleft grafting, in the usual manner, more than one half did not take; those that did take, made a greater growth than those set by boring holes,

but more of the latter lived. I should think that grafts set from 15th April to 15th May in this climate more likely to do well than those set earlier.

S. DOWNER.

Dorchester, March 20, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LARGE CATTLE.

MR RUSSELL—As I had not time to call at your office before you closed, I send you the live and dead weight of the oxen of my fattening which you requested of me; the quarters of the largest may be seen on the stall of E. Alexander, Faneuil Hall market—The oxen having been driven 140 miles will account for the small proportion of tallow to the meat as it is a fact known to all drovers that the drift or wastage of an ox is altogether in his tallow.

Yours, &c,

S. SERGEANT.

Live weight at Brighton	2431 lbs.
Dead weight fore qrs.	410
hind do,	402
	322
Tallow	320
Hide	143
	126—1723 lbs.
Live weight of his mate	360 lbs. less than the one above, as it weighed at Shrewsbury, not weighed at Brighton
Dead weight	375
	368
	300
	306
Tallow	123
Hide	133
	1605 lbs.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PAINTED LIGHTNING ROD.

MR FESSENDEN—I had my house painted this last fall, and the painter painted the lightning rod from the roof of the house to the ground. Please tell me in your next paper if it is an injury to the rod as a conductor—and if so the best way to get the paint off, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Roxbury, March, 1831.

Remarks by the Editor—The current volume of the New England Farmer, page 19, contains an article, quoted from *Silliman's Journal of Science*, and headed '*Mode for adjusting Lightning Rods.*' In this are given by Professor Olmsted, certain rules for putting up lightning rods, which our correspondent might do well to consult. One of those rules, however, we will repeat here:

'The rod should descend into the ground far enough to be always in contact with moist earth. This depth will vary in different places. In some places five feet will be sufficient; in others six or seven will be required; and in soils particularly dry it may be prudent in the season of thunder storms, to connect the bottom of the rod, (by means of a chain, or the rod continued,) with a well or vein of water. The chain or rod may be inclosed in some substance, or be painted with a thick coat of lamp black to keep it from rusting; when the

bottom of the rod terminates in the ground it may branch off in several directions.'

Mr Patterson of Philadelphia proposed to coat conductors of lightning with a thick crust of black lead, previously formed into a paste, by being pulverized, mixed with melted sulphur and applied to the rod while hot. (See New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 62.) We believe that any of the common sorts of paints will answer a valuable purpose in protecting conductors of lightning from being rusted or oxydated by exposure to the weather, without much impairing their conducting powers; but lamp black and oil, or the above mentioned preparation of black lead are no doubt preferable to ordinary paints for every purpose for which coatings of any kind are applied to conductors of lightning.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEEES.

MR FESSENDEN—I was much gratified with the many facts which appeared in the correspondents between Drs. Thacher and Smith, respecting that interesting creature, the Honey Bee; and I think, that we may reasonably expect, as they have an intelligent and accomplished lady to assist them, that further valuable productions will appear.

The government and economy of the bee are not yet thoroughly understood. Many of their movements are enveloped in darkness. They manifest much art and sagacity in the construction of their habitation. Undoubtedly they have a language which we do not understand. They know an enemy from a friend. They have a wonderful policy—neatness, economy and industry mark all their steps. They have never informed us of their counsels and results, nor of the management of their internal affairs. It seems, however, that their government is a monarchy and the sovereign a female. But are we correct? Is the chief ruler a female? If so, her majesty must act the strange part of a coquette in commanding a large retinue of admirers to be massacred without distinction. This looks unnatural; but were those, which are marked out for destruction, merely a pack of lazy fellows, that had grown fat by rioting on the proceeds of the laboring part of the community, it would, perhaps, appear otherwise.

Man, it seems, is unwilling to allow these insects any faculty, except merely innate instinct, with which they are endowed. But how do we know that they do not, in some degree at least, improve in their arts? *Instinct* is a term given to the sagacity and natural inclinations of animals of the lower creation; and *reason* is the term given to the sagacity and comprehension of man. Where lies the difference? How do we know that the insects are not capable of planning and comprehending their work? In many of their operations they seem to possess the faculty of perceiving what is right and best, and in fact to perform actions or things which seem to proceed from motives similar to those by which men are actuated. Very young animals appear not to possess that portion of sagacity which is observed in animals of the same species that have arrived to their natural perfection. If instinct be innate and there is no improvement by observation, instruction, or ex-

perience, how is it that young animals do not exercise that sagacity, which is observed in older ones? *

Dr Thacher, asks the question, 'are these little insect bodies inspired with a soul, or can matter think?' No one will answer the latter part of the question in the affirmative. As to the former part, permit me to answer, they have a soul. Matter however organized, cannot of itself act or think. A system of organs is necessary for the action of the soul. The soul being nothing more, nor less than a principle, having neither length nor breadth, is incapable of itself of any action or thought. In order to produce actions or thought, the soul must be connected with proper organs, and the more perfect the organs, the more perfect will be the products of this union. The smallness of the insect can be no objection to the position here advanced. Admitting the position to be true, it does not follow, that the insect is endowed with the same faculties which eminently distinguish the human race: much less does it follow that because they have a soul, there must be a resurrection after death. However, if after death they should be brought to life, like Doctor Franklin's flies which were drowned in wine, bottled in Virginia, and resuscitated some months afterwards in Europe, they would be actuated by the same soul—being the selfsame insect. On the whole, we believe the hypothesis to be true, that the Bee has a soul, and that it has proper organs for the union and action of this principle, and that the organs are more perfect than those of many other insects, and less perfect than those of man. R. G.

* Occasionally bees steal either from their near neighbors, or from those a mile or more distant, and sometimes in this way destroy a whole nation less strong than themselves. This they do when they are in no immediate want of provision. If this be an innate principle, then all bees would do the like, contrary to fact.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting held on Saturday, March 26, at the Hall of the Institution, the following letters were read, and the scions which accompanied them, together with the seeds presented to the Society by J. S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, were distributed among the members of the Society.

Mr J. B. RUSSELL—

DEAR SIR—Accompanying this, you will receive a package of grafts for the use of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which I mentioned to you in a letter in the winter, desiring you to purchase me some grafts, &c, which I have heard was forwarded from Philadelphia by Mr Amory, a merchant of Boston. They are marked as follows viz. No 1, the Ashmore apple, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. page 109.) No 2 Sweet Paradise * apple. (See the N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. page 286.) No 3, the Shenck pear, a seedling, large and very superior, a plentiful bearer, ripens in August. It was raised from the seed of a small harvest pear, planted about 40 years ago by the late Mr John Shenck of Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. I obtained the grafts from Mr Philip Barger, Mr Shenck's son in law. Those marked xx are off the original tree. Those marked xxi and xxii off young trees grafted by Mr Shenck, from the original and which his daughter, Mrs Barger, says, bear rather larger fruit than the old tree. I have engaged some of the fruit to send to the Philadelphia Horticultural Society

* It is my intention to send your society a sample of the Paradise apple.

when ripe. Should I succeed, you will no doubt see their opinion of them. I should like one of your cultivators to hasten their fruiting, and when obtained of fair size (say from 8 to 16 ozs.) compare them with some of your very best pears, of this season of ripening, either of foreign or domestic origin, and give the result of the comparison in the N. E. Farmer. The grafts of the Shenck pear and Paradise apple were cut by myself. The Ashmore apple (20 miles off) cut by a person in whom I have confidence, they may therefore all be relied on as genuine. M.

Wrightsville, Pa. March 18, 1831.

Mr J. B. RUSSELL—

DEAR SIR—I send a few scions of Hubbardston Nonsuch, Nonpareil, Golden Pippin, and Ribston Pippin, with a few Apples of each kind: they have been in my warm room some time, and have wilted, but an estimate of the scions can be made by the fruit. Will you present them to the President with my best respects, and request him to distribute them if wanted by any of the members. I intended meeting with the Society this day but am unexpectedly prevented.

Your obedient servant,

GORHAM PARSONS.

JOHN WILSON of Roxbury, and STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, were admitted members.

SAMUEL F. COOLIDGE, of Boston,

DAVID HYSLOP, of Brookline,

JOHN CLAP, of Dorchester, and

THOMAS LEONARD, of Salem, were admitted members at the stated meeting of the Society, held on the 5th inst.

Several beautiful specimens of Gilly flowers, viz: the Queen White, Scarlet Cape, White Brompton, and Scarlet Brompton, from the garden of E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, were exhibited.

On Saturday another Box of Seeds will be distributed among the members of the Society.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c, award a premium of two dollars to Mr THOMAS LEONARD, for the fine specimens of Gilly flowers, from the garden of E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem, exhibited at the meeting of the Society on Saturday, March 26.

March 30.

R. L. EMMONS,
Secretary.

Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. March 30.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

I observe that the 4th of April is mentioned for the sale of the effects of Mr Thomas Harrison late groom of Sir Isaac Coffin.—I feel it to be due to Mr Harrison's memory to say, that from repeated opportunities of witnessing his exertions, I have reason to believe that there were few grooms, if any, equal to him. He came to America in 1822 with the horse first sent to the country by Admiral Coffin, and given by him to the Agricultural Society. Mr Harrison was lost overboard from one of the steam boats in the North River last summer. His loss is sincerely felt by all who knew him. The late Mr Harrison's mother resides in England, and I have reason to believe in poverty, and will in all probability reap the benefit of her son's hard earnings. I trust that this may be remembered, and that high prices will be given for the valuable animals which are to be offered to the public. A.

REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK.

The following from a *Treatise on Live Stock*, by George Culley an eminent English Herdsman may suggest useful ideas to American Farmers.

In the first place, it would seem that the largest domestic animals are not the best, or most advantageous to the breeder or feeder; because we generally find, that the large big-boned cattle and sheep require more and better food in proportion to support and feed them, than those of a middling size and small bones; and the larger, bigger boned, and clumsier they are formed the more unprofitable they are, while, on the contrary, the truer they are formed, and the finer the bone, the more profitable, as they not only take less food in proportion, but feed more readily.

I aver that no large boned animal will feed so quick, or cover so readily and thick with fat flesh as one with a small bone, if well formed. This is the criterion—this is the main principle that we found our judgment upon, respecting all animals, which are to be fatted for the support of mankind; and we can justly say that this judgment is confirmed by near forty years' experience. Notwithstanding this assertion is made with some degree of positiveness, yet we are not unconscious of its being a new doctrine to the generality of breeders in this island; and, consequently, will appear surprising and strange to many old breeders and graziers. But I have not a remaining doubt, if the advocates for large bones will make fair and candid trials, the small bones will win or gain the prize, nine times out of ten, or rather every time; nay I am inclined to think, that the small boned, true proportioned animal will pay 4d. while the big boned one will only pay 3d. for what it eats.—When I assert this I would wish to be understood, that I mean from the time of calving or lambing, to the time of killing for the market; because I look upon the grazier, who buys in and feeds, and he that breeds and feeds, as two very different people. It is the latter of those that the public are obliged to for that useful observation, of small boned animals excelling large boned ones in feeding; because he sees, watches, and examines the various pushes and improvements from the beginning to the end; while the grazier, who buys in his stock is easy, in a great measure, how they are bred, so long as they pay him for feeding. A plain, coarse, ugly animal may pay him more than a fine well made one; because he buys the coarse one at a much less price in proportion, and it is of little consequence to him as an individual; but, to his country, to community at large, it is a matter of prodigious importance, much more than has in general been thought of; because the more meat and the less bone, you can produce from a given quantity of pasturage, turnips, cabbages, &c, the better surely, and more mouths you can feed.

The beef or mutton is finer grained, and sells higher by the pound; it is worth more to the consumer than the other, because it affords more and better flesh and less bone; and supposing the poor are under a necessity of buying the coarse parts in a dear time, it is worth more to them in proportion than the coarse of the large boned ones because, though still coarse it is finer than the others, and has less bone; in fact it is the cheapest and best eating to the rich, to the manufacturer and to the poor.

Even in regard to horses intended for the draught or saddle, those I presume are best in gen-

eral that are of the truest proportion in respect to bone, carcass or form and of a *middling* size. I think we may venture to assert, that in those kinds of animals now under consideration, and perhaps in most others, there is a certain symmetry, or proportion of parts, which is best adapted a particular size in each kind. All those of each kind that are above this size, we find disproportioned, according to the size they attain to; and in the degree that they are advanced beyond this line of perfection, we find them less active, less strong in proportion, and always less able to endure hardship or fatigue. We find all great horses tire sooner than middling sized ones; they are slower in motion, they are more subject to disorders, and consequently wear sooner out.

In neat cattle or sheep, we, in general, find that the largest are the tenderest, and most liable to complaints; that they require more and nicer fare, are slower in feeding, and worse butcher's meat when fed: and they stand winters, or inclement seasons, much worse than the well proportioned ones: therefore it is these *well proportioned, handsome animals* that we would recommend to the attention of the breeders to choose both *males and females* from if possible, or as near to them as may be. It perhaps, has been owing to the idea of largeness, or the wish to breed the biggest in the different kinds of domestic animals, that has so long prevented our breeders from selecting and distinguishing the most valuable kinds: for, so universal was this idea, and so much were we blinded by it, that we did not perceive which were the most valuable animals of each kind. We had no conception of any animal being valuable or good that was not *great*. We could not separate those two ideas of good and great. We did not attend to that symmetry and proportion, which so essentially characterize the valuable kinds of each species, and which seldom, or ever, fail of being the hardiest, and the best thrivers. In short, it was left to this age to make those nicer distinctions, which constitute the able breeder and discerning judge; and the more those distinctions are attended to and examined, the more they will be pursued; in consequence of which improved notions, our breeders must now necessarily follow those kinds that are most valuable.

Much has been said of late years about short legged stock being the best, particularly neat cattle and sheep; nothing would go down once but short legs. That little short legged, dwarfish breed of sheep, so much, (though undeservedly) run upon a few years ago are very properly called by a considerable breeder, an acquaintance of mine; the gentleman's sheep, for though, to those who are not judges, they have a pretty enough appearance, yet they will not bear examining by an attentive and able judge—I mean him who judges by his fingers as well as eyes; a method which is out of the gentleman's line.

I wish, however, to caution breeders against the other extreme. I would have them recollect the old proverb that all extremes are wrong. Attentive breeders of this day, have, I apprehend, made some sensible distinctions with regard to animals fed and slaughtered for the use of mankind between what they call essentials and non-essentials. They give the former title to the back and sides in particular, as well as the whole proportion of the carcass, always taking in the inclination to make fat.—The non-essentials are the legs, ears, horns, tail, &c. and even wool and

hides; for though these are valuable in themselves, yet they are more to be dispensed with [that is their form, size and proportions are of less consequence] than the back, sides, &c. Good carcasses are united with thick or thin hides, under long, short, coarse or fine wool, with long, short, thick or thin horns, or ears, &c, but no good carcass ever existed without the back broad, and sides round, and due proportion and symmetry. But the parts termed non-essentials are not to be quite disregarded; for though they are not properly essential, yet they are very often strong marks or indications of good or bad thrivers, &c, as, for instance a thick hide seldom covers a quick-feeding carcass, or a heavy fleece a ready feeding or fine grained carcass of mutton.—Again, fine, small and straight bones in the legs, and thin hides and pelts are almost certain signs of a kindly breed, and fine-grained beef or mutton &c. Thus we find the thick pelts, and heavy wool in Lincolnshire cover the coarsest grained mutton we know of; while a variation of the same breed in Leicestershire, highly improved, having considerably less wool, and very thin pelts, are quicker feeders and their mutton is as fine grained and sweet as a mountain sheep.

To be continued.

RHUBARB AND SEA-KALE.

The season has arrived to commence the forcing and blanching of these fine garden productions. Put three or four barrels, divested of one head, or having no head, over so many stools of rhubarb (pie plant,) and surround and cover them with recent stable or horse dung. The heat generated by the fermentation of the manure will cause the plants to grow vigorously, and in from 14 to 20 days they will have reached the top of the cask, when the stocks may be taken off for pies and tarts.

Sea Kale may be forced in the same way, taking small boxes, pots or kegs, to place over the plants, and taking care not to give too much heat. To blanch only, the stools should be covered with close pots, or with a small pyramid of sand. The rhubarb requires a rich soil. The sea kale is finest upon a light sand, without manure.—*Genesee Farmer*.

NEW ZEALAND SPINAGE.

Having raised the New Zealand spinage the last summer, we cannot but recommend it to those who are fond of spinage dishes, during the summer months. It is a very luxuriant growing annual plant, with thick succulent leaves of beautiful green color.

The seed of this plant should be sprouted in a hot-bed, in order to have it fit for use before the middle of summer. The branches are decumbent and spreading to the distance of two feet from the roots, which is a suitable distance for setting the plants from each other.

After the plants have grown about a foot long, the tips of the branches may be cut for use; they will be found very tender and well flavored. It continues growing very luxuriantly until killed by the frost. The seed is produced at the *axils* of the leaves. Eight or ten plants will be sufficient for a large family, both for producing seed and for boiling. *Ibid.*

Gas in China.—It is stated that the Chinese have used gas issuing from deep pits, for the purpose of *boiling* salt and for lighting their towns a long time.

CURE FOR THE SALT RHEUM.

A few weeks ago, a member of my family had *salt rheum* on the hands, of more than 9 months' continuance; and latterly it formed a spot of an inch diameter, on the face. This disease is well known to subtract largely from personal comfort.

A case was mentioned of a neighbor, whom *salt rheum* had nearly covered. She was told to take *nitric acid*, (aqua fortis) and *vinegar* in equal portions, and apply a drop or two at a time, to the skin. She hesitated, and consulted the family physician. He said it would kill her. However she determined to try it—applied a little with a feather to one spot—bore the smart—and after an interval, applied it to another spot. She became entirely well, and well she has continued.

This account encouraged our inmate also to make a trial. The nitric acid and vinegar was applied with the end of the finger. *In four or five weeks there was not a trace of salt rheum remaining*, and nothing unfavorable to health has been observed.—*Genesee Farmer*.

James Calkin, Esq. of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, has raised 98 bushels per acre, of Golden Sioux corn, the past season; a good proof of the fertility of the soil in that quarter, when judiciously cultivated.

The breakfast of the ex-ministers of France costs a franc and a half each; their dinner five francs, and the service of their chambers a franc and a quarter. Their washing is nine francs a month. The whole charge of the prison is something less than 470 pounds a year. They are well lodged, and well treated in every respect. They occupy four officers' rooms in the castle, the doors of which open into the same passage. They are allowed to communicate when they please in a fifth room, which they make their dining room. The castle in which they are confined, is the one where the famous iron cage used to be.

The Princess Victoria of England is said to be very intelligent. She is well versed in French, German and Italian, as well as in the history of her own and other countries; she has made great proficiency in music, of which, like her mother, she is extremely fond. Her health has been very delicate, but she is now only an invalid in respect of a debility in her hands and feet, which renders her unable to walk without assistance. Being stout of her age, and having very small feet, it is feared she will never entirely recover from this lameness.

At a meeting of the creditors of Sir Walter Scott, held at Edinburgh, Dec. 17, it was unanimously voted, 'that Sir Walter Scott be requested to accept of his furniture, plate, linen, paintings, library, and curiosities of every description, as the best means the creditors have of expressing their very high sense of his most honorable conduct, and in grateful acknowledgment for the unparalleled and most successful exertions he has made, and continues to make, for them.'

An English husband was lately brought before the police court for having beat his wife with the poker. The Judge told him he should not use such an unlawful instrument as a poker; that if his wife required chastisement, he should use a *cane* of proper dimensions. The Atlas jestingly says, 'It is of the highest value to well regulated families to ascertain what are the proper dimensions on these occasions.'

Paper cloth.—In France they have lately made a cloth resembling *linen*, from paper. It serves where neatness and show are required without much durability. A large handsome table cloth can be bought for 13 cents, and when soiled returned at half price.

AGRICULTURE.

REPORTS
OF THE

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

Continued from page 285.

TURNING IN GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

S. To Mr William Buckminster, of Framingham, Middlesex County, the committee award the premium of \$20 for his experiment 'of turning in green crops as a manure.' This attempt of Mr Buckminster, in the judgment of the committee well deserves the attention of farmers, and particularly of those who live too far from a city or town to buy manure. The practice of enriching or renovating land by ploughing in green crops, is a very common one in Europe, though hardly known here. But would it not be well to try it? Our farmers in general have more land than they can till, owing to their not having manure enough, or because it is too far from their barn yards; and hence it is that some large farms, and naturally of good soil, actually produce less, but with infinitely more labor, than much smaller ones that are well cultivated. Indeed the desire of having large farms, without giving to them the necessary outlay is the common error of our country. The inevitable result is scanty crops and more labor. An acre is mown, often, for a ton of hay or less, where with decent care two tons might be had. A pasture often of a dozen acres, which might be easily ploughed, does not afford food enough for one cow; whereas at small expense, it might be made to support four or five. Now, in a country like ours where produce is so cheap and labor so dear, this is unquestionably a wrong, not to say a ruinous mode of management,—a mode which drives our children to the Western or Eastern country for want of land, who might have enough here if rightly used. But if farmers will have more land than they can till in the ordinary way, for want of manure, what better plan can be devised than that of ploughing, and sowing, and turning in the green crops, with the sole view of fertilizing their lands? Whether it be afterwards used for mowing, or tillage or grazing, still it must be good husbandry, if we can rely on the testimony of Mr Buckminster, and on the experience of farmers in England.

The remarks of Mr Buckminster on bog or meadow mud, are worthy of notice. It is quite certain, as he says, that used in its crude state, as dug from the meadow, it is inert and seemingly useless; but when put in the barn yard and hogpen, and trampled upon and mixed with manure, it becomes an excellent compost. As almost every farm has bog meadow, it must be well known, that after being several months in the barnyard or pigsty, it makes an excellent manure for corn in the proportion of about two thirds mud and one third dung. Whether Mr Buckminster's notion of carting it at once to the ground where wanted to save labor, and there mixing it with manure, is a correct one, every man will judge for himself. The common idea has been, that to take it to the barnyard first is better. But all must agree that it may be very profitably used as food for plants, and therefore ought not to be overlooked in the management of the farm.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

I have been induced, partly by the premium you offer and partly for my own satisfaction, to make some experiments as to the value of green crops ploughed in for manure, and I send you the result.

In the middle of May, 1828, I ploughed up three and a half acres of pasture that had, for many years, been tilled by the former owner until the crops would not repay the labor. It was a light loam, but not sandy. It had been soreduced, that 10 acres did not afford sufficient pasturage for one cow through the season. We sowed immediately after thus plowing, a bushel of buckwheat to the acre, and in six weeks rolled down the buckwheat in the direction we intended to plough, and then ploughed and sowed as before. In the latter part of August we turned in a second crop of buckwheat—having rolled it down flat as at first, and then seeded it down with clover, herds grass and red-top, one peck and a half to the acre. Most of the clover was winter killed, and a great part of the herds grass and red-top. Early in the spring of 1829, we sowed 10 lbs. of clover seed to the acre; and with a light harrow, went slowly over the whole. The seed took well, but the clover was not high enough for the scythe, when the other grass was fit to cut. We mowed what had not been winter killed; and where it yielded best, we obtained one ton of herds grass to the acre. Immediately after mowing, we turned in our cattle, and fed the grass close. Last spring, (1830) the grass was so forward we turned in our cattle on the 19th of April. There were 8 acres in the whole field, but there were only five acres that bore any grass worth 50 cents. These five acres were the three and a half managed as I have stated above, and one and a half on which grass seed was sown in April, 1830; and fifty bushels of leached ashes mixed with loam, spread on the surface. On these five acres, (and the 3 which bore nothing,) I pastured 4 cows constantly for 4 months, wanting two days, and they had an abundance of feed. I never had any pasture ground yield so well before. I think these green crops improved the land as much as a good dressing of manure, and the comparative expense I estimate as follows on one acre, viz.

WITH MANURE.

20 ox cart loads of manure	\$24 00
Hauling $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and spreading	5 00
Ploughing once, green sward	2 00
Harrowing and sowing	1 00
	\$32 00

WITH GREEN CROPS.

First ploughing, green sward	\$2 00
2d ploughing, and rolling with man and horse	1 00
3d ploughing, and rolling do, do,	1 00
Three harrowings do, do,	1 00
Two bushels buckwheat	1 55
Sowing do,	25
	\$6 80

Thus you will see, that it has cost me less than one fourth as much to enrich my land with green crops, as it would with manure. If my grass had not been winter killed the first year, I intended to have shown you the precise weight of hay cut on an acre. The above estimate of the cost of manure is less by 12 cents per load than it can be purchased for in this place. I have given more within 2 years.

Farmers ought, in duty, to make the trial for themselves. They generally have much land, (miscalled under improvement) 10 acres of which will not pasture a cow. Such land usually lies distant from the house. They say they cannot make manure enough for the whole farm, and they find it more profitable to lay their manure on lands

nearer home. They do not seem to conceive it possible to enrich them otherwise than with stable manure. If they would plough and sow properly they could make the whole rich.

They further object to growing crops to be ploughed in; for, say they, 'The growing crop will exhaust the land as much as it will enrich the same when ploughed in, so that we end where we began.' This would be correct reasoning, undoubtedly, if the growing crop obtained its whole sustenance from the ground. It probably does not one sixth part. It was the knowledge of this principle that gave me confidence of success in the experiment. The advantages of green crops for manure are greater where the lands are distant from the barn, than in other cases.

BOG MUD AS MANURE.

I have made another experiment on compost manure. In April, 1828, I carted 30 loads of mud or muck from a pondhole, which had a black soil 4 feet deep. I thought it must be valuable manure, though nothing but rushes and skunk cabbage, had grown on it for 20 years, owing to its sunken position. The 30 loads were immediately spread on an acre of worn-out land, and ploughed in. White Beans were planted on a part, buckwheat on a part, and barley on another part. No crop worth cutting was produced. The muck did no service, either last year or the year before. Last autumn I tried it again; carted out 15 loads on to the high land aforesaid, and mixed with those fifteen, two loads of stable manure; the whole was mixed together, and suffered to lie in a heap till the 10th of last May. It was then carted on to the same land as the other, and the whole heap produced all the good effects of clear stable manure. I raised a good crop of Indian corn from it, without putting on over 20 loads of the compost to the acre. Such was the difference between applying this muck raw or green, and applying it after it had been six months fermenting in a mass, thawing, freezing, &c, to become pulverized.

All our farmers in this quarter, in making compost manures, carry the most bulky, heavy ingredients many rods—some half a mile to their cow-yards and hogpens—and when these materials have rested there long enough, they are then carried back again to the fields. I would save them most of this labor. Let them make their compost heaps on, or near the soil where it is to be applied, and as near as possible to where the chief ingredient lies. This will save a double carting of half or three quarters of a mile. They will have to carry nothing but a little stable manure to that distance in most cases, instead of carting back and forwards the whole mass.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER.

Framingham, Nov. 10, 1830.

YELLOW LOCUST.

9. The Committee are glad to be able to bring before the public another experiment of Mr Buckminster's for which he or Mr Clark, of Northampton, may become entitled to a premium of \$50 the next year;—it is for an acre of the yellow locust, having not less than 1000 trees. The yellow locust, (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), is the common locust of our country, and well known to everybody. It has much to recommend it. The ravages of the locust borer have, for forty years, perhaps, discouraged its cultivation in this country. Before that period it was thought by discerning men a most valuable tree, and is still thought so in a

Europe, where, as the late learned Professor Peek, has said, 'this insect does not exist.' It was cultivated in old times for various reasons. Planted on gravelly and sterile lands, where it grows freely, it was found greatly to fertilize the ground. It was considered valuable for its great durability when used for posts and as timber. It was used for tree nails in ship-building, not only for its strength and durability, but from its not shrinking like other wood. It was esteemed for quickness of growth, its beauty as an ornamental tree, and its aptitude to perpetuate itself by its roots, which run near the surface of the ground,—and if wanted for no other purpose, could be used as a most pleasant article of fuel, as much so as walnut. At the present time, nothing but the worm prevents our holding the locust in the same estimation our ancestors did, and shall this discourage us so much as not only to prevent our planting, but incline us to extirpate the few trees that remain? Rather let us encourage the tree and endeavor to *extirpate the worm*. This would be a much wiser as well as a more manly course.—There are parts of the country, the more southern parts, it is said, where this insect does not abound, or is not known and why may we not hope, ere long, to be freed from it? At worst, the locust will do for fire-wood, though liable at present to be blown down before it attains much size, and for this purpose alone, considering that our forests are disappearing,—it is well worthy of public attention. Bad as the case is it may be much doubted, whether, as it can be so easily done, so good a use can be made of our gravel knolls and barren spots as to plant them with the yellow locust.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—I have been induced by the premium offered by you, to plant out an acre of Yellow Locust trees. In the spring of 1828, I procured at the seed store of Mr Russell, in Boston, a quantity of seed, and poured into it *boiling* water, and suffered it to soak therein three or four days. Then I sowed it in the garden, and carefully weeded the plants; many of them grew to the height of four and a half feet that season. In the spring following I transplanted them on to about two thirds of an acre of poor, worn-out land, placing them in rows 8 feet apart, and at 4 feet distance in the rows. On one side of this plat in 1829, I sowed more seed, with the view of making a hedge fence with them, and of supplying more trees to make out the acre. I have this season covered over an acre with the trees of the two seasons, and there are more than 1000 trees on the acre. On two thirds of this acre, therefore, the trees are now of three years' growth—on the other third, of two years' growth. On the best of the land some of the trees are four and a half inches in circumference, and seven feet high. I chose a poor soil for the trees that they might enrich it.

I notice that wherever Yellow Locust trees grow, the grass under them is not only much increased in quantity, but that the cattle eat it in preference to other grass—always biting it close to the ground. I therefore prefer it for hedges to any other live growth—for, so far from injuring our pastures, they are a positive benefit to them.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER.

Framingham, Nov. 15th, 1830.

Large Ox.—An Ox six years old, belonging to Cyrus Lothrop, Esq. of Easton, was slaughtered lately weighing 1826 pounds.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEETH.

An object very subservient to health, and which merits due attention, is the preservation of the teeth: the care of which, considering their importance in preparing the food for digestion, is, in general, far from being sufficiently cultivated. Very few persons, comparatively wash their mouth in the morning, which ought always to be practised at the conclusion of every meal, where either animal food or vegetables are eaten; for the former is apt to leave behind it a rancid acrimony, and the latter an acidity, both of them hurtful to the teeth. Washing the mouth frequently with cold water, is not only serviceable in keeping the teeth clean, but it strengthens the gums, the firm adhesion of which to the teeth, is of great importance in preserving them sound and secure.

Picking the Teeth.—Picking teeth properly is also greatly conducive to their preservation; but the usual manner of doing this is by no means favorable to the purpose. When it is necessary to pick the teeth, the operation ought to be performed with due care, so as not to hurt the gums; but the safest and best way of doing it is always before a looking-glass.

Tooth Powder.—Many persons, while laudably attentive to the preservation of their teeth, do them hurt by too much officiousness. They daily apply to them some dentifrice powder, which they rub so hard as not only to injure the enamel by excessive friction, but to hurt the gums even more than by the abuse of the picktooth.—The quality of some dentifrice powder, advertised in newspapers, is extremely suspicious; and there is reason to think that they are not altogether free from a corrosive ingredient.—One of the safest and best compositions for the purpose, is a mixture of two parts of oyster-shell, and one of Peruvian bark, both finely powdered; which is calculated not only to clean the teeth without hurting them, but to preserve the firmness of the gums.

Beside the advantage of sound teeth from their use in mastication, a proper attention to their treatment conduces not a little to the sweetness of the breath. This is, indeed, often effected by other causes, existing in the lungs, the stomach, and sometimes in the bowels; but a rotten state of the teeth, both from the putrid smell emitted by carious bones, and the impurities lodged in their cavities, never fails of aggravating an unpleasant breath wherever there is a tendency of that kind.

Foul Teeth.—The teeth sometimes become yellow or black without any adventitious matter being observed on them; at other times they become foul, and give a taint to the breath, in consequence of the mouth, or part of the food remaining too long about them. The most frequent cause of foul teeth is the substance called *tartar*, which seems to be a deposition from the saliva, and with which the teeth are often almost entirely incrustated. When this substance is allowed to remain, it insinuates itself between the gums and the teeth, and then gets down upon the jaw in such a manner as to loosen the teeth. This, indeed is by far the most common cause of loose teeth; and when they have been long covered with this or any other matter, it is seldom they can be cleaned without the assistance of instruments. But when once they are cleaned, they may generally be kept so, by rubbing them with a thin piece of soft wood made into a kind of brush and dipped into disilled vinegar; after

which the mouth is to be washed with common water.

The teeth are sometimes covered over with a thin dark colored scurf, which has by some been mistaken for a wasting of the enamel, but which is only an extraneous matter covering it. By perseverance this may be cleaned off as completely as when teeth are covered with tartar; but it is apt after some time to appear again. When it is observed, the same operation must be repeated.

For the purpose of applying powders or washes to the teeth, a brush or a sponge is commonly employed; the latter is supposed preferable, as being in least danger of wearing down the enamel, or of separating the teeth.—*Jour. of Health.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 278.

Feeding and fattening Fowls.—Fowls will become fat on the common run of the farm-yard where they thrive on the offals of the stable, and other refuse, with perhaps some small regular daily feeds; but at threshing time they become particularly fat, and are thence styled barn-door fowls, probably the most delicate and highly flavored of all others, both from their full allowance of the finest grain, and the constant health in which they are kept by living in a natural state, and having the full enjoyment of air and exercise. It is a common practice with some housewives to coop their barn door fowls for a week or two, under the notion of improving them for the table, and increasing their fatness; a practice, however, which seldom succeeds, since the fowls generally pine for their loss of liberty, slighting their food, lose instead of gaining additional flesh, the period being too short for them to become accustomed to confinement.

Sandy gravel and a little lime rubbish should be placed where they can be accessible at all times to fowls, and often changed. Small bits of charcoal, it is also said, will be swallowed by poultry, and prove beneficial to them. A sufficient number of troughs, for both water and food should be placed around, that the stock may feed with as little interruption as possible from each other, and perches for roosting on in the same proportion should be furnished for those birds, which are inclined to roost aloft, which few of them will desire after they have begun to fatten, but which helps to keep them easy and contented till that period. By this mode fowls may be fattened to the highest pitch, and yet preserved in a healthy state, their flesh being equal in quality to that of the barn-door fowl.

The privation of light, by inclining fowls to a constant state of repose, excepting when moved by the appetite for food, promotes and quickens their fattening; but a state of obesity, obtained in this way cannot be a state of health; nor can the flesh of animals so fed, equal in flavor, nutriment, and salubrity that of the same species fed in a more natural way. Economy and market interest may, perhaps, be best answered by the plan of darkness and close confinement, but a feeder for his own table, of delicate taste and ambitious of furnishing his board with the choicest and most salubrious viands, will declare for the natural mode of feeding; and in that view a feeding yard gravelled and turfed, the room being open all day, for

the fowls to retire at pleasure, will have a decided preference as the nearest approach to the barn-door system. Fowls which appear to have long legs should be fattened as soon as the hen leaves them, to make the best of them, it being extremely difficult, and often impossible to fatten long legged fowls in coops, which however may be brought to a good weight at the barn-door.

In the choice of full sized fowls for feeding, the short legged and early hatched, always deserve a preference. Where a steady and regular profit is required from poultry, the best method, whether for domestic use or sale is constant high keep from the beginning, whence they will not only be always ready for the table with very little extra attention, but their flesh will be superior in nutriment and flavor to those which are fattened from a low and emaciated state. Fed in this mode, the spring pullets are particularly fine, and at the same time most nourishing and restorative food. The pullets which have been hatched in March, if high fed from the nest, will lay plentifully through the following autumn, and not being intended for breeding stock, the advantage of their eggs may be taken, and the fowls disposed of, thoroughly fat for the table in February, about which period their laying will be finished. Instead of giving ordinary corn [grain] to fattening and breeding poultry, it will be found most advantageous to allow the heaviest and best, putting the confined fowls on a level with those fed at the barn-door, where they have their share of the weightiest and finest corn. This high feeding shows itself not only in the size and flesh of the fowls, but in the size, weight and substantial goodness of their eggs, which in those valuable particulars will prove far superior to the eggs of fowls fed upon ordinary corn or washy potatoes; two eggs of the former going further in domestic use than three of the latter. The water also given to fattening fowls should be often renewed, fresh and clean; indeed those which have been well kept will turn with disgust from ordinary food and foul water.

Barley and wheat are the great dependence for chicken poultry; oats will do for full grown hens and cocks, but are not so good as barley; both, when they have their fill of corn will eat occasionally cabbage or beet leaves. Steamed potatoes and oat meal mixed together make an excellent mess, but must not be given in great quantities, otherwise they render the flesh soft and flabby.

The celebrated Arthur Young, in his Report of the County of Sussex, England, says 'North Chapel and Kinsford are famous for their poultry. They are fattened there to a size and perfection unknown elsewhere. The food given them is ground oats made into gruel, mixed with hog's grease, sugar, pot liquor and milk: or ground oats, treacle and suet, sheep's plucks, &c. The fowls are kept very warm, and crammed morning and night. The pot liquor is mixed with a few handfuls of oat meal and boiled, with which the meal is kneaded into crans or rolls of a proper size. The fowls are put into the coop two or three days before they are crammed, which is continued for a fortnight; and they are then sold to the higglers. These fowls when full grown weigh seven pounds each, the average weight five pounds; but there are instances of individuals double the weight.'

The dung of poultry, which is exceedingly rich, should be carefully saved for use, and the turf of any inclosure in which they may be kept, occasionally pared off for mixing with compost. A little molasses, or any other saccharine substance

is very useful to mix with the food of poultry, which it is intended to fatten. Perhaps it might be well to boil a proportion of beets, carrots, parsnips, ripe and sweet pumpkins, cornstalks cut fine, sweet apples, or any other sweet vegetable substances with potatoes for food for poultry which it is wished to fatten.

To be continued.

FARMERS' WORK FOR APRIL.

SPRING WHEAT.

It has been a generally received opinion that wheat cannot be cultivated to advantage in New England; but with proper management good crops have been and doubtless may be obtained. It is said that the soils of New England, being of primitive formation, do not contain all the ingredients necessary to perfect the wheat plant. 'The manures,' says Loudon, 'best calculated for wheat are allowed by all agriculturists to be animal matter and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flour, gluten; and the latter azote and lime, both actually found in the straw of wheat. At all events it is certain that wheat will not thrive on any soil which does not contain lime. In this Sir H. Davy, Chaptal, Professor Thaer and Grisebacht fully agree.'

Spring wheat should be sowed as early in the season as the soil can be fitted for its reception. It grows best on rich new lands, or on a soil which has been well manured for the crops, which immediately preceded the proposed wheat crop. It is apt to be injured by the growth of grass and weeds, and should, therefore follow potatoes or some other hoed crop; or it may follow peas, or a clover lay, if the land is free from weeds. Dr Deane observed that wheat sown in the spring should be only covered with the harrow, as it has no time to lose and ought to be up early. Wheat requires a good loamy soil not too light nor too heavy. An English writer says, 'the soils best adapted to wheat are rich clays and heavy loams; but these are not by any means the only descriptions of soils on which it is cultivated. Before the introduction of turnips and clover, all soils but little cohesive were thought quite unfit for wheat; but even on sandy soils it is now grown extensively, and with much advantage after either of these crops.'

J. BUEL, Esq. of Albany says that 'Many plants require a specific manure, which other plants do not consume, or yield on analysis. Thus wheat requires the elementary matter of gluten and phosphate of lime, which it yields on analysis, and which most other plants do not take up or afford. These elements, therefore, must exist naturally in the soil, or be supplied by art to insure a good crop of wheat.' And he also observes that 'The soils of New England, being of primitive formation are not naturally adapted to the culture of wheat, because they do not contain all the elements of this valuable grain; and that this natural defect can be remedied only by the application of animal manures, or manures containing the elements of animal matter.' Again he says 'The elements of gluten, [one of the constituent parts of wheat] exist in bones, urine, horn, hair, night soil, in the refuse of the tanner, morocco dresser, tallow chandler, soap boiler, the offal of the butcher, the dung of fowls, soot, woollen rags, &c, and the proper application of these substances in sufficient quantities will insure a good crop of wheat. I will suggest a few remarks on a part of these.

1. Bones have become an important material for fertilizing lands in the hands of the English farmer. Ship loads of them are annually imported from Holland, and in one neighborhood in Yorkshire three mills have been erected exclusively for the purpose of pounding and grinding them. Bone dust is sold through the country to farmers, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, including freight, and is applied at the rate of from 10 to 20 bushels the acre, most on the poorest ground. It answers best on light soils; and its beneficial effects are found to last many years. One farmer uses 1200 bushels every year. Immense quantities of bone might be collected about Boston and other towns, and the poor and children might be profitably employed in gathering and breaking them with hammers until mills for grinding them should be constructed. Their immediate effects are in proportion to their fineness; but the durability of their benefit is in proportion to their size; for the larger the pieces, the longer they are in decomposing, and in imparting fertility to the soil. And even if buried entire, would be found of great service. Bones contain 50 per cent of decomposable animal matter, 37 phosphate, and 10 carbonate of lime.

2. Urine possesses strong fertilizing powers, and abounds in animal matter; and this must be the principal resource in New England for wheat lands. The Flemish farmers, according to Dr Radcliffe, enrich a moiety of their grounds with liquid manure. Though it must be remembered that their cattle are soiled under cover during the summer. The stable and sheds are paved, and the urine is collected in tanks and cisterns, into which it flows through gutters or pipes. It is applied to the grounds in the manner in which the streets are watered in New York and elsewhere, by a man with a horse and cart; or is taken out in barrels by men, with two poles made fast to the bilge of the cask, and extending horizontally and parallel. The New England farmer can adopt the Flemish mode; or he may realize partial advantages, by constructing a concave or hollow cattle yard with a bottom impervious to water; keeping it well littered and apply the manure before it undergoes much fermentation. The litter becomes saturated with the urine and carbonaceous liquids of the yard, and imparts them to the soil. Fermentation generates ammoniacal gas, which being volatile, the animal matter is lost if the mass is suffered to undergo much decomposition in the yard. It cannot be too often repeated, that urine composes one half of the manure of animals; and that he who suffers his manure to rot in his yard loses the best half of the remainder. Fresh urine should be diluted with double its quantity of water before it is applied.

3. Horn contains a larger quantity of animal matter than bone, and is one of the most powerful manures. It can be obtained only in small quantities, and consists, principally of shavings from the comb maker with the addition sometimes of the butts and pith.

To be continued.

Quarterly Review.—The 87th number of the London Quarterly Review, has just been re-published by Lilly & Wait, Boston, and contains articles on the following subjects:—The Political Economists—Lives of uneducated Poets—Dymond on the Principles of Morality—Origin of the Homeric Poems—Moore's Life of Lord Byron—Military Events of the late French Revolution—Moral and Political State of the British Empire. Price \$5.00 per annum, published quarterly.

To our friends in the West, on the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany.

Twelve years ago, there came forth an host of Seedsmen, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words; they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing,) to open a Seed, Plant, and Flower Root Store, at No. 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the Post office is to remove on or before the first of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturalist, as well as profitable to the concerned. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York; for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance; while the canal conveys the seed to the Lake Superior, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun.—Nothing that good Seeds and attention to business can perform will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation.

G. THORBURN & SONS.

English Cattle for sale.

The subscriber offers to the public on reasonable terms, several animals from Imported stock, the most celebrated in England, both for their great milking properties and the stall. Those who have a desire to become possessed of this fine breed of Cattle have now an opportunity. One of the subscriber's Cows was imported from England at a great expense, which her valuable properties fully warrant; having given for a number of years during the summer months, thirty-six quarts of rich daily. Her weight on foot last May was 1700 lbs. She is of the Improved Short Horned Durham breed, of fine proportions and celebrated as a breeder, as the famous Bull Eclipse, her calf, will show, and several others of the stock now on the premises.

The stock Bulls for the season are *Admiral*, from Boston, Mass. a full blood Durham, and *Albion*, a full blood cross three-fourths Durham and one-fourth North Devon. They will stand on the premises. Terms for the season, as usual, made known at the stables, where the animals may be seen.

2t

L. JENKINS.

Canandaigua, Ontario Co. N. Y. March, 1831.

Stock for Sale.

Seven very fine English BULLS, crosses of the Holderness, Durham Short Horns, Ayrshire, and North Devonshire breeds of Cattle. They are from one to three years old, and from seven-eighths to full blood, and very superior animals, and all in fine order. Prices from \$100 to \$400. Also two or three very fine Stallions, one of them is half Arabian and half English, six years old, 15½ hands high—the other a full-blooded English horse, six years old, 16½ hands high—they are both very superior animals. Apply, personally, to J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested.

WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26.

6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Feb. 16.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Moscato' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'I obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clusters of Grapes weighing as much as TWENTY-SIX POUNDS.' They contain several joints and will be sold at 50 cents each.

—ALSO—

250 Isabellas, 2 years old;
1400 1 yr
300 White Muscadine;
Caroline;
Black Hamburg;
Constantia;
Golden Muscat;
Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit;
8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga;
Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality;

150 CATAWBAS;
100 Bland's;—and several other kinds.

Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 7½ Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831.

5t

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.—Each box contains a package of the following seeds. Price \$3 per box:—

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnep
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas	Large Head Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Early Silisia do
Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans	Pine-apple Melon (very fine)
Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans	Watermelon
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Large White Portugal Onion
Long Blood Beet (true sort)	Large Red do.
Early turnip-rooted Beet	Double Curled Parsley
Early York Cabbage	Flat Squash Pepper
Large Cape Savoy do (fine)	Early Searlet short-top Radish
Red Dutch do (for pickling)	White Turnip Radish
Early Dutch Cauliflower	Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Horn Carrot (very fine)	Early Bush Squash
Long Orange Carrot	Winter Crook-neck Squash
White Solid Celery	Early White Dutch Turnip
Curled Cress or Peppergrass	Yellow Stone Turnip
Early Cucumber	
Long Green Turkey do.	

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

March 2.

Silk—Silk.

The Subscriber, of Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry Trees of three years' growth, in fine order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Inquire of ISAAC PARKER, 74 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber.

Jaffrey, March 15, 1831.

20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

Orders received by the subscribers for the above Trees, to be delivered in the month of April: they are from one to three years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

GREGG & HOLLIS,

—Dealers in Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, &c.—No. 39 Union street, Boston. 4t March 16.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape Vines of one and two years growth, and uncommonly healthy and thrifty. They have been raised with great care from Vines which have been forty years in this climate, and are of the kind which obtained the premium of the Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few Isabella, and several other varieties. Orders for any number of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North Market street, Boston, or with the subscriber at Charlestown, will be attended to.

DAVID FOSDICK.

Charlestown, March 23, 1831.

Gardener Wanted.

Apply to ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. No. 7½ Exchange street. March 30.

Notice to the Public.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors of the LIN-

NEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES near New York, have to announce, that every Invoice of Trees, &c, sent from their Establishment, either direct or through any Agent, will be accompanied by a printed heading, and have their signature, and that they take

upon themselves no responsibility, unless such bills from them can be produced, and they therefore wish their customers in every part of the Union to be tenacious on this head. The accuracy of every article sold by them is expressly guaranteed; and as many persons in the United States are Agents for various Nurseries, they request that orders intended for them may be particularly designated, and that the bills as above be required as proofs of their execution. Orders sent direct per mail, or through Mr J. B. Russell, Boston, or any other Agent, will receive prompt attention. 2p March 26.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Spring Rye; Millet; two-rowed Barley; Gilman Spring Wheat; Perkins' Early Seeding Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Also, large SCOTCH GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, just received from Greenock.—Large White and Red Currant Bushes, &c.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburg, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each.

March 26.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, March 28.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day, 524 Beef Cattle, 37 pair Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 198 Sheep and 1035 Swine; 200 Beef Cattle, all of which are good and many of them equal to any at market remain unsold; also, quite a number of yokes working Oxen, exclusive of some driven in from the immediate neighborhood and back again at night.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The market to day was much glutted and sales very unequal, we have not noticed the like since Sept. last; several of the drovers were firm at something like last week's prices, some did not sell an ox, others but a small part of their drove, while on the other hand several lots were sold at astonishingly low prices—considerably below our quotations. We shall quote from 4 25 to 5 25; a few prime Cattle, say about 20, were taken at \$5 50.

Working Oxen.—More were at market today than we can recollect of ever seeing in one day at this season of the year; several exchanges were made; also sales and prices not disclosed, we noticed as follows; \$45, 58, 65, 72, 75 and \$87 50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales 17, 19, 23 and 25.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot of 60 prime, sold at \$6, 50 a 4 50; price not ascertained for the other lot.

Swine.—Considerable doing; the medium price for selected lots 4½ for Sows and 5½ for Barrows; some small selected lots of Barrows at 6c; also, one or two lots of large do, at 4½c; also, a small lot large and coarse at 3c; retail, fair, at 5c for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, March 21.—At market 450 head of Beef Cattle and about 100 Sheep. The demand for Beef not so good as heretofore, 1st quality 7, 50 a 8½; good 6½ a 7, fair 6 a 6½. Sheep, 1st qual. 6½ a 7, good 5½ a 6; fair 4½ a 5. One small lot wethers, without the fleece \$4 each; one lot of beautiful Sheep from Philad. at 12½c. per lb. quarters weighing 130 to 150 lbs. Milch Cows, market is full and sales dull, 25 a 30 and \$25 each; first quality will bring \$40.

MISCELLANY.

From Hood's Comic Annual for 1831.

I'M NOT A SINGLE MAN.

WELL, I confess, I did not guess
A simple marriage vow
Would make me find all womenkind
Such unkind women now!
They need not, sure, as *distant be*
As Java or Japan,—
Yet ev'ry Miss reminds me this—
I'm not a single man!

One used to stitch a collar then,
Another hemmed a frill;
I had more purses netted then
Than I could hope to fill.
I once could get a button on,
But now I never can,—
My buttons then were bachelor's—
I'm not a single man!

Ah me, how strange it is the change,
In parlor and in hall,
They treat me so, if I but go
To make a morning call,
If they had hair in papers once,
Bolt up the stairs they ran;
They now sit still in dishabille—
I'm not a single man!

Miss Mary Bond was once so fond
Of Romans and of Greeks,
She daily sought my Cabinet,
To study my antiques.
Well, now she doesn't care a dump
For ancient pot or pan;
Her taste at once is modernized—
I'm not a single man!

Go where I will, I but intrude,
I'm left in crowded rooms,
Like Zimmerman on Solitude,
Or Hervey at his Tombs.
From head to heel they make me feel,
Of quite another clan;
Compell'd to own though left alone,
I'm not a single man!

'Tis hard to see how others fare,
Whilst I rejected stand,—
Will no one take my arm because
They cannot have my hand?
Miss Parry, that for some would go
A trip to Hindostan,
With me don't care to mount a stair—
I'm not a single man!

Some change, of course, should be in force,
But, surely not so much—
There may be hands I may not squeeze
But must I never touch?
Must I forbear to hand a chair,
And not pick up a fan?
But I have been myself pick'd up—
I'm not a single man!

Others may hint a lady's tint
Is purest red and white—
May say her eyes are like the skies,
So very blue and bright,—
I must not say that she *has eyes*,
Or if I so began,
I have my fears about my ears,—
I'm not a single man!

General Rapp's Fidelity.—On the day when the news of the decease of the ex-Emperor reached the Tuileries, Louis XVIII. was surrounded by a brilliant Court, all of whom, with the exception of one man, received the intelligence with the most unequivocal signs of delight. This man was General Rapp, who burst into tears. The king perceived and noticed it. 'Yes, Sire,' answered the General, 'I do weep for Napoleon; and you will excuse it, for to him I owe everything in the world, even the honor of now serving your Majesty, since it was he that made me what I am.' The king, in an elevated tone of voice, replied, 'General, I do but esteem you the more. A fidelity which thus survives misfortune, proves to me how securely I may depend on you myself.'

In the Rutland Herald is a story that a 'Bay State Yankee' smuggled a lot of goods from Canada, safely, by driving by the Custom House at full speed, at night, and when chased by the officer, after going two miles, turning and meeting him. The officer asked if he had seen a man with a load of goods; he replied he had, half a mile behind him; and when the officer was going one way, the smuggler turned upon another road, and journeyed at his ease.

An Ancient Feoffment.—There is a singular historical fact connected with Sutton, in Bedfordshire. The valuable manors, advowsons, etc., etc., of Sutton, and the contiguous and populous parish (Potton) were conveyed by a deed of gift to Sir Roger Burgoyne, by the famous John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, as a reward for the valor of that warlike knight: and the extensive and valuable domain has, notwithstanding many intervening revolutions, remained vested in 'the heirs of his loin' down to the present day. The deed of conveyance was made in the following laconic manner:

I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and grant,
Unto Roger Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loin,
Both Sutton and Potton,
Until the world's rotten.

BYRON'S EPIGRAMS.

'One,' he says, 'I wrote for the endorsement of the "Deed of Separation" in 1816; but the lawyers objected to it as superfluous. It was written as we were getting up the signing and sealing. *** has the original.'

Endorsement to the Deed of Separation in the April of 1816.

A year ago you swore, fond she!
'To love, to honor,' and so forth;
Such was the vow you pledged to me,
And here's exactly what 'tis worth.

For the anniversary of January 2, 1821, I have a small grateful anticipation, which, in case of accident, I add—

To Penelope, January 2d, 1821.

This day, of all our days, has done
The worst for me and you;
'Tis just six years since we were one,
And five since we were two.

An Indignity.—A medical man who has just returned from setting the broken leg of an Arab, gave the following anecdote:—'The patient,' said the doctor, 'complained more of the accident which had befallen him than I thought becoming one of his tribe. This I remarked to him, and his answer was truly amusing. "Do not think, doctor, I should have uttered one word of complaint if my own high bred colt, in a playful kick, had broke both my legs; but to have a bone broken by a brute of a jackass, is too bad, and I will complain."—Sketches of Persia.'

The wrong Leg.—Dr Thomas (Bishop of Salisbury) forgot the day he was to be married, and was surprised at his servants bringing him a new dress. A gnat stinging him in the leg, the doctor stooped and scratched the leg of a gentleman who stood next to him.

Farm for Sale.

A fine opportunity to any person wishing to make improvements in farming is presented, by the offer for sale, of one of the best Farms for this purpose in the State; situated 9 miles from this city. A large part of the land is alluvial soil, may be easily kept drained, and made exceedingly productive. A further description may be seen at this office. 3t March 16.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7

Farm to be let on Halves.

About 30 acres of good land, with house, barn, fruit trees, &c, situated in Roxbury, near the city. Apply at this office. March 9.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per ann payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNTON & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—HON. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEPMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—In the September number, of the *Annales de L'Institut de Fromont*, is a very interesting lecture on fruit trees, by Professor Poiteau, a translation of which I inclose. It is the sixteenth of his course on horticulture, in that admirable school, where are assembled, pupils from all parts of France, to receive theoretical and practical instruction, in every department of gardening.

You will observe, that of the five works, on fruit trees, which he recommends to his students, we have enriched our library with two of the most valuable,—Duhamel's *Traite des Arbres Fruitiere* and Thouin's *Cours de Culture*. The first is not only the very best, but the most superb work ever published on Fruit Trees. In Europe it is considered indispensable in the libraries of all institutions, which have been founded for the diffusion of intelligence in the various branches of rural economy; and every gentleman, who has a taste for useful or ornamental planting, and is able to own that splendid monument of Pomona, is ambitious to make the acquisition. As it is expensive, costing in Paris about two hundred and fifty dollars, but few copies have reached this country. I know of only two others, besides that which we received last autumn. It is itself a fruit library; such a learned, and magnificent publication as gives lustre to a nation and establishes an epoch in its history.

The *Manuel Complet du Jardinier* by M. L. Noiset, the *Cours theorique et Practique de la taille des Arbres fruitiers* by Dalbret, and the *Pomone Francaise*, by the Comte Lelieur, would render our collection of French publications, on fruit trees, quite perfect, and I hope we shall obtain them before next autumn.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, }
March 28, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XXXIII.

From the *Annales L'Institut Royale Horticole de Fromont*.
GENERAL AND HISTORICAL REMARKS ON FRUIT TREES.

By PROFESSOR POITEAU.

From considerations on the structure, power and use of our organs, and reflections on the march and gradual progress of the human mind, philosophers and naturalists have, for a long time, been induced to think, that the primitive race of men had no other nourishment, than the simple fruits, which nature presented; and that their first study was directed, to the amelioration and multiplication of those, which were the most agreeable.

This opinion, so universally entertained, and to which no one can urge an objection, places the culture of fruit trees, not only at the head of all cultures, but of all human inventions. This culture, it is true, must have been very imperfect during many ages, for, probably, the cradle of the human race was under the torrid zone, where nature

lavished her treasures, as she still does, to the fortunate inhabitants of the tropics.

Whether the earth has grown colder in those portions the least exposed to the influence of the sun, or that a too numerous population has flowed back from the equator towards the poles, it is at least certain, that it was the inhabitants of those climates, which are deprived of sufficient heat, who first attempted to ameliorate the indifferent or bad fruits, which their soil produced, and to introduce others, which had been ameliorated, or were naturally good. Why, indeed, should the people, who live near the tropics, trouble themselves to obtain by culture, those products of the earth which nature herself lavishes upon them? Does she not offer, in profusion, Bananas, Guyavas, Sapot-Plums, Custard Apples, the fruits of the Palms, those of the Bread tree and several others, which have sufficed, and will for a long time suffice to support the inhabitants of those fortunate regions? But it was not the same, with the man who lived in the temperate and cold climates; the earth yielded him nothing without great labor, and whenever he invaded her vast domains, she seemed to reproach him, like a step mother, as if it had not been his country.

Wearied by the rigors of nature, it was then that the man of the temperate climate began to develop his august character, and to distinguish himself from the brute, with whom he had contended for his prey; his genius soared, his conceptions were enlarged, his ideas multiplied and he combined them; phenomena, which he had never observed, attracted attention; he drew conclusions from some, conjectured others, and attempted to imitate them. Soon, becoming master of the secrets of nature, he caused the pear tree to divest itself of thorns and to change the hard and acrid substance of its fruit, into a rich and succulent pulp: he gave the sweetness of honey to the biting acid of grapes, and to the disagreeable sourness of the cherry; almonds lost their bitterness; hard, juiceless and tart peaches, were metamorphosed into delicious fruit, which charmed the senses of vision, taste and smell; finally, man impressed the seal of his power upon all objects which surrounded him, not only making them administer to his wants and his pleasures, but changing their habits, their forms and their natural characters.

All these wonders could only be effected in a temperate climate; that is to say, in one, not sufficiently warm, for nature to produce spontaneously, all that is necessary, for the support of man, nor so cold, as to prevent the complete development of all his physical and intellectual faculties.

Indeed, the inhabitant of the tropics, yielding to the sole imperious wants of nature,—to live and reproduce, has never invoked the assistance of genius, nor of that extensive power of ratiocination, which it demands; but he has continued to vegetate in a state, but little elevated above the brute, because he is wanting in that stimulant, so necessary for the development of his intelligence. On the other hand, the inhabitant of the frigid zones, discouraged by nature, is indeed very sensible of his numerous wants, but the austerity of his climate is constantly opposed to a full develop-

ment of his organs; and with imperfect organs, he cannot act or think, but in an imperfect manner.

The inhabitant of the temperate zones, who is as well organized as those of the tropics, contains within himself the germ of genius, and of all the intellectual faculties; but the earth only presents him acorns, brambles and thorns. Nevertheless, obliged to procure the means of subsistence, he constantly directs his attention towards those objects, which can satisfy his hunger, and labors with his hands, to execute whatever his reason had suggested. These various operations enlarge his memory, favorable and unfortunate experiments are recollected, and he learns to do better. He ascertains what fruits are preferable; he gives them his exclusive attention, and has the pleasure of seeing them ameliorate under his fostering cares. Such discoveries, after the experience of several generations, enlighten his mind, and give him the first idea of the dignity of his character, and reveal to him the fact, that he alone, can rival nature.

So long as cultivation was in its infancy, the good fruits, which it had produced, existed no longer than the original trees which bore them, after the death of which, they disappeared forever; for although the origin of the art of budding, grafting, and the propagation by layers, is lost in the highest antiquity, it is certain, that fruit trees had long been cultivated, before an attempt was made to cause one of their branches to take root, and a still longer time before nature was imitated in the operation of grafting by approach,—the only kind of grafting of which she has given us an example. But it is most true that the period is very distant, when some parts of culture and of vegetable physiology had been carried to a certain point of perfection, for the art of budding has been known, at least, since the age of Hesiod, or for nearly three thousand years. This mode of grafting is not an imitation of nature, but the result of reason. Now he, who knew how to reason so far, as to obtain by budding, the same result, as from grafting by approach, must have been as well acquainted with vegetable physiology as we are, or as those who have preceded us, during the last thirty centuries.

Besides, it is not astonishing, that in very distant ages, the culture of fruit trees, and of cereal plants, should have been carried to a very high degree of perfection: for they have, during all time, been the source of real wealth, and the most legitimate means of prosperity; they afford salutary exercise, and infinitely varied pleasures, which very far from being injurious to the constitution, like many others, they embellish the career, and fill up the leisure hours of life.

Even after the mind of man had directed his tastes towards other objects, in the acquisition of riches, wise kings, and enlightened princes, ever convinced of the value of agriculture, ceased not to encourage the people, and to direct their attention, to the practice of that art; and they did not disdain to trace, with their own hand, its precepts and its laws. Were not the greatest men of Rome, alternately, cultivators of the soil and warriors? It was at the plough, and in the midst of their fields that they were sought, to be placed at the head of armies, to be elevated as Consuls, or

proclaimed as Dictators; and when these demigods had saved their country, or conquered its enemies, they abdicated their dignities, and resigned the fasces, to assume the implements of husbandry.

Still, the false and haughty pride, of the inhabitants of cities, induced them to regard agriculture, as a low occupation, and unworthy of a man of merit; this caused it to be forgotten that the cultivation of the earth is the most difficult of the arts, that it embraces the greatest number of departments, and above all, that it is the first column in political economy. It is to this false pride, which is most assuredly attributable, the mutual contempt that exists between the self-sufficient cit, and the honest farmer. But notwithstanding this reciprocal disdain, the intelligent always honor agriculture, as the most useful of professions and the cultivators of the earth as the most essential class of the empire.

Like all branches of human knowledge, agriculture has gained, but more often lost by the revolutions of nations: according to circumstances, one branch of culture has been proscribed and another encouraged. Thus during the disastrous years of the revolution of 1789, it was, if not more useful, at least more safe, for the tranquillity of the cultivator, to cover his land with potatoes, than to enrich it, with new foreign plants; consequently, almost all the nursery-men of Vitry, were obliged to destroy their young plantations of trees and shrubs, and devote themselves to other branches of industry. Almost all the embellished gardens were destroyed, and several good fruits have disappeared forever, because engrafting had ceased, during the convulsions to which France was subjected.

It is probable that very similar revolutions induced Pliny to complain, in his time, that the fruits, which were described by ancient authors, were no longer known, and that even their names were forgotten: it is, at least probable, that several of those fruits disappeared, and that others are no longer recognised, because they were not methodically described. In fact, it is the want of method, in the descriptions of the ancients, which prevents us from recognising, with certainty, but very few of the plants which they have enumerated. It is the same in relation to most of the agricultural and horticultural operations described by the ancients; we may perfectly understand their theory, but are rarely able to put their precepts in practice, if we have not already seen it done, or if we have not acquired ourselves, a certain knowledge of the process, from long experience as cultivators. Cato, Varro, Columella, Virgil and his elegant translator, the Abbe Delille, have described budding; still I defy any one to perform that operation, if he is only guided by the authors which I have named.

When mankind had ascertained that the cereal grains contained a greater quantity of nutritive matter than the fruits of trees, they covered their fields with them and made them the staple article of their nourishment. Then I say we saw reestablished between man and fruit trees, which having shed their thorns, when he laid aside his rudeness, and having assumed a much more agreeable form, and diffused through their fruits a much sweeter juice, as man advanced with greater strides towards civilization; then I say, we saw reestablished the ancient relation which first existed between them and him; necessarily attached to his fortunes, they

embellished his dwelling, charmed his leisure hours, offered him the refreshing protection of their shade, pleased his eye with their delicate and never tiring verdure, embalmed and perfumed, in emulation, the air which he breathed, and paid him, every autumn, a rich tribute of gratitude, for the care they had received from him, in their infancy.

Such, without doubt, is the origin of gardens, and from whence arose a new source of brilliant discoveries, of learned theories and of fortunate experiments, whose admirable effects were realized, in the culture of the fields. Soon that natural charm, which induces us to love trees, the innumerable pleasures which they afford, and the delightful sensations which they occasion, elevated horticulture to a very high degree of perfection: gardens became the centre of voluptuousness, and the symbol of the opulence and magnificence of their proprietors. The garden of the Hesperides and those of Semiramis excited the admiration of the world. Diocletian preferred those which he had established at Solona, to the empire of the world. Epicurus created the first in Athens, and taught the art, says Pliny, of enjoying the country in the middle of cities.

I shall not undertake to unfold to you, the history, the character and the various forms of ancient and modern gardens, and the rules which are followed in the composition of the last, in which art is the more perfect in proportion as it approximates to nature. It is a task which the director of the Institut Horticole has reserved to himself. I will proceed then, in conformity to the plan which has been prescribed for me, and confine myself to that department which relates to Fruit Trees.

The author, beyond whom it is useless to ascend, to seek the first principles, on the education and management of fruit trees, is the celebrated La Quintinye, the creator of the esculent garden of Versailles. That author is justly entitled to occupy a distinguished place among the great men who have rendered the age of Louis XIV. ever memorable; it was he who reduced horticulture to a true science; he was the first, in modern times, who had made known its extent and importance, who had collected and arranged all its parts, and who had established its precepts and its laws. It was more especially by the education, pruning and general management of fruit trees, that La Quintinye acquired a European reputation; he based the pruning of fruit trees upon principles, which were universally adopted, except by the inhabitants of Montreuil, who still manage their peach trees, as formerly, or principles opposed to those of La Quintinye, and which they received from Girardat, a chevalier of Saint-Louis, who, after having dissipated his fortune in the service of the king, retired to a little fief of ten acres, which he held at Bagnolet, where he gained another fortune by cultivating and selling peaches. It is reported, that for a feast given by the city of Paris, Girardat furnished three thousand peaches, for which he received three francs apiece.

La Quintinye was certainly a superior man, for the age in which he lived. His work, printed in 1680, contains many excellent remarks; but since that epoch, the sciences have made great progress, and it is now generally conceded, that the management of fruit trees, the physics, and the physiology of that author, were erroneous, and that the principles taught by Girardat, although susceptible of great improvement were preferable to those of La Quintinye.

After La Quintinye, but few cultivators acquired a merited reputation, until the immortal Duhamel Dumonceau appeared, who has justly acquired the great name, of 'The Father of Agriculture.' He was born in Paris, in 1700, was admitted a member of the Academie des Sciences at the age of twentyeight years, and terminated his glorious career in the eightysecond year of his age. No other citizen ever more constantly devoted his labors for the public good, and but few writers have been as industrious, as that illustrious academician: enumerate his works, said Cordorcet, and they present a picture of the services which he rendered to agriculture, horticulture, the arts, the sciences, manufactures, navigation and whatever contributes to the prosperity and happiness of the human race. His *Treatise on Fruit Trees*, is a fundamental work and absolutely necessary for all those, who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of fruits and the mode of cultivating them,—whether they wish to make them an object of speculation, or merely a source of pleasure.

But this work having become extremely rare, M. Turpin and myself commenced the publication of a new edition in grand folio, and which contains four hundred and forty fruits, which we copied from nature, of the actual size, and engraved and colored. We have attempted to render this edition as complete as possible, not only as respects the science which has much advanced since the time of Duhamel, but in the perfection of the engravings, and we venture to believe, that our work is at the height of actual knowledge.

In 1816, M. Le Comte Lelieur de Ville-sur-Arce, then the administrator of the Royal Parks and Gardens, published the first volume of *Pomone Francaise*, without engravings, in which he treats of the Vine, and the Peach, with a remarkable superiority; it is a work within your means, and which I recommend to your perusal. It is to be much regretted, that the retirement of M. Le Comte Lelieur has not permitted him to continue his labor by writing a treatise on the other kinds of fruit trees, in the same manner, he has done, on the Vine and Peach.

Since the publication of M. Le Comte Lelieur's work there have appeared three others, which I also recommend to you; the first is the *Manuel Complet du Jardinier* by M. L. Noisette, in four volumes, 8vo, published in 1825; you will find in it the culture, multiplication, nomenclature, and short descriptions of all the various fruit trees. This work which is very good and very useful, would have been still better, if M. Noisette had personally superintended its execution, and not confided it to a gentleman, who was a stranger to culture.

The second is the *Cours de Culture*, by M. A. Thouin, in 3 vols. 8vo, and a volume of plates, which was published in 1827: you may well think it is an excellent work, when it takes the place of several others; but the price is rather too high for mere pupils, who will be unable to purchase it. The third is the *Cours theorique et Pratique de la taille des Arbres Fruitiers*, by M. Dalbret, in one volume, 8vo. The author is a very able practitioner, and a good observer, who furnishes the results of his long experience.

There still exist many other works upon fruit trees, of which I shall not speak, because the best among them, contain nothing valuable which you will not find in those which I have named, and

that the others are but extracts, or compilations, more likely to mislead, than to direct you, properly, in your studies. When you possess the *Pomone* of M. Lelieur, the *Manuel* of M. Noisette and the *Cours de la taille des Arbres* of M. Dalbret, you will be enabled to learn all that is best known upon fruit trees. If at some future period, you may desire to see a large number of fruits, sufficiently well delineated, you will examine the *Traite des Arbres Fruitières*, which M. Turpin and myself have published.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR EDITOR—A writer in your last paper over the signature of '*A Countryman*' makes several inquiries about Bees and Bee-hives. Although I am unable to answer his inquiries positively, yet what little I have experienced in the management of bees, may be of some use to him and other 'novices' (as he calls himself) in the business.

Having been much troubled with the bee moth in the old fashioned hives in the spring of 1829, I put a swarm into a hive made exactly from the description of Mrs Griffith's hive in Thacher's Treatise, page 95. As the dimensions there given make a large hive, and the season was unfavorable for honey they did not quite fill the hive, and were let into the box. The last season, I put two swarms more into the same kind of hive. The season proving favorable, about the first of August, I opened the holes in the three hives and let the bees pass up into the boxes. After my bees had done collecting honey in the fall, I took off the boxes, and had sixty pounds of pure honey and white comb in the three, entirely free from bee bread, young bees, or any other mixture. This being good toll, and not being able by the most careful examination to discover any appearance of moths at any time in hives of that construction, I am very decided in favor of Mrs Griffith's hive. Some time in April, I lowered the bottom of the hive about half an inch, and kept it open until cold weather in the fall, except some cold stormy weather. This gave the bees a free passage on all except the hinge side.

Now whether 'the first made honey is free from bee bread and young bees,' I do not know, but I do know that my honey from the boxes was; and as the bee bread and young bees must be somewhere, I suppose it and they might be found among the first made honey, or rather in the first made comb. And whether all or any of the numerous plans for an Apiary, will prevent the moth from intruding, I am not able to say; but I believe that the smoothness of the inside of Mrs Griffith's hive, and the shape of the lower part are a sufficient security against their depredations.

I am somewhat sceptical as to the various theories men have adopted respecting the government, laws, &c, of bees; more especially as almost every writer I have read has a scheme of his own, and condemns all others. I have attempted, by glass in the hives with a shutter, to see them at work, but with little success. They have generally, with me, covered the inside of the glass with something to prevent my seeing. One thing is certain, whoever undertakes to pry into their concerns too closely, will soon to his cost learn, that they are capable of turning his attention from themselves to his own bodily feelings; and I very much doubt whether it is now, or ever

will be known that they are governed by a queen, whether their form of government is a monarchy, a republic or any other, in use among mankind.

JOHN B. TURNER.

Scituate, March 26th, 1831.

WILD RICE.

MR RUSSELL—In your paper of 16th inst. some inquiry is made relative to the *Canadian* or *Wild Rice* (*Zizania aquatica*) called also *Folle avoine*, and *Menomene*. I send you herewith a package of this seed. It was given to me by my friend Mr James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, who procured it from the Menomene Indians, now, or lately, at Washington. They stated to Mr R. that it grows always on muddy bottoms of rivers or ponds, where the water is shallow and does not run rapid. I find that the seed is much larger than the *Zizania miliacea* which is abundant in this neighborhood, and grows in similar situations,—and which fattens our '*Reed* or *Rice* birds' (*Emberiza oryzivora*) until they equal or excel the famous Otolans of Europe.

Yours, truly,

R. CARR.

Bartram Bot. Gar. March 27, 1831.

The seed of the Wild Rice described above, is received. In order to carry Col. Carr's patriotic intentions into effect, we shall distribute it among such of the subscribers of the New England Farmer as will apply for it. As the quantity of seed is necessarily small, and we wish to give it as wide a diffusion as possible, applicants must be modest in their expectations.

MAJ. LONG'S GRAPE.

MR FESSENDEN—In your number of the 9th of March, a writer over the signature M. inquires 'whether the Grape mentioned by Major Long, in his Journal of the Expedition to the Rocky Mountain, has yet been introduced or cultivated by any one.' I have the pleasure of informing you, Sir, that I have a number of plants growing from the seeds of these grapes, which were brought for me, by my cousin, Dr Thomas Say, who accompanied Major Long on this expedition. They have not yet borne fruit, but it is very probable that they will produce some this year,—when I shall have the pleasure of forwarding you a sample of them.

Very respectfully,

I remain your obedient servant.

ROBERT CARR.

Bartram Botanic Garden, }
Philadelphia, March 26. }

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

MR FESSENDEN—'A Rustic and the public generally' are advised not to receive as good authority the communication from COLONUS.

'A Rustic' for the information he wishes is referred to the different and many able communication and reports of Committees of different Agricultural societies, published in the New England Farmer, from the 1st to the 9th volume, upon Cattle and Cows.

Also to the 5th vol. p. 332, for Cows of Switzerland; to the 7th vol. p. 285, for Cows of Lapland; to the 3d vol. p. 53, for measure of milk in Pennsylvania; to the 9th vol. p. 230, for Chinese Cow.

East Windsor, Con. March 15.

QUERIES.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you or some of your correspondents have the goodness to inform me

through the New England Farmer, the most effectual way to exterminate from our soil, that dreadful stuff usually called *twitchgrass*—also what kind of a plaster is most suitable to apply to the wounds of apple trees caused by pruning.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hampton Falls, N. H. March 28, 1831.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CARROTS.

Messrs Editors—In Number 6 of your paper, I noticed an article on *Carrots*, in which that vegetable is strongly recommended as a cheap, wholesome, and invigorating food for horses, &c. Now, sirs, although I am neither an Agriculturist nor Horticulturist, and not much of a Horse-ologist, yet having, as I conceive, thoroughly tested the properties of carrots, as an article of food for horses, I beg leave to communicate the result of that test through the medium of your interesting Journal.

In the summer of 1829, I became possessed of two horses, that were so lean and ungainly in their appearance, that they would have caused Rozinante, to blush for the degeneracy of his race. A neighbor of mine advised me to feed them on carrots: I did so—and their rapid regeneration equalled my most sanguine expectation. I continued this diet until they were in what is called good order, when having occasion to travel about four hundred miles, I resolved to ride one of the horses and have the other put to work. Before I got to my journey's end, however, I found that the horse on which I rode was losing flesh faster than he before had gained it, for which I was at a loss to assign any adequate reason; I finally concluded, however, that he was unwell. Having with much difficulty rode him home, I was surprised to find the horse which had been worked, poorer, if possible, than the 'houny steed' which I bestrode—the former having been fed entirely on carrots. I communicated the circumstance to a gentleman in the neighborhood, who had been a drover for a number of years, thinking that he might probably account for the phenomena. From him I learned, that whenever he became possessed of a poor horse, he immediately dieted him on carrots, mixing with them a little *oat* or *corn meal*; or else, after fattening them on carrots alone, he always fed them on meal, for two weeks, or more, before driving or working them; because, from the rapidity with which they acquire flesh, when fed on this esculent, their flesh is not solid. This I subsequently found to be the case.

As you truly observe, horses will fatten quicker on carrots than on any other diet, but I would recommend that they should be chopped fine, and mixed with meal, as their flesh, when fattened in this manner, will be much more firm and durable.

Rochester, Feb. 21, 1831.

MONUS.

ANOTHER WARNING TO DRUNKARDS.—On Monday morning last, a man was found in a saw mill in the easterly part of this town, with both legs frozen to the knees, and his arms to the shoulders. It is supposed that in a fit of intoxication he took up his lodgings there on the Saturday night previous, and was unable to get out on the Sabbath in consequence of the frozen state of his limbs. He was found on Monday morning by the owner of the mill, with a jug of spirits by his side. It is not expected that he will survive, or if he does it will be with the loss of his limbs.—*Taunton Sun*.

AGRICULTURE.

REPORTS

OF THE

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

Continued from page 293.

DESTROYING BEE MOTH.

10. Mr John Stone, of Sudbury, in Middlesex, has made known his method of securing his beehives from the bee-moth. The committee recommend the publication of this statement, considering every hint on this subject as worthy of notice; but as the same in substance has been recommended by others, they do not think it merits the premium.

I, John Stone, of Sudbury, in the county of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do testify and say, that I have kept bees, for the term of ten years last past; that for several years my bees were much injured by the beemoth, so called; I lost two hives of bees, which were wholly destroyed by them; every bee was killed and all the honey and comb consumed, and the hive filled with web. In the spring of 1824 or 1825, about the first of April, I raised my hives about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, by putting a small block of that thickness under each corner of the hive; immediately the bees commenced the work of destruction upon the moth-worm, and entirely cleared the hives of them. I have followed the practice ever since and have never received any injury from the beemoth, the worm having been invariably destroyed by the bees, and brought out of the hives. The hives have remained in this situation till the month of October, when I have taken away the blocks and let them down.

JOHN STONE.

EXTIRPATING BORER.

11. Mr David Prouty, of Hanover, Plymouth County, has sent a letter to the Trustees, dated Oct. 19, 1830, on the subject of the Apple Borer, which the committee advise to have published with this report. They fear, however, that no effectual remedy has yet been formed to extirpate this most mischievous worm. They invite further attempts to destroy this enemy of our favorite fruit tree.

Respectfully submitted,

P. C. BROOKS, *Chairman.*

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—The cheapest and most effectual mode of extirpating the Borer that attacks the apple tree, which has come to my knowledge is the application of sharp, coarse gravel, applied as follows: viz. dig off the turf about 4 inches deep, 6 inches to a foot from the tree; spread about half a common cart-load of the afore described gravel, so as to come in close contact with the tree—this article the borer dislikes, and immediately makes his escape;—this has been entirely and completely successful in my orchards for three years past; it may have been tried by others, but I have seen no account of it. I would recommend a general trial the ensuing year, having the fullest confidence in its entire success.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

DANIEL PROUTY.

Hanover, Oct. 19, 1830.

ON THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees to examine and consider the claims for premiums for the best cultivated Farms, submit the following Report.

The Committee have been disappointed to find only two applications for premiums, for the best cultivated Farms. They flatter themselves, however, that this has not happened through any indifference to the subject, among our intelligent and respectable farmers, but to its novelty, and their not receiving notice in season to comply with the conditions prescribed. They are the more confirmed in this opinion, from finding that one of the applicants states, that he received information that such a premium was offered, only two days before he made out his statement on the 18th of October.

The public will perceive, that the Trustees have appropriated a considerable portion of their income to this object. It was done after much consideration, and a full persuasion that it would prove useful. The only doubt they have ever entertained of its expediency arose, from the district, over which the society extends, being so large that it would not be practicable for the Trustees, personally, to visit and inspect the farms of the applicants. In this respect, the local or county societies have a great advantage over ours. They can inspect the farm of every applicant, and verify or disprove his statements with their own eyes. Premiums for this object have been granted by some, if not all of these societies, for several years past, and in the judgment of your committee, are among the most profitable to the public that can be proposed.

To remedy these disadvantages on the part of this society, as far as possible, the Trustees accompanied their offer of premiums, with a requirement of a full and particular statement by every applicant, of the number of acres in his farm, the quality of the soil, the proportion of tillage, mowing, and pasture, his manner of making manure, the quantity and manner of using it, the rotation of crops he found most successful, and the quantities of those crops, and other particulars specified in their publication, in January last, announcing the premiums they proposed to give. These statements, it was intended, should, like specifications annexed to patents for manufactures, be so full and particular, as to enable any intelligent farmer who should read them, to adopt the whole, or so much as he thought applicable to any of them, in the management of his own farm. Applications, it was expected, would be numerous, and the statements accompanying them, when published, it was thought would impart to agriculturists information adapted to their case, and on which they might with safety rely. By these they might learn the opinions and practice of skillful and practical farmers, who cultivated the same kind of soil, and paid like prices for labor with themselves. The high character of our respectable farmers for veracity and fairness, was considered a sufficient pledge against any intentional misrepresentations or misstatements; and if it should happen that some of the statements should be a little exaggerated, it was thought the evil could not be great; since at worst it would be the statement of a good farmer of what he considered the best way of cultivating such land, or perhaps a slight exaggeration of his crop. Even this might be more safely trusted, and be more useful, than a mere theoretical essay of an inexperienced man.

The Trustees were sensible, that in requiring this particular statement from applicants, they imposed on men some care and trouble, but it was believed they would not be unwilling to submit to a necessary degree of both, for the benefit of their

brethren; and that they might also justly feel some gratification in exhibiting to the public the way and means by which they successfully pursued the most honorable and useful calling of a citizen. They intended, moreover, by the liberal premiums they offered, to bestow a bounty on the successful candidates.

These are some of the motives and views which influenced the Trustees in establishing premiums for the best cultivated farms; and they still cherish the expectation that a generous competition for them in future years, will render them a successful means of conveying practical information founded on actual experiments, to the agriculturists of our country.

Mr E. Ware who for several years past has been tenant of a farm in Salem, belonging to the heirs of the late Col. Pickman, has claimed a premium for this farm. By his statement, which will be published, it appears that the farm contains 428 acres, of which 300 are rocky and broken land and used as a pasture; 63 are English mowing, 44 salt marsh and meadow, and 21 tillage.

This farm is situate near a market town, Salem; and the principal object of the tenant is to produce milk to supply that market. He appears, also, to derive a considerable profit from apples. He enjoys, moreover, the advantage of purchasing manure when needed; and what is better, of making it from eelgrass, kelp, and rockweed, which he gathers from the beach, and the former, eelgrass, puts into his hogan and cowyard, and the latter spreads green on his grass land. Bog mud he likewise carts into his barnyard, and mixes with other manure.

Mr Ware has not given so particular an account of his rotation of crops as could be wished, but as his purpose was to keep as many cows as his farm would support, it is to be presumed he kept his land up no longer than was necessary to subdue, mellow, and renovate it.

His potatoes were principally raised on land newly broken up, on which manure, at the rate of eight or ten cords to the acre, taken from the barnyard, and composed of litter and deposits of the cattle, was spread and ploughed under the sod. He states that he has found fresh or long manure best for corn and potatoes, and the old and rotten for small vegetables, especially tap rooted articles. This, it is believed, is no new or uncommon opinion. Mr Ware also, says, that he never puts manure of any kind on his land the year he sows with small grain, that he usually lays it down with barley in the spring, and that he has often been successful in taking off a crop of early potatoes in the fall, and sowing grass seed alone upon the land the same year. The crop must be gathered early, to render this advisable. His practice, he says has been to sow a peck and a half of herdsgrass, and three pecks of redtop to the acre. These quantities, we believe, are greater than are usually sown, but his crop of grass, nearly two tons to the acre, for more than sixty acres together, seems to prove that the seed was not unprofitably expended. In many parts of the state, it is to be feared, farmers suffer from being too sparing of their seed.

It is worthy of remark, that it is the opinion of Mr Ware, founded on considerable experience, that Indian corn derives no support to the stalks, nor any other advantage from hilling, and that the roots will be better nourished, and the corn less likely to be injured by the drought or wind, where

the land lies nearly flat, than where it is drawn up around the stalks in a high hill.

The statement shows that this farm has been cultivated with judgment, economy, and skill, in husbandry; and this impression, we think, its appearance would make on any agriculturist who should happen to pass by it. The barns are large, but one of them is on a model for saving and preserving manure and vegetables for the use of the stock in the winter, which might be adopted with advantage in smaller buildings. The crops of the last year taken together were large, and it is believed few, if any, farms in Massachusetts will be found to have yielded a greater profit to the cultivator. The expense for labor, it will be seen, was small in proportion to the work done. His fifty cows, averaged 277 gallons of milk for the season, which was the principal, and probably the most profitable, product of the farm.

As the milk was sent to market instead of being manufactured into butter and cheese on the farm, an account of the management of it possibly may not be so generally useful to agriculturists, as a like intelligent account of the management of a dairy farm might prove. We think, however, the manner in which Mr Ware has cultivated this farm, and the great product he has obtained, which is among the tests of skillful husbandry, deserve great commendation and entitle him to a premium.

The committee think it also deserving of special notice, that Mr Ware carried on this extensive farm in the neighborhood of a great market town, without the use of ardent spirits, except for medical purposes. It appears that the laborers were supplied freely with family beer, molasses and water, and cider with their food, and nothing more. This practice the committee consider a saving of expense to the farmer, and health to the laborer; and although not very uncommon at this day, it is on a large scale and highly creditable to the parties, and it is hoped will serve to encourage others to imitate their example. The committee recommend that a premium of \$75 be awarded to Mr Ware, for the skillful and successful manner in which he has cultivated his farm.

A claim has also been made by Jonathan Allen, Esq. of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire, for a premium for his valuable farm in that town. The farm contains 250 acres, and appears to be improved principally as a Sheep Farm. It is washed on one side by the Housatonic, which annually overflows a tract of 40 acres of meadow, bordering on it, and leaves a deposit on the land that renders any further manure or dressing unnecessary. From his tract, if Mr Allen is not mistaken in his estimate, he gathers annually from eighty to ninety tons, better than two tons and a quarter to an acre, of the best of English hay. A young orchard of about eighteen acres, and about five acres more of the upland, are laid down to grass, for hay: the rest of the farm is pastured and tilled alternately.

The rotation of crops he has usually practised, has been wheat or rye the first year, Indian corn or potatoes the second, and the third, to lay the land down with oats, or some other spring grain, and herdsgrass and clover. His practice is to sow four quarts of each, but it is to be observed that it is for pasture, if that ought to make any difference in the quantity. He lays down in this manner about ten acres annually.

Mr Allen informs us that he has tried different seasons and ways of sowing grass seed, viz.—in

the fall with rye, and alone in October after taking off a crop of corn, and upon the snow covering wheat or rye, and in the spring with oats or other spring grain, and that he is satisfied the last is the best time and way of sowing it. He observes that he made several experiments of sowing grass seed alone in the fall, but always found that the grass did not get to maturity the next season.

We are informed that a committee of the Agricultural Society of that county, judged that as many as three or four acres, out of eleven acres of corn planted by him this year, would yield as much as 90 bushels to the acre, and awarded him a premium for it. The land on which this crop was raised was broken up the same year, having been manured on the grass for three or four years before, and was dunged in the hill with manure from the hogpen, when it was planted. Mr Allen has not stated the quantities of manure used by him in any case, and as to most of his crops has given us only an estimate of their amount. This omission, we suppose, may be owing to his not receiving the notification of the Trustees offering this premium, and prescribing the particular information that must accompany his application, until his manure had been applied and most of his crops gathered. The first notice he received, he says, was only two days before he made out his statement, viz. the 16th of October.

The committee much regret this accident, but they consider that the utility of the premiums of farms will essentially depend on their obtaining from the applicants a precise specification of their whole process of carrying them on, and of the crops they yielded; and that from the want of this particularity in Mr Allen's statement, the Trustees would not be justified in awarding him a premium.

WILLIAM PRESCOT, *Chairman.*

To be continued.

Rail Roads.—The Baltimore American remarks, that the country people in that part of the State, who are in the habit of employing a driver and a team of five or six horses in sending a wagon load of sixteen barrels of flour to market, at the rate of about twenty miles a day over the best turnpike roads, will perhaps be a little surprised when informed that on the railroad, last week loads of seventy-five barrels of flour were repeatedly brought from Ellicott's mills to Baltimore, by a single horse only. The distance was travelled with ease in two hours, being at the rate of six and a half miles an hour. Much greater loads than these have been heretofore drawn by one horse, but the fact we have just stated will nevertheless be deemed sufficiently striking to illustrate the utility and value of rail-roads and the ease, cheapness, rapidity and certainty with which commodities may be transported on them, either to or from market.

New Hampshire Temperance Society, formed 1828, has 94 Societies and 4,279 members.

Vermont Temperance Society, formed 1828, has 127 Societies and 12,497 members.

It is stated that at one of the meetings of the Tailoresses in New York, which was held for the purpose of taking measures on the subject of the low rate of their wages, that the inequality of the rights of the two sexes was considered, and expressions of opinion in favor of extending the right of suffrage to females were made.

RAIL ROADS.—Niles' Register says—loads of seventy-five barrels of flour are now brought from Ellicott's mills to Baltimore, 13 miles in two hours, by one horse, without more apparent labor than is caused by the drawing of a gig, with two persons, over a good common road. This appears a common load. On the 15th inst. one horse drew four carts laden with one hundred barrels of flour, from the mills to the relay house, six miles, at the rate of seven miles an hour—another horse then drew the same load with equal speed to the depot in Baltimore. Neither horse appeared distressed. This result is the effect of the almost entire annihilation of friction in the machinery of Winan's improved cars of Mr Cooper's model. A locomotive engine is plying on a part of the road, for the gratification of those who wish to ride by steam, at the rate of 18 or 20 miles an hour.

Many rail roads are about to be made in different parts of the United States, the subscriptions for which have overflowed. The Liverpool and Manchester rail road has made unexpected dividends. The stock is at a great advance, though the road cost about £35,000 a mile.

A late Liverpool paper says—On Saturday last the Majestic, a new engine which has just been put on the railway travelled 6 times between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles! The total quantity of goods conveyed backwards and forwards, amounted to one hundred and 42 tons! The same engines travelled on Monday one hundred and twenty miles, with loads similar to those taken on Saturday. There are now ten engines of Mr Stephenson's employed on the railway.

The expense of fuel, oil, and attendance on this engine, is said not to exceed \$5 a day. At this rate of cost, 25,560 tons may be transported one mile for five dollars—or fifty tons one mile for one cent.

NATURAL HISTORY.

'The science of Natural History is eminently important to the civilized world, and ought to be duly appreciated and thoroughly understood. The study and pursuit of its various branches are fraught with instruction to man, evincing the subserviency of the products of nature to his will and industry. Of the benefits of this science in the improvement of many arts, no one doubts. Our food, our medicine, our luxuries, are improved by it. There is not a department of human inquiry or labor, either for health, pleasure, ornament or profit, but is indebted to this science for support. It is an interesting and laudable source of enjoyment, by which the mind is expanded, and the heart warmed and animated with the glowing spirit of devotion. He who surveys the vast field of nature, and devotes a portion of his time to the study of the principles which influence or govern the motions of animated beings, however minute they may be, will not only derive pleasure from the pursuit, but will gain the only means of discovering the object and utility of their creation.

The *Snow-ball*, or *Guelder Rose*, and the *High Cranberry*, of our swamps, take readily, by inoculation, each on the other. To me, a *Snow-Ball* when covered with flowers in spring, and loaded with the fruit of the *High Cranberry*, in autumn, and through the winter, is a novel spectacle, though not rare. Both the *snow-ball* and the *cranberry*, however, in the garden, are so apt to be loaded with insects, that I have had to cut down all the bushes with their leaves, for two summers in succession. I had rather forego the pleasure of this *new family alliance*, than breed such hosts of enemies, especially in a garden.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Though *patience* be bitter, the fruits of *patience* are sweet.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1831.

FARMERS' WORK FOR APRIL.

SPRING WHEAT.

Continued from page 294.

Your seed should be of the largest and finest of the crop, well ripened before it is harvested. With regard to its preparation both to prevent smut, and to quicken and invigorate its early growth, almost every farmer has his favorite recipe; and the accounts which our paper contains of the manner of cultivating the wheat crops which have from time to time entitled diligent and skilful cultivators to premiums from our Agricultural Societies give modes for preparing seed wheat for sowing, which have been found useful by that infallible guide, experience. The method used by Payson Williams, Esq. of Fitchburgh, in raising his premium crop, is the most simple, least expensive and probably as effective as any. He prepared his seed wheat by 'a thorough washing, after which it was immersed in thick whitewash made from good lime so as to coat every kernel—no fears need to be entertained from the plentiful use of this liquor, as by way of experiment, I have planted wheat after its lying in this liquor four days which vegetated well.' A variety of other ingredients, such as salt, blue vitriol, salt petre, urine, arsenic, &c, &c, have been recommended for forming steeps for seed wheat, but it is believed that lime is the safest, and perhaps it is quite as effective as any which is ever used for that purpose.

The quantity of seed to the acre recommended by our best agriculturists is from 2 to 2½ bushels. In England, however, according to the supplement to the British Encyclopedia, the quantity varies from two bushels or less to three and sometimes even four bushels per English statute acre. Land sown early requires less seed than the same land when sown late in autumn or in spring; and poor land is at all times allowed more seed than rich land.

It is recommended in *Bordley's Husbandry* to sow a border of rye round the field of wheat to prevent its being blasted. The writer states that 'Mr Isaac Young of Georgia mixed rye among his seed wheat and thus escaped the blast of his wheat. It was repeatedly tried till he was convinced of its efficacy; and then he sowed five acres of wheat surrounded with a list (or border) 25 feet in breadth of rye; this also succeeded and being repeated is found a certain security to wheat. It is very important to pass a heavy roller over the ground soon after the wheat is sown and harrowed in, especially when grass seed is sown, as well to level the ground for the scythe as to answer the other important purposes of that useful implement.

The following letter to the Trustees of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society on the subject of cultivating spring wheat, written by Dr James Thacher of Plymouth, to whom the community of cultivators is indebted for the *Orchardist, Treatise on Bees, &c*, was republished from the old Colony Memorial in the 2d volume of the *New England Farmer*, page 285. We present it again to our readers, as containing a plain and concise explanation of some of the best rules for growing spring wheat.

'The land, measuring half an acre and twelve

rods, consists of a rich loam, but a small part of it very gravelly and apt to suffer by drought. It produced a tolerable crop of Indian corn and potatoes the two preceding seasons. In April last it was covered with a full coat of stable manure, and on the 15th and 16th of the month it was ploughed twice and harrowed; after which the wheat and grass seed being sown, it was again harrowed. The wheat was immersed in sea water twentyfour hours and afterwards rolled in lime. The quantity sown was one bushel, and of that species of wheat from Italy, the straw of which is employed to make leghorn bonnets. The wheat exhibited the most favorable appearance during the season, entirely free from smut or mildew and in August it was harvested. The produce is eighteen bushels one peck and two quarts. The grain is remarkably well formed, and being ground and bolted, the flour is not inferior to the superfine flour brought from the southern states. The land is now covered with a superior growth of herdsgrass.

'This is among the instances in proof that our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of summer wheat. One of my industrious neighbors obtained a few years since, 34½ bushels from an acre; and another has expended in his family no other flour than the produce of his own soil for the last five years. Our farmers in this county are greatly deficient in their attention to this object, though it is believed that every farm would afford suitable land to yield wheat sufficient for the consumption of the family. On the principle of profit and economy the cultivation of wheat ought to be encouraged, more especially as it is found to be the preferable grain to accompany clover and herdsgrass for mowing the ensuing year.'

FENCES.

Fences now require a general, thorough, and critical review; and all deficiencies should be supplied with materials somewhat more durable than a snow bank in April. Cattle when first permitted to take leg-bail, after a winter's imprisonment are very apt to become trespassers on the freehold, without regard to any man's right of property. Hunger urges them to pass over or break through even stone walls, unless they are surmounted by poles, secured by stakes, and thus present an effectual barrier to the predatory excursions of the most desperate quadrupeds.

In many parts of the country posts and rails will be found the cheapest materials for fences; and with proper precautions may be rendered very durable. In making fences of this description, it is advised by Mr Preston, of Stockport, Penn. to set the posts, with the top parts in the ground, and he asserts that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when they are set with the butt ends down. He advises, also, in making fences always to place the rails with the heart side up.

The best timber for rails, according to Dr Deane, is red cedar. It is easy to split, light to carry and handle, sufficiently strong, and the most durable of any. In the Transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account, which states in substance that posts of oak, and others of chesnut were set down in Somersetshire, where they had to undergo repairs in 18 years. The oak posts were then found to be unserviceable, and the chesnut very little worn. The oak posts were renewed, the chesnut remained, and in twentyfive years

afterwards they were not so much rotted as the oak. In 1772, a fence was made partly of chesnut and partly of oak posts and rails—the tree made use of were of the same age, and were what may be termed young trees. In nineteen years the oak posts had so decayed at the surface, as to need to be strengthened by spurs [braces] while the chesnut required no such support. A gate post of chesnut on which the gate had swung for fifty years was found quite sound when taken up, and a barn constructed of chesnut in 1743 was found quite sound in every part in 1782. It should seem, therefore that young chesnut is superior to young oak for all manner of work, which must be put partly in the ground.*

If the lower ends of posts are scorched in hot flame before they are put into the ground they will last the longer. Some recommend soaking them in sea water to keep them from rotting. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. Some farmers cut their posts so long and mortise them in such a manner that they cannot turn them upside down when the lower ends become rotten.

* With regard to the culture of the chesnut, see *New England Farmer*, vol. ii. page 138.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at a meeting held at the Hall on the 2d of April, 1831.
The following letter from Wm. S. Rogers, Esq., was read

BOSTON, DEC. 14, 1830.

HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. MASS. HORT. SOC.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit you a box containing all the seeds and flowers and shrubs I could collect while in Brazil. That they may be as useful and ornamental, as the objects of the society are praiseworthy, is the sincere wish of

Your obt serv't, WM. S. ROGERS.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Wm. S. Rogers, Esq. for his valuable present of Seed collected in Brazil.

Col. Phinney resigned as a member of the Committee on Fruit Trees, Fruit, &c.

Seeds of the Moskey Sweeting and Lyscomb or Mo shene striped Apple, and a package of Seeds from Brazil presented by Mr Rogers, were distributed.

Charles Ellis of Newton was admitted as a member.

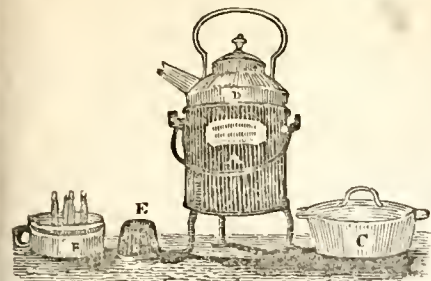
A fine specimen of *Camellia myrtifolia* was exhibited by Mr D. Haggerston from the Charlestown vineyard.

The National Debt is now reduced to about *thirtysix millions*, and in three years more, with proper economy, the whole debt will be liquidated. How proudly must America stand among the nations of the world. Without a national debt—without direct taxation, and possessing a revenue more than sufficient by millions of dollars to defray the expenses of government.—*Hudson Gaz.*

New 25 and 5 cent pieces have been issued from the mint, much handsomer than the old ones. They are much thicker, and the motto, 'E Pluribus Unum,' is omitted, not having been at any time directed by the act of Congress regulating the coin. No nation issues handsomer coin than the United States.

Treaty with Austria.—A liberal Commercial Treaty has been concluded between this country and Austria.

A great earthquake had taken place in the Provinces of Pecheli and Honan, which had destroyed 12 cities and towns, and from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

Patent Lamp Boilers.

These useful implements, invented and patented by the editor of the New England Farmer, furnish a most economical and convenient method of boiling water in small quantities for tea, coffee, cooking eggs, oysters, &c., &c. They are likewise very convenient for Druggists, in making decoctions, spreading plasters, &c., &c.; and have been purchased, and recommended in writing, by nearly all the Apothecaries in Boston. They are very useful in sick chamber, being possessed of all the advantages of the common nurse-lamp, and applicable to many purposes for which the nurse lamp is inadequate.

Description of the above Cut.

A. Sheet iron case, in which the tea-kettle, boiler, &c., may be placed, removable at pleasure. It has a hole in the bottom to permit the heat of the lamp to pervade the bottom and sides of the boiler. B. The lamp with five six wicks, more or less, placed when in use, under a glass case. C. A pan or boiler, which, when in use, is placed in the sheet iron case. D. Tea kettle in its place boiling. E. A small sheet iron cylinder, a little tapering, so as to form a frustum of a hollow cone. This is occasionally placed within the case in order to set upon a flask, tin poring, or other small vessel, in which may be wished to heat water, &c. Apparatus of the above description may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, 52, North Market street, of Wm. Howe, Marshall street, Boston. April 6.

Dr Thacher's Bee Hives.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street—
IMPROVED BEEHIVES, constructed on a plan invented by Dr Thacher, author of an excellent Treatise on Bees, the American Orchardist, &c. These Hives are so constructed that they afford facilities for taking honey without destroying the Bees; and likewise present security against the ravages of the Bee Moth, the great enemy to the useful, industrious and indispensable insect; together with other advantages, which give it a decided superiority over any other hive which has been offered for the accommodation of persons disposed to engage in one of the most pleasing and profitable branches of rural economy. April 6.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street—
A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

CUSHING PEAR SCIONS.

A few scions of the celebrated Cushing Pear, one of the most valuable native varieties hitherto brought into notice. It is in eating the middle of September—is a great and constant bearer, the flesh whitish, melting, and full of juice, of a sprightly, delicious flavor. A drawing of particular account of this pear, by Benj. Thomas, Esq., will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 113. These scions were cut from the original tree in Hingham, Mass. Cal. Cushing.

FRUIT TREES.

Persons wishing to purchase Fruit Trees, are informed that catalogues of all the principal respectable Nurseries in the United States, can be had gratis at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street.

RUSSET SWEETINGS.

A few scions of the celebrated Russet Sweeting—a beautiful native apple that originated in Templeton. The tree is a free grower, and bears well—the fruit is a fine russet, and has kept till June—a specimen can be seen at No. 52 North Market street. It is in eating from November to May.

Also—500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine it. April 6.

Howard Improved Patent Cast Iron Plough.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street, Howard's Improved patent Cast Iron Plough, of all sizes, which are found on trial to exceed any plough that has been in use. The mould board is formed on such true mechanical principles as to entitle the proprietor to a patent, against which he forbids all persons trespassing. The Ploughs in every part are finished in a very superior manner. The Mould boards are ground smooth, which renders them fit for immediate use, and they are warranted in every respect. From the long experience the patentee has had in manufacturing Ploughs, he feels confident that he now offers to the public an article that cannot be surpassed in principle or workmanship. April 6.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Muscatel' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'I obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clusters of Grapes weighing as much as TWENTY-FOUR POUNDS.' They contain several joints and will be sold at 50 cents each.

—ALSO—

- 250 Isabellas, 2 years old;
- 1400 '1 yr
- 300 White Muscadine;
- Caroline;
- Black Hamburg;
- Constantia;
- Golden Muscat;
- Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit;
- 8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga;
- Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality;

150 CATAWBAS;

100 Bland's;—and several other kinds.

Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 7½ Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831.

5t

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape Vines of one and two years growth, and uncommonly healthy and thrifty. They have been raised with great care from Vines which have been forty years in this climate, and are of the kind which obtained the premium of the Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few Isabellas, and several other varieties. Orders for any number of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North Market street, Boston, or with the subscriber at Charlestown, will be attended to. DAVID FOSDICK.

Charlestown, March 23, 1831.

20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

Orders received by the subscribers for the above Trees, to be delivered in the month of April; they are from one to three years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. GREGG & HOLLIS,

—Dealers in Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, &c.—
No. 39 Union street, Boston. 4t March 16.

Stock for Sale.

Seven very fine English BULLS, crosses of the Hollderness, Durham Short Horns, Ayrshire, and North Devonshire breeds of Cattle. They are from one to three years old, and from seven-eighths to full blood, and very superior animals, and all in fine order. Prices from \$100 to \$400. Also two or three very fine Stallions, one of them is half Arabian and half English, six years old, 15½ hands high—the other a full-blooded English horse, six years old, 16½ hands high—they are both very superior animals. Apply, personally, to J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26.

6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c., can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Spring Rye; Millet; two-rowed Barley; Northern Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burdham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c.—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Also, large SCOTCH GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, just received from Greenock.—Large White and Red CURRANT BUSHES, &c.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburg, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each. March 26.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.—Each box contains a package of the following seeds.

Price \$3 per box:—

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnep
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas	Large Head Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Early Silsbia do
Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans	Fine-apple Melon (very fine)
Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans	Watermelon
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Large White Portugal Onion
Long Blood Beet (true sort)	Large Red do
Early turnip-rooted Beet	Double Curled Parsley
Early York Cabbage	Flat Squash Pepper
Large Cape Savoy do (fine)	Early Scarlet short-top Radish
Red Dutch do (for pickling)	White Turnip Radish
Early Dutch Cauliflower	Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Horn Carrot (very fine)	Early Bush Squash
Long Orange Carrot	Winter Crook-neck Squash
White Solid Celery	Early White Dutch Turnip
Curled Cress or Peppercress	Yellow Stone Turnip
Early Cucumber	
Long Green Turkey do.	

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Silk—Silk.

The Subscriber, of Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry Trees of three years' growth, in fine order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Inquire of ISAAC PARKER, 74 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber. ASA PARKER. Jaffrey, March 15, 1831.

Gardener Wanted.

Apply to ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. No. 7½ Congress street. March 30.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 4.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 358 Beef Cattle, 19 pair Working Oxen, 16 Cows and Calves, and 1076 Swine. 148 Beef Cattle were reported last week; unsold at the close of this day's market 103, all good cattle.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Although there was more than a sufficient number of Cattle to supply the market, yet little better prices were obtained on some qualities. We quote from \$4 50 to 5 25. From 15 to 20 were taken at 5 50 a 5 75.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$53, 65, and 80.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$15, 17, 21 and 24.

Swine.—Considerable doing; an entire lot, two-thirds barrows, at 4½c.; one lot 4½c. for sows, 5½c. for barrows. Small selected lots 4½c. for sows, 5½c. for barrows; one lot, to close, at 4½c.; one of 111 averaging about 250 lbs. each at 4½c. At retail, 5c. for sows and 6 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From Hood's Comic Annual.

THE DUEL.

In Brentford town, of old renown,
There lived a Mister Bray,
Who fell in love with Lucy Bell,
And so did Mr Clay.

To see her ride from Hammersmith,
By all it was allow'd
Such fair outsides are seldom seen,
Such Angels on a Cloud.

Said Mr Bray to Mr Clay,
You choose to rival me,
And court Miss Bell, but there your court
No thoroughfare shall be.

Unless you now give up your suit,
You may repent your love,
I who have shot a pigeon match,
Can shoot a turtle dove.

So pray before you woo her more,
Consider what you do:
If you pop aught to Lucy Bell—
I'll pop it into you.

Said Mr Clay to Mr Bray,
Your threats I quite explode;
One who has been a volunteer
Knows how to prime and load.

And so I say to you unless
Your passion quiet keeps,
I, who have shot and hit bull's eyes,
May chance to hit a sheep's.

Now gold is oft for silver changed,
And that for copper red;
But these two went away to give
Each other change for lead.

But first they sought a friend a-piece,
This pleasant thought to give—
When they were dead, they thus should have
Two seconds still to live.

To measure out the ground not long
These seconds then forbore,
And having taken one rash step,
They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol-pan
Against the deadly strife,
By putting in the prime of death
Against the prime of life.

Now all was ready for the foes,
But when they took their stands,
Fear made them tremble so they found
They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr C. to Mr B.
Here one of us may fall,
And like St Paul's Cathedral now,
Be doom'd to have a ball.

I do confess I did attach
Misconduct to your name;
If I withdraw the charge, will then
Your rascal do the same?

Said Mr B. I do agree—
But think of Honor's Courts!
If we go off without a shot,
There will be strange reports.

But took the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it begun;
Why can't we aim above, as if
We had call'd out the sun?

So up into the harmless air,
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other duels have
That up-shot in the end!

From the Tyne Mercury, Newcastle, England, Dec. 12, 1830.

INTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC STORY.

In our paper November 16th, we extracted from Mrs. Alaric Watt's New Year's Gift, a rather romantic story respecting the ship Ravensworth breaking from her moorings, and going to sea with only a little boy on board, which possessed a local interest from the event stated, occurring at Shields. We find that the circumstance excited a great sensation here, and is perfectly remembered by some gentlemen older than ourselves. It may be interesting, therefore, to record the facts which took place, as they differ from the fictitious narrative in several particulars. The Ravensworth, in the first place, was not an old Greenland whaler, as she is represented, but was a small ship of about 200 tons, belonging to Messrs Mosley and Airey, coal fitters of Newcastle, Mr Robert Atkinson, commander, regularly employed in the coal trade, between Newcastle and London. She was light and not laden, having just arrived from the metropolis. She was driven from her moorings at North Shields, while there was a strong fresh in the river. All the crew as stated, were at the time on the shore, except the cabin boy, a lad about eleven years of age. This occurrence, which, as we have observed, excited great interest in the neighborhood, took place about 1792 or 1793. Soon after it was known that the vessel had gone to sea with only a little boy on board, the Unity belonging to Mr N. Clark went out with capt. Atkinson, the master of the Ravensworth, in search of her. They did not succeed, however, in meeting with her, and returned. It is not true, as stated, that the Ravensworth was three weeks tossing about on the German Ocean and was then driven on the coast of Holland. The little sailor who constituted her sole pilot, had the prudence, as mentioned in the tale, to lash the helm, so as to keep her from the shore, and he not only hoisted the fore-staysail but hoisted what is called 'a Jack' on the fore-top-mast rigging. This attracted the notice of a Harwich smack, when she was near Flamborough Head, on which she went to her assistance, and as we are informed, took her safely into the harbor of Harwich, after she had been buffeting with the waves for five days. It is worthy of note that the ballast port was open at the time. The little fellow was busy frying panekes when the Harwich smack came to the Ravensworth. It is perfectly recollected here that when the young sailor returned to Newcastle, he was taken to the Exchange and shown as a little hero, and several of the merchants gave him silver in token of their admiration. The author of the story in Mrs. Watt's Annual, represents him as an old gentleman in his wig, recounting his adventures. This is not quite correct: if he is now alive, he must be under fifty years of age.

Sympathetic Ink.—Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucer with soft water, and use the liquid like common ink; when dry no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a purple color which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permanent are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot (when dry) be affected by Indian rubber, and in another case a letter which had been carried in the pocket for a fortnight, had the secret characters displayed at once, by being very slightly moistened with the above-mentioned preparation.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lew and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the town upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of the land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this count. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drove purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were original from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from five to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchase, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

Early Potatoes.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universal Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity. Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle Feb. 23.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 1st Jan.

Farm to be let on Halves.

About 30 acres of good land, with house, barn, fruit trees, &c., situated in Roxbury, near the city. Apply this office. March 9.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 No Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 33 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—HOB. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gard.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET. (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1831.

NO. 39.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SPAYED COWS.

MR FESSENDEN—Some years since, I passed a summer at Natchez and put up at the Hotel then kept by Mr Thomas Winn.—During the time that I was there, I noticed two remarkably fine cows, which were kept constantly in the stable, the servant who had charge of the horses, feeding them regularly, three times a day, with *green Guinea grass*, cut with a sickle.

These cows had so often attracted my attention, on account of the great beauty of their form and deep red color, the large size of their bags and the high condition in which they were kept, that I was at length induced to ask Mr Winn, to what breed of cattle they belonged, and his reasons for keeping them constantly in the stable, in preference to allowing them to run in the pasture, where they could enjoy the benefit of air and exercise, and at the same time crop their own food and thereby save the labor and trouble of feeding them? Mr Winn in reply to these inquiries, stated, that the two cows which I so much admired, were of the common stock of the country and he believed of *Spanish origin*—but that they were both *spayed cows* and that they had given milk, either two or three years.—Considering this a phenomenon (if not in nature, at least in art) I made further inquiries of Mr Winn, who politely entered into a very interesting detail, communicating facts, which were as extraordinary, as they were novel to me, and supposing that they will prove equally as interesting to your numerous agricultural readers, as they were to me, I am induced, on the request of a friend, to offer them for publication in your very valuable Journal, in the hope, that some of the farmers who supply our large towns with milk, will deem them of sufficient importance, to make experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether the results which they may obtain, will corroborate the facts stated by Mr Winn, and which, should they be fully confirmed, may lead to great and important benefits, not only to farmers, but to tavern-keepers and other inhabitants of cities, and villages who now keep cows, in order that they may be sure of a constant supply of *pure and unadulterated milk*.

Mr Winn, by way of preface, observed, that he had in former years been in the habit of reading the English Magazines which contained accounts of the ploughing matches which were annually held in some of the Southern Counties of England, performed by cattle, and that he had noticed that the prizes were generally adjudged to the plough-men, who worked with *spayed heifers*—and although there was no connexion between that subject and the facts which he should state, it was nevertheless the cause which first directed his mind into that train of thought and reasoning, which finally induced him to make the experiments which resulted in the *discovery* of the facts of which he detailed and which I will narrate as accurately as my memory will enable me to do it, after the lapse of more than twenty years.

Mr Winn's frequent reflections, had (he said) led him to the belief—*that if cows were spayed soon after calving and while in a full flow of milk, they would continue to give milk for many years, without intermission or any diminution of quantity, except what would be caused by a change from green to dry or less succulent food.*

To test this hypothesis, Mr Winn caused a very good cow, then in full milk, to be *spayed*; the operation was performed about one month after the cow had produced her *third calf*; it was not attended with any severe pain or much or long continued fever; the cow was apparently well in a few days and very soon yielded her usual quantity of milk and continued to give milk freely, for several years, without any intermission, or any diminution in quantity, except when the feed was scarce and dry—but a full flow of milk, always returned, upon the return of a full supply of *green food*.—This cow ran in the Mississippi low grounds or swamp, near to Natchez, got cast in deep mire and was found dead.—Upon her death, Mr Winn caused a *second cow* to be *spayed*, the operation was entirely successful, the cow gave milk constantly for several years—but in jumping a fence, stuck a stake in her bag, that inflicted a severe wound, which obliged Mr Winn to kill her. Upon this *second loss*, Mr Winn had two other cows *spayed*, and to prevent the recurrence of injuries from similar causes with those which had occasioned him the loss of the two *first spayed cows*, he resolved to keep them always in the stable, or some safe inclosure and to supply them regularly with *green food*, which that climate, throughout the greater part, if not all the year, enabled him to procure.

The result in regard to the two last spayed cows, was as in the case of the two first entirely satisfactory, and fully established, as Mr Winn believed, the fact, that the *spaying* of cows, while in full milk, will cause them to continue to give milk during the residue of their lives or until prevented by old age.

When I saw the two last spayed cows it was I believe, during the third year that they had constantly given milk, after they were spayed.

The character of Mr Winn, (now deceased) was highly respectable and the most entire confidence could be reposed in the fidelity of his statements, and as regarded the facts which he communicated in relation to the several cows which he had spayed, numerous persons with whom I became acquainted, fully confirmed his statements.

At the time to which I alluded, I endeavored to persuade Mr Winn to communicate the foregoing facts to the late Judge Peters, then president of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania. But he was restrained from complying with my request by an extreme unwillingness to appear before the public, and *peradventure*, his *discovery* might prove not to be new, as doubts in regard to the facts, might where he was *unknown*, subject him to some degree of ridicule.

The many and great advantages that would result to the community, from the possession of a stock of cows, that would be *constant milkers*, are too obvious, to require an enumeration.

Should gentlemen be induced from this communication, to make experiments, they will find it better to spay cows which have had several calves, rather than heifers, as at that age, their bags are usually large and well formed, and are capable of carrying a much greater quantity of milk (without pain and inconvenience,) than younger animals.

VIATOR.

Keene, N. H. April 1, 1831.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution on the 9th of April, 1831.

Report made by H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society.

It is with great pleasure, that I am enabled to announce encouraging indications of the deep interest which has been excited, in all parts of the Union, in favor of horticultural pursuits. A spirit of inquiry has gone forth, and a zeal for collecting and disseminating intelligence, seeds and plants, has been evince d, within a few years, which pre- sage great results. The liberality, which has been extended towards our institution, by numerous intelligent, patriotic and generous fellow citizens, as well as by many foreign honorary and corresponding members, merit our grateful acknowledgements. Having acquired a reputation, far in advance of our actual means of utility, and of the services which have been rendered to a most interesting and valuable department of tillage, we must strenuously endeavor, to reach the level of public expectation, by renewed efforts, to make our labors more directly and extensively beneficial.

To insure success, in any undertaking, unremitting industry and a resolute determination, to surmount all impediments are indispensable; and with such powerful means nothing is impossible.

Since the last meeting, the following letters have been received.

1. A letter from SHELDON NORTON of Pennsylvania, now making a tour through the south western states.

Conecuh County, Alabama, Jan. 4, 1831.

GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN,
President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR—I am now in Alabama with the view of promoting the cause of Sunday School instruction. I have, though a Layman, been urged to this course by a high sense of religious duty. All the energies of my mind will be devoted to this service, for some 8 or 10 months yet to come. At which time, if my health is preserved, I shall probably return to my residence at Mount Republic, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

Feeling an interest in whatever may refine the taste, improve the mind, or add to the proper enjoyment of my fellow-men, I have viewed, with much pleasure the organization and successful operations of the Mass. Horticultural Society; and have been induced to offer any service that may promote the success of that Association, and that may be consistent with the performance of a higher duty.

If the Society should not have a correspondent, resident in this State, whose friendly attentions may make my offer unnecessary, you can command, from me, any compatible service which my limited pecuniary resources will admit. I am no Botanist, but I would, most freely, inquire for, search out, and forward, in such manner as may be directed,

cuttings, seeds, &c, of any desirable varieties of fruit, plants, &c.

I have been informed by Mr Mobley, a respectable planter of Clarke County, and who had been for a number of years a member of the Legislature of this State, that a successful method of propagating rare varieties of fruit, as practised in this climate, is by planting cuttings thereof early in the Spring. Of this, my informant stated the most indubitable testimony could be given. For examples of successful practice he referred me to two or three of his friends. Notwithstanding the unusual drought of the last season, Mr Mobley had been successful with cuttings of the peach and quince, and with a considerable proportion of his apples.

Thrifty suckers, termed, by him, 'water sprouts,' are taken from choice trees, and planted in a horizontal trench, and covered, to the depth of six or seven inches, throughout, with the exception of one or more points—according to the length of the cutting—containing one or two buds exposed to the influence of the light and air. If the cutting should shoot forth at more than one point, the number of plants would be multiplied by separating the cutting between the shoots with a chisel the ensuing year.

I must confess that I have been induced, by witnessing unsuccessful experiments, to be not a little sceptical as regards the propagation of rare varieties of the apple, pear, peach and cherry, by planting cuttings thereof. But, if I am permitted to sit down in my family circle again, I think I will allow my scepticism to give way, so far as to prove, by practical experiments, whether I have, this time hit upon a successful *modus operandi*.

We have, in Wayne County, Pa. two or three known native varieties of apples, which are believed to possess qualities that would commend them for general cultivation.

We have also other valuable varieties in cultivation, whose different synonyms I have not had the means of determining. The obstacles, in the way of a direct freight to Boston, have prevented my forwarding samples of our best varieties. The difficulties are now in some measure removed by the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Letters addressed to me at Montgomery, Montgomery County, Ala. will probably reach me, in the course of from 3 to 5 weeks. I expect to make a short visit to Mobile, and possibly to Pensacola.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SHELDON NORTON.

A letter has been sent to Mr Norton, thanking him for his kind proffer of services, with assurances of the high value we place upon them, and of the obligations which he will impose upon us, by such contributions, as it may be in his power to make, to our fund of information, in any of the divisions of horticulture, or to the existing collections of indigenous plants.

Such voluntary tenders of assistance, indicate the universal excitement, which has been induced for the development of the various branches of rural economy, while they claim our admiration as Americans, and our gratitude as a society.

2. A letter from Gideon B. Smith, Esq., Editor of the American Farmer, published in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 31, 1831.

SIR—I have taken the liberty of forwarding to your address by the brig Hamilton, Capt. Foster, a

small box, containing a dozen roots of Aracacha, for the use of the Horticultural Society of which you are, I believe, president, and request their acceptance of it.

I have twice succeeded in importing this valuable root in a sound and vigorous state. Last fall I imported one hundred and forty roots, and have succeeded in preserving them perfectly sound to the present time by merely packing them in moist earth and keeping them in a cellar protected from frost. They are now growing finely in my conservatory, and I have no doubt of perfectly succeeding in their cultivation in the open ground.

I have just made my second importation, and the roots are equally as sound as the former ones. Those I send you are part of this last lot.

I am somewhat fearful that your season will not be long enough to allow the roots to attain a proper size; but that is all the doubt I have of their succeeding with you, provided the roots be planted and steadily kept in a shady cool situation.* This appears to be the only difficulty—the heat of our sun is their only enemy in this country. The reason, I apprehend, of the ill success of former attempt to introduce this valuable esculent both into N. America and Europe, is that *edible* roots, such as are sold in the markets of Caraccas, were taken; whereas the little offsets that spring from the large roots are the proper ones. Another cause may have contributed to this failure. I employed two gentlemen in two successive years to obtain *aracacha* for me, but they could find none in all Colombia. I then learned that it was called *apio* by the Colombians; using that name, I succeeded.

I am with due respect yours,

GIDEON B. SMITH.

Ed. Am. Farmer.

*The temperature of their native climate is seldom above 70; they should have a rich black soil.

The present which Mr SMITH has so generously transmitted, is most worthy of our especial attention, and claims the assiduous care of such of the members, as have the requisite means of making a thorough experiment.

The Aracacha has recently attracted the notice of most of the celebrated horticulturists in Europe, and is considered as destined to assume an important station among esculent vegetables. It is a native of Santa Fee, Bogota, New Granada and other parts of South America, where it is considered the most useful of all the edible roots; being superior to the common, and sweet Potato, (*Convolvulus Batatas*); it is extremely grateful to the palate; so tender that it requires but little cooking, and so easy of digestion, that it is the common practice, where it is cultivated, to give it to convalescents and persons who have delicate stomachs. Starch and a variety of pastry are made of its fecula, and it has all the advantages of Arrow-root and Tapioca.

In 1825, that distinguished botanist, the Baron de SCHACK arrived in the United States from Trinidad, and brought some of the roots of the Aracacha, for the purpose of introducing its cultivation in the southern and middle states, where he believed it could be successfully done. Doct. S. L. MITCHELL, ever conspicuous for his zealous attention to whatever may subserve the cause of science and the interests of his country, took great interest in the experiments.

Plants were confided to Mr Michael Floy, a meritorious nursery-man of New York, who at-

tempted to acclimate them. He placed them in his green house, where they passed the winter in security. The following spring, when the frosts had passed, they were transplanted into the garden; but the season having been unusually dry, they perished; and Doct. Mitchell expressed doubts, as to the possibility of introducing the culture of the Aracacha so far north; still Mr Floy believed that it could be propagated in the latitude of Long Island, and he attributed the loss of his plants, to a too sudden exposure to the air, in the open ground, without any protection against adverse vicissitudes of the weather.

An experiment was commenced by the Chevalier SOULANGE BODIN, at the horticultural establishment of Fromont, in April, 1829; and by a communication, in the number of the Journal of that Institution, for August last, he appears to entertain hopes of ultimate success and thinks this valuable vegetable may be cultivated, in the southern departments of France, Spain and in Italy, to advantage. He states that it is cultivated in the Botanical Garden of Montpellier and flourishes in that of Geneva. Experiments have also been made in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick, at Bury-Hall, by Robert Barclay, Esq., at Plymouth, and by the great nurserymen, Messrs Loddiges.

The Aracacha has been successfully introduced into Cuba and Jamaica, and if our climate should prove too cold, there is but little doubt it can be propagated in the southern states, and may become the rival of the Sweet Potato.

The roots, or small tubers, are planted in South America, about twenty inches apart, with a slight inclination towards the south; when they sprout above the ground, they are managed like the Sweet Potato. As the flowers begin to form, they are carefully plucked, in order to concentrate the vigor of vegetation in the roots. At Santa-Fee, where the mean temperature is about 73 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the roots acquire their full growth in six months. In Jamaica where the Aracacha flourishes remarkably well, it is cultivated in rather poor land, such as that of the mountains of St Andrew, where there falls but little rain.

It is well known to you, that Mr Smith to whom we are indebted for the Aracacha roots, succeeded John S. Skinner, Esq. as Editor of the American Farmer. The latter gentleman has acquired a deservedly high reputation, for his indefatigable efforts, to advance the science and art of Agriculture and Gardening, throughout the United States; and Mr Smith is actively pursuing the same meritorious course, in a manner which must secure to him the respect of the intelligent planters of Maryland, and the benedictions of his fellow citizens in every section of the Republic. The labors of these gentlemen are not only duly appreciated, by the cultivators of the soil, on this side of the Atlantic, but have received the commendations of those, on the eastern continent.

If a winged Mercury transmitted intelligence, among the gods of ancient mythology, the genius of the moderns has more than supplied his office. By the art of printing, innumerable heralds are incessantly sent forth, who interchange the tidings of every region of the globe; and with such certainty and celerity, that they have not only received the name, but far surpassed the services of Jove's fabulous messenger. It is thus that all the discoveries and improvements, and

whatsoever is useful or interesting to man, in the glorious career of civilization is immediately made known; and individuals, distinguished for their intellectual attainments, and arts of philanthropy, instead of being claimed as the citizens of a single nation, are hailed as compatriots in the vast republic of letters, science and the arts, and are universally honored as the benefactors of the human race.

Respectfully submitted

By H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Pres. Mass. Hor. Soc.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Gideon B. Smith, Esq., Editor of the American Farmer, for the very acceptable present of Aracacha roots, which he has kindly transmitted from Baltimore.

Resolved, That the Aracacha Roots be confided to John Lowell, Esq., Thomas Nuttall, Curator of the Botanic Garden, David Haggerston of Charlestown and Nathaniel Davenport of Milton; and that they be requested to attempt their cultivation, and report the results of their experiments to the Society.

The following members were admitted.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, a corresponding member.

MEMBERS.

JOSIAH STEDMAN of Newton,

GARDNER BREWER of Boston,

S. N. BACON, do.

Scions of the Warren apple were presented by Jonathan Warren, Jr. Weston. It is a native fruit and in eating from November to April. The fruit is large, skin yellow, freckled with red and brown dots. Said to be high flavored.

From Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Copy of a letter from Edward H. Bonsall, Esq. to the author, dated

Vineyard, Germantown, Pa. February, 1830.

I received your communication, in due course, and feel under obligations for the kindness which prompted it. In accordance with the invitation contained in it, I shall now proceed to give a cursory sketch of my practice and experience, so far as I understand your proposition to extend. I may premise, that I commenced planting my vineyard in the spring of 1825, with from seven to eight thousand cuttings, which I extended over three acres of ground, arranging them with a view to the vines being when grown, at distances of four by seven feet from each other. There was an average of two cuttings in a place. From the time of planting (say first of April) for a period of six weeks, there was but about one fourth of an inch of rain, and the sun frequently warm. The vegetating principle was put in action, the sprouts started, and deriving no nutriment from the soil, many of them were soon killed, and dropped off. I raised something beyond one thousand. The early and most important part of the next season was almost equally unfavorable, which combining with the necessity of starting with very few of some of the varieties, I was desirous of cultivating extensively, (and from which I have since been propagating, and gradually extending my stock,) greatly obstructed the completion of my establishment, so that there are yet some vacancies to be filled. I have now about three thousand five

hundred in their proper places, and upwards of one thousand more to be renewed. I have such confidence in the business being both practicable and profitable, that I contemplate planting one and a half acres more on a site well suited to the purpose, adjoining my present establishment.

Some of my vines produced fruit in 1827, pretty freely in 1828, and last year very largely, when my vintage produced eight barrels of wine beside my making sale of a considerable quantity of fruit in Philadelphia, &c. The ensuing season, I shall probably have more than double the quantity, as there are constantly new vines coming into bearing, and also others approaching their full capacity, which had previously made only a first or second effort.

As regards the varieties with which I have had most success, and to which I give the preference, I am not hesitating in ranking as the three foremost, the 'Catawba,' the York, (Pa.) 'Black Madeira,' and the 'Isabella.' These seem to possess all the requisites for our purpose, more particularly as *wine grapes*,—and some persons admire them for the table also. They all produce excellent wood, ripening the shoots almost to the extreme end, even in the most unfavorable seasons and without any protection, pass through our coldest winters as securely as the oak of the forest. The 'Catawba' and 'Isabella' yield extra-abundant crops of fruit, and the York Black Madeira is also a very good bearer. Their fruit rarely fails to arrive at fine maturity, and is rich in saccharine matter,—the basis of wine. The 'Alexander' I am cultivating pretty largely, but my estimation of it is on the wane. It does not produce as good wood as those just mentioned, and is less certain of ripening its fruit. I have some plants of the North Carolina 'Scuppernong' coming forward; but from conversation with some of my friends, who were familiar with it at the south, I doubt its adaption to extensive culture. They say, that as the berries commence ripening, they immediately loosen their connexion with the stem, and by slight agitation, fall in great numbers, as is the case with most of our Fox grapes. I have upwards of thirty additional varieties, several of which have not produced fruit, so as to enable me from personal observation, to place an estimate on them; and such as have, I do not think worthy of being brought into competition with the three first mentioned. There are some, the 'Elsenborough,' 'Orwigsburg,' &c. the fruit of which is good and generally ripens, but they hardly seem fitted for vineyard culture, on account of deficiency in the size of the fruit, amount of produce, &c.

The wine Dr Hulings alluded to was part of a cask of one hundred and thirty gallons, made by me three years since, from the 'Alexander' grape, purchased of some of my neighbors, my vines not having at that time come into bearing. It has been pronounced by connoisseurs in Philadelphia, to be very similar in its character to a good Madeira, excepting that it was rather more roid.

My vineyard is situated between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers—four miles from the former, and eight from the latter, at an elevation of three hundred feet above their level, having, an aspect facing S. S. E., with a sub-stratum of light isinglass soil, and seems well suited to the purpose. From my experience, both on my own premises and at other places, it is my judgment that we should reject almost all foreign varieties,

especially where our object in cultivating them is to make wine.

To be concluded next week.

LIVE FENCES.

MR EDITOR—There is one very serious objection against adopting the suggestion of Mr Buckminster, of using the *yellow locust* for live fences, and that is, this tree is so prone to send up sprouts from its extended roots, that it would soon encumber the fields.

The avocations of the nursery forbid my adding anything further than that

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Albany, April 12, 1831.

J. BUEL.

Premium.—The Plymouth County Agricultural society offer a Premium to that town which shall maintain the best piece of road, being a public highway, of a given extent within its territory. The improvement of roads is a worthy object for premiums. The funds of agricultural societies might be aided by the state and the fines of one town be bestowed as a bounty on others. As for some roads that we wot of, if there were 'sermons in stones' and preaching could avail anything, no premiums would be required to improve their condition.—*New Bedford paper.*

Wool.—According to the present appearances in Europe, there will be a considerable rise in the price of wool. None could be obtained in Portugal or the frontiers of Spain in January, nor would there be a supply till next summer; at the same time, the demand for coarse wool was increasing and prices advancing. The stock in England was small, and of consequence the prices good, and would probably remain so. This will have an effect on the American market.

LOWELL.—The demand for tenements in this town has never been so great as at the present time. We recently advertised one to be let, and have received not less than forty applications for it. Ten years ago our population was about one hundred and fifty; it is now not much less than seven thousand, and the prospects of the growth of the town, have at no time been so promising as at the present. Funds sufficient have been obtained to build a rail-road from Lowell to Boston; the Suffolk Company has recently been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, and have commenced erecting two mills with all the necessary appendages; the Tremont Company is also just incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, all of which has been subscribed. Among the buildings to be erected this summer, will be a hotel on a very extensive scale, at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton streets.

Lowell Journal.

Coal for Steam Boats.—We learn from the Providence American, that the steam boat President, Captain E. S. Bunker, which left New York on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrived at Providence the same evening at 11 o'clock. It is added that she used coal instead of wood on the passage and that the experiment proved entirely satisfactory.

The Directors of the Boston House of Industry propose to erect a Wind Grist Mill. The cost is estimated at \$500. The amount of Grain consumed at the House annually, is about 5000 bushels.

REPORTS

OF THE

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

Continued from page 301.

To Benjamin Guild, Esq.

DEAR SIR—On Saturday the 16th inst. was the first time that I saw or knew of the premiums offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the best improved farm. I therefore shall be unable to make all the statements I wish to make, with that accuracy that is desirable and which may be required, but I shall make an attempt. I therefore offer my farm which lies in the east part of the town of Pittsfield, upon the Boston and Albany stage road, containing two hundred and fifty acres or thereabout. The soil alluvial and loam; which farm I purchased ten years since and for which I paid nearly 14,000 dollars. I have forty acres of good wood land, principally covered with the sugar maple. I have also in one square lot forty acres of meadow, almost perfectly level, and irrigated or overflowed by the waters of the Housatonic river, (by which it is bounded on the east,) in the spring of the year when the snow melts away, generally, and sometimes twice or thrice in a year, so that it never requires any manure, and I have nothing to do but to keep up my fences and cut the grass, which is all of an excellent quality, consisting of herds or timothy, clover and fine English, and produces annually from eighty to ninety tons. This lot lies upon the east side of the road, opposite to my house and the residue of my farm upon the west side of the road, pretty nearly in a square form, a little elevated above the meadow, say 8 or 10 feet, and rises but little to the western extreme of the farm. I have an orchard lot consisting of about eighteen acres, which I mow, and obtain between twenty and thirty loads of excellent hay. I have also mowed five acres in another lot, which was seeded two years since, which produced five or six loads, making in all between 120 and 130 loads of first quality of herdsgrass and clover hay, which we have estimated at one ton to the load as we get in, well made. The residue of my farm consists of pasturage and tillage, say 147 acres, all good, which I have improved alternately for pasture and tillage by a rotation of crops, first for wheat and rye, then corn, then oats or other spring grain with clover and grass.

I have improved it the present season as follows; of winter crops 12 acres of rye which was an excellent crop, but not measured, and two acres of winter wheat which was sowed upon corn ground after the corn was taken off, and produced, as it was sowed rather too late, but 32 bushels. I have also raised this year 5 acres of oats, which produced 122 shocks, some of which we have threshed, which have yielded two bushels per shock; if the whole should yield in like manner, the five acres will give 244 bushels, or nearly 50 bushel per acre, upon which land I had beans and oats last year. With a little manure I also sowed one bushel of marrowfat peas, which supplied my family and several of my neighbors with green peas. I harvested eight bushels well dried and fine for seed. I have also on my farm two acres of potatoes. I have dug and got in one acre only, which produced 296 bushels, besides what were dug for use for several weeks, so that I can safely say that this acre yielded something more than 300 bushels of the flesh color, and worth double the common potatoes.

I have raised this season about 11 acres of corn of the small early eight rowed ears which is a very good crop, and will produce as determined by a committee of an Agricultural Society, 90 bushels to the acre, that is, for three or four of the best acres; for which they gave me the Society's third premium. The land on which it was raised has been mowed for three or four years, and last year broken up and hog-dung put into every hill, —hills at three feet apart. My farm is divided by a lane through the whole and fenced on either side, and then divided into 10 and 20 acre lots opening to the centre lane, so that I have more than 6 miles of fence, a part of which is half wall.

I have also raised this year two acres of spring rye, which I have not threshed, which I think will give me 20 bushels per acre.—I have also raised twenty acres of small white beans which I have not yet gathered, and which I estimate to yield fifteen bushels to the acre, or about 300 bushels in all. This field was planted two years since to corn and then to rye and oats.—I have ploughed and summer-fallowed twenty acres of old pasture where my sheep have run, and sowed it to rye and three acres more to winter wheat; all sowed about the last of August now looks finely, and if nothing befalls it, I think I may safely calculate upon thirty bushels to the acre.—The number of apple trees in my orchard is 149. Six years since I put in 1000 grafts by contract, principally of winter fruit, such as Greenings, Spitzenbergs, Gilliflowers, Russets, Golden Sweetings and Seekno-furthers, &c, &c, from which I last year made 36 barrels of cider and put up about 100 bushels of fine winter apples. To my trees I have done nothing but trim and scrape. This year, owing to a late frost I shall not have five bushels in all. My manner of making cider is the common way. As to saving grass seed, I usually seed down about 10 acres annually with 4 quarts of clover and 4 quarts herdsgrass to the acre. I have made several experiments. After taking off a corn crop, I have ploughed and sowed nothing but grass seed; this was done in the month of October, and it took well, but did not get to maturity fully the next season. I have also sowed with rye, in the fall and also upon snow covering wheat and rye, and also in the spring with spring wheat, rye and oats, and I am satisfied that to sow clover and herdsgrass in the next spring with oats is the best time and way. Another experiment may possibly be useful. Eight years since I ploughed and fenced about two acres of good land upon which I planted one bushel of butternuts, one ditto of walnuts, and one bushel of chestnuts, and smaller quantities of apples, peaches, pears, quinces, hazelnuts and filberts, most of which failed, save only a few peaches, several chestnuts and filberts. The filberts I have transplanted near to my house, and have now probably 100 bushels which have borne considerably the two last years, as large as any of the imported. The late frost prevented their bearing this year, but I have no doubt that they can be grown here plentifully with little trouble. My barn is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, standing east and west, with a floor through it lengthwise, over which is another floor, each twelve feet wide. Upon the south side of my barn I have a tier of stables extending the whole length, 12 feet wide, which is sufficient to put up 25 head of cattle. I have one shed extending from the west end of my barn south 120 feet, half of it 20 feet in width and the other half 14 feet, capable of holding 30 or 40 loads of hay

over head. I have three or four other sheds temporary or of less value. My barnyard is 120 feet square divided by a line of fence through the centre each way, making four yards of about 60 feet square, with a shed for each and a well of water in the centre, from which I water each yard, in each of which I have wintered about 100 sheep, and make my manure principally by bedding them with straw. I have kept the last year two yoke of oxen and one yoke of steers, five cows and nine head of young cattle, three horses and one colt and 425 first quality Merino and Saxony sheep. We have made butter and cheese only enough for family use. Although my stock of cows are of the first quality, yet my family is large and consume all they produce; for one of my cows, which is only 3 years old, I last week received this Society's first premium as the best among 37 cows offered for premium; her calf now is only four weeks old, and she is a descendant of the stock of cattle called the Gore breed, I believe from a bull imported by the late Governor Gore; at any rate, from my connexion with the Berkshire Agricultural Society, I was induced to purchase some of the finest cattle of our part of the country, and for the ancestor of this cow I paid \$100. My other cows and stock are of the *Holderness* stock. Of swine, I only keep and fat enough for family use and some little surplus to pay laborers. I am now feeding 8 of the Byefield breed, a part of which I think will weigh about 300 lbs. each. As to the amount of labor, for the last year I have hired only one man, and have two boys almost men; and in haying and threshing, day laborers, which in all probably costs me \$140 or \$150 inclusive of board. I would also add that in consequence of tilling so much land, I have hired 100 of my sheep pastured the past summer.

To recapitulate—

63	acres of meadow land
12	do. winter rye
2	do. do. wheat
5	do. oats
2	do. potatoes
11	do. corn
2	do. spring rye
20	do. beans

117

20	acres sowed to winter rye
3	do. do. to do. wheat

140

40	wood
70	pasture

250

It will be seen that I have mowed and tilled this year 140 acres, 17 of which has been seeded down to grass.

My stock is as follows, viz. 425 sheep 20 head of cattle, 4 horses, 10 wild geese, and a few India geese, presented to me by Gorham Parsons, Esq. a few years since. Poultry in abundance, of many sorts.

This rough draft was drawn up last evening and this morning in much haste, and is imperfect for want of more time. Yet it is as I believe true.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

Pittsfield, Oct. 18, 1830 JONATHAN ALLEN.

To be continued.

GYPSUM OR PLASTER OF PARIS.

History informs us that the utility of Gypsum for grass, was first discovered in Germany by a laborer at the quarry, passing across a meadow to shorten the distance home, discovered the luxuriance of grass, where he had travelled, and imagining that the dust of Gypsum from his clothes must have been the cause, tried the experiment, and the event answered his expectations.

Some time after, a keg of it was sent to America to Mr Jacob Barge of Philadelphia, and it soon came into use in that part of Pennsylvania, where they value it very highly, and even suppose that the hay is better which is produced by it.

It is however said that Gypsum will not promote vegetation so much near the ocean, or in any place where it can be decomposed by particles of sea salt. That may be so, yet it has sometimes done well near the sea in dry seasons, and its effects are not so visible any where in wet seasons. My own practice has been 17 miles distant from Long Island sound, where my first use of it, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

In the spring of 1796, I sent to New York, and obtained a barrel of Gypsum which had been imported from France, and in May and June sowed it on different soils, and several kinds of crops, and it produced wonderful effects generally. I put some of it on Indian corn after the first hoeing, and left 5 rows through the middle of the field which was not plastered, which did not produce more than one, on either side, owing in some measure to the grubs having left the corn, where the plaster had been used, and gone on to those 5 rows, which some miles distant, looked like a road which had been cut through a wood, for the corn was exceedingly poor, and from 20 to 50 grubs under each hill, and not a grub to be found under the hills which had been plastered.

The flax and potatoes were much benefited by plaster, but the wheat, rye, barley and oats did not show the benefit much; yet the grass was visibly better some years after the crops were taken off.

The utility of Gypsum appearing so manifest induced me to use it freely, and the next spring sent corn, cider, &c. to Passamaquoddy and bought 10 tons. I used the greatest part of it the same year. I generally put about 3 bushels on an acre at that time, because they used as much as that on an acre in Pennsylvania, but 2 bushels are thought now to be sufficient.

A whim has gone abroad that it injures land, but the encyclopedists say that it does not, more than stable manure.

They have used it in Pennsylvania more than 60 years, and still value it highly as a manure. It has been used near 40 here, and yet we have many farmers among us who choose to be half a century behind others in improvements, who have not yet ventured to try it; but as it is now plenty and cheap, I would advise farmers at least to run the risk of trying it.

Those who have used it plentifully and repeatedly on the same lands will not find so much benefit by using it again, as they did at first, yet it is a good manure, even in those cases. I have not generally used the Gypsum oftener than once in 6, 8 or 10 years on the same land, unless it might be a little when the land was tilled, to roll the grain in, or a little to put on it, not exceeding one bushel to the acre.

We have generally rolled Indian corn in it before planting, after soaking it awhile in tar water,

which is made by putting half a gill of tar into 2 gallons of water, or in that proportion, stirring it well, just to make the water a little sticky, and the plaster will adhere to the kernels much better, and the birds and insects will not meddle with it; (too much tar may prevent vegetation.) We then put on from half a bushel to a bushel of plaster on an acre, after first hoeing, and the crop will generally be doubled by using the plaster, unless it be in a wet season, when the difference will not be great; yet you may see where the corn hills were, some years after the land is laid down to grass. Some say it is best to sow a bushel on an acre of grass land every year, but its effects being visible several years, I have not practised in that way.

The Nova Scotia Plaster is not all of it equally good or even that which is brought from France, but the imported is the best; yet the difference is not great, and as the Nova Scotia is the cheapest, I generally use it, unless when we send to New York for it, we buy that which was imported.

It ought to be ground in fair weather, and sowed soon after grinding; or else it may become clammy and need washing or running through the mill again. Still damp weather is the best for sowing it, that it may not blow away; and it will sow better, and last longer; if it is not ground excessively fine. It may be sown in Spring or Autumn, but vegetation ought to have time to come forward before it is sown. Its effects will be most visible on land which has been recently laid down to herds grass and clover; but if it is mowing ground, it is best to mow it once before the Gypsum is put on, for fear it may make the clover lodge down, but the 2d year the herds grass will support it. It is well to sow it as soon as the hay is taken off, for it will collect moisture, and keep the land from being parched from the intense heat of the sun, which is often the case at that season of the year.

It is sometimes sown on old sward where it cannot well be ploughed, though it will not do much the first year or two, yet the second or third year it will show itself, and make the grass thick and heavy, and continue to help the land several years. It will do the most good on land which is in pretty good order. It will not make poor land produce luxuriantly, especially after grain is taken off.

When clover seed is sown clear from the hull without covering, it ought to be rolled in plaster, and it will keep it moist, and help vegetation.—*Middletown Sent.*

Business.—It appears from the city papers that there is a great demand for vessels, and that the price of freight have advanced more than 33 per cent.—Vessels have not been in so good request for several years. The manufactures of cotton and woollen goods are realizing a fair profit. The prices of grain, wool, fat cattle, &c. have improved.

The farmers of Hadley, Hatfield, and other towns in this vicinity are calculating to engage extensively in the cultivation of broom-corn, and it is believed that more acres will be devoted to this crop the ensuing season than in any former year. Many acres in Northampton meadow have been leased to the growers of broom-corn. The price given for the use of good land, for one crop, if the land be manured, ploughed, and made ready for planting by the lessor, is about 20 dollars per acre; and about 12 dollars per acre are given for the use of first rate land in its present state, that is, land which was well manured and bore a good crop the last season.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1831.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR APRIL.

In the Eastern States, generally, this is the month for sowing the principal garden crops. There is an advantage in sowing the hardier kinds of garden seed as early as the state of the soil will permit, as by that means the plants become firmly established before they are overtaken by the heat and drought of the summer. But a stiff and moist soil should never, on any account, be dug, ploughed or harrowed when it is so wet as to be clammy or adhesive. A light sandy soil however, will be benefited by being hoed or otherwise wrought on while moist.

Mr McMahon well observes that 'earth of a consistence that will hold water longest *without becoming hard when dry*, is that of all others the best adapted for raising the generality of plants in the greatest perfection. The great art of improving sandy and clay soils is to give to the former such dressings of clay, cowdung and other kinds of manure, as will have a tendency to bind and make it more compact, and, consequently more retentive of moisture; and, to the latter coats of sandy earth, pond mud, horse dung, &c.'

Asparagus may now be sown or transplanted. It has formerly been thought necessary to make a very laborious and expensive process of cultivating asparagus, but it has been found that the old modes of growing that valuable esculent may be dispensed with, and asparagus raised with about as much facility as potatoes. The Hon. J. WELLES thus describes his method, which we should believe altogether worthy of general adoption.

'A piece of ground was taken, of a deep rich soil. After a common corn crop was taken off, the land was ploughed and manured in the usual course. Holes were then dug, twelve to fourteen inches in depth, and about the same distance apart, and two or three shovels full of compost manure were mixed with a part of the earth. The roots of a year's growth were then inserted at about six inches in depth. This bed has flourished and been thought as productive as any whatever. * * *

'However rare it may be that there is any over cultivation or preparation of soil for any vegetable production, in would seem here to be the case. The old farms appear to have been kept up and to have discouraged a more general diffusion of this valuable plant.

Dr Dean, in his husbandry, has somewhat simplified the matter, but not sufficiently. The proposed method of placing the roots at 6, 8 and 9 inches is quite too near. The duration of 10 or 12 years is quite a mistaken one; it lasts with us double that period.

'The management of the bed may be given in a very few words. In the fall of the year it is important to cover it with horse manure; in the spring it should be raked off, and the bed lightly forked over, so as not to touch the roots.

'If the bed from frequent weeding becomes low it may be raised with dock mud to advantage. This produces no weeds, while the saline particles are favorable to its growth. Where this cannot be had, rich loam may be taken.'

Mr Armstrong, in vol. 2 of the *Memoirs of the N. York Board of Agriculture* says, 'It has been lately asserted, and with sufficient confidence, that a pickle of salt and water, of the ordinary strength

for preserving meat may be very usefully applied to asparagus beds in the spring. The effects ascribed to it are its stimulating power over the crop, and its tendency to destroy the seeds of weeds and insects, lying near the surface. Experiments on this subject should be multiplied, and with pickles differing in strength and quality.' In the last edition of *Deane's New England Farmer*, it is observed that 'to a bed fifty feet by six, a bushel of salt may be applied with good effect before the plants start in the spring.'

Asparagus is thought to be a very healthy article of aliment. Loudon says, 'In Paris it is much resorted to by the sedentary and operative classes, when they are troubled with symptoms of gravel or stone. *Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia* states that, 'Asparagus is allowed to promote the appetite; and affords a delicious article of nourishment to the invalid and valetudinarian, who is not troubled with flatulency.'

Dandelion. Leontodon taraxacum.—This hardy plant might probably be improved by cultivation. Gen. Dearborn gave some notices of its successful culture, in the *New England Farmer*, vol. vi. p. 337. He observed that they might 'be set out at any time after the frost is out of the ground. I would recommend that the rows be three feet asunder, and the plants two feet apart in the rows.' And that 'the rapidity with which the leaves shoot out after cutting is greater than in any plant I have ever seen. Some of them were covered with flower pots, after the fourth cutting, to blanch the leaves for salad, and they are nearly or quite equal to endive. In five days after the pots were put over, the leaves, which had been previously cut close to the crown of the root, the plants shot up five inches in height.'

The culture of the dandelion is desirable on account of its medical as well as its esculent properties. A writer for the *National Intelligencer*, who appears to have been a medical man say, 'Dandelions have always been considered peculiarly useful in visceral obstructions, particularly those of the liver, when eaten either as greens, salads, or taken in ptisans.—They seem calculated from their stimulant deobstruent powers to promote bilious discharges, and from long experience have been found highly efficacious in all biliary affections of the liver. They are also good to keep the body open and are diuretic and attenuant. In the dropsy, the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. The ancients, says *Willich*, were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable, than those modern practitioners who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics, imported from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medical plants, which grow in our own climate. I advise all who are troubled with bile, flatulencies, fulness of blood, and who are fearful of dropsy, vertigo, &c., to make free use of this precious gift of nature the dandelion.'

EARLY CUCUMBERS.

On Saturday, the 9th inst. we noticed several large cucumbers, at the stall of Michael Tombs, Boston Market. They were raised by Charles Hovey, Cambridge-port.

Original Repartee.—A very intemperate man, whose face was covered with rum blossoms, insultingly said to a clergyman: 'do you know that I have got to be elder?' 'No,' replied the clergyman, 'you look more like dog-wood.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN.—In August of last year, a gentleman from Kentucky called with a friend to see me, and observing I kept bees, mentioned that a friend of his in that state had for several years kept them in a dark room in one end of his garret, (a brick house) with some small holes cut through to admit the passage of the bees; by this means he was saved the trouble of hives and swarming (which they never do as long as they have room to work in,) and that he could at any time go into the room (properly guarded) and take 10 or 50 lbs. of comb at a time. Early in December, I wrote a letter asking many questions, with an intention of giving to your paper the results of my inquiries, but presume, I did not get a proper direction, as I have not received an answer. During the winter I have made some inquiries, and reflected much on the subject, and herein give you an extract of a letter from T. W. Sumner, Esq. of Brookline, Mass.

'In the summer of 1827, a swarm of bees entered by a small hole under the shingled gutter which is on the top of the cornice of one of the dormer windows of my house; when in, they found abundance of room for working, and no one could disturb them, but by taking down the plastered ceiling of my upper rooms. You will recollect my house has what is termed a gambleroo; the space above the level plastering, forms a flat triangle, of 7 feet wide, twenty inches high and at least 60 feet long. I think had they not been disturbed, they might have worked twenty years.

'We did not disturb them, neither did they disturb us, till I took them up in January, 1829, on a very cold day. I took down the plastering about a yard square under the comb and smothered them in the usual way with sulphur. We got 296 lbs. of comb, bread and honey. I have often regretted I did not try to propagate them, for honey in a family is a very convenient article.'

A friend of mine as much as 15 years since, in taking a house to pieces in Boston, found a swarm of bees over one of the dormer windows in the garret, which he had carefully sawed off and secured and carried to Brighton, where he kept it several years.

I understand there has been in the roof of a house in Brighton a swarm of bees for 7 years past. They have not had much room to work, but will not be driven away.

All these circumstances had determined me to prepare a place in my barn, when your paper about a month since stated it was a common practice in Ohio.

I have made a tight closet of near 10 feet square and about 6 feet high in the centre, at the southwest end of my barn, immediately under the ridge-pole. The floor is about 25 feet from the ground and is approached by a fixed ladder from the second floor, and kept under lock. In this I have placed two hives purchased last season from Mr Beard, from the interior of Maine, where as I understand they have not been troubled with the bee moth. I apprehend from the great elevation of my bee house, I shall not be troubled with them again, as I believe they do not often rise so high from the ground.

I have kept more or less bees for 20 years; till about 6 years ago, we were so much troubled by the bee moth that I gave them up. Last year

I began again in the hope, with some of the improved hives to succeed better, and still intend keeping some in the usual way near the ground. If the chamber plan succeed, of which I see no reason to doubt we shall be saved a great deal of trouble, as we shall no longer be obliged to watch and hive them. I have put in some extra rafters, also a shelf and standards, to enable the bees more readily to attach the comb.

Any persons having a wish to see the method adopted by me, I shall be happy to shew it to them. The bees appear perfectly satisfied with their elevated situation.

I am somewhat apprehensive that a southwest aspect may be rather too warm in summer, and rather regret I had not put the room even at the northeast end of the barn. I should have preferred a southeast front, taking the morning sun and being cooler in the afternoon. I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended from severe cold, if they are only kept dry.

Very truly yours, JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, April 11, 1831.

Edinburgh Review.—Lilly and Wait have just republished the 104th No. of this popular journal, which contains elaborate articles on the following topics; East India Company—Bowrings' Poetical Translations—Political Economy—Civil Disabilities of the Jews—Spirit of Society in England and France—Principles of Belief and Expectation as applied to Miracles—Capital Punishment—Forgery—Novels descriptive of Irish Life—Life and Religious Opinions of Bishop Heber; Evangelical School—Irish Courts Quarter Sessions; Assistant Barristers—Sadler's Refutation, refuted—The Late and Present Ministry—Index—published quarterly at \$5.00 per annum.

Instead of remitting silver to China in exchange for teas, we now begin to receive thence, remittances in specie for our domestic goods. We find the following paragraph in the New York Journal of Commerce:

'*The Tide Turned.*—The brig *Delight*, at Philadelphia, from Canton brought \$24,000 in specie. A letter states that half a million has been recently exported to Europe. If China is to disembody its silver upon the western nations, while the usual supply from Mexico and South America continues, the effect will be to make the article a greater drug even, than it is at present. And it is already the dullest commodity in the money-market. Any good paper is preferred before it.'

LOWELL COMPANIES.—The names of the several companies in this town, incorporated for manufacturing purposes, with their capital, are as follows:

Merrimack Company,	\$1,500,000
Locks & Canals do.	600,000
Hamilton do.	1,200,000
Appleton do.	500,000
Lowell do.	500,000
Middlesex do.	500,000
Suffolk do.	500,000
Tremont Mills,	500,000

Total, \$5,800,000

Lowell Rail Road.—Private sales of this stock have been effected at thirty five per cent advance.

Flocks of pigeons, extending miles, have recently passed southwesterly from Springfield.

New Vegetables.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, a small quantity of each of the following new and valuable vegetables:

Knight's new Dwarf Honey Pea; (a most delicious pea, and great bearer; originated by Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society.) *New Italian Head Lettuce*; large, close heads, very tender; (introduced by Lieut. Ridgway, of the U. S. Navy—12½ cts. per paper.) *Early Orange Beet*; early, beautiful and very delicate; not common in the Boston market—12½ cts. per paper. *Canada Crook Neck Squash*; the most delicate sort cultivated in New England; in eating from the beginning of August to the first of February; small, but prolific. *Com. Porter's Valparaiso Squash*, have attained the size of 46 lbs. in Vermont last season. *New Early Dwarf Pea*, 33 cts. per quart, very early and prolific—does not require sticks; also the *Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea*, introduced into general use by us, four years since; now too well known and appreciated to require comment. *London Horticultural Pole Bean*, sent to Messrs Thorburn & Sons, of New York, last year, by the London Horticultural Society—they have proved a valuable acquisition, very prolific, and rivaling the Lima Beans in richness of flavor; 50 cts. per quart. April 13.

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c.

Gentlemen in want of Fruit and Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Honeysuckles, &c. &c., are respectfully informed that they can be obtained in any quantity or variety, at *Nursery prices*, by leaving their orders at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, Boston. The Trees will be delivered at the Warehouse, free of expense of freight, except when obtained from New York, Philadelphia, or Albany, when it will be added to the bill. Catalogues of most of the Nurseries can be obtained at the Warehouse, gratis, except Prince's of New York; of which he has just published the twentieth edition, 91 pages, price 12½ cts. As the season is forward, and it will soon be too late to transplant trees with safety, an early attention to the subject is requisite. April 13.

Fruit Trees, &c.

For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c.,—with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz:—Bloodgood's, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green Mouthwater, St Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be left with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street, Boston—French & Davenport, 713, Washington street, or at the Nursery in Milton. April 13.

For Sale,

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with short practical instructions for rearing Silk Worms, by J. H. Cobb, which are given to purchasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. April 13.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Spring Rye; Millet; two-rowed Barley; Northern Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c.,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Also, large SCOTCH GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, just received from Greenock.—Large White and Red Currant Bushes, &c.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburg, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each. March 26.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street—

A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

CUSHING PEAR SCIONS.

A few scions of the celebrated Cushing Pear, one of the most valuable native varieties hitherto brought into notice. It is in eating the middle of September—is a great and constant bearer, the flesh whitish, melting, and full of juice, of a sprightly, delicious flavor. A drawing and particular account of this pear, by Benj. Thomas, Esq., will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 113. These scions were cut from the original tree in Hingham, by Col. Cushing.

FRUIT TREES.

Persons wishing to purchase Fruit Trees, are informed that catalogues of all the principal respectable Nurseries in the United States, can be had gratis at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street.

RUSSET SWEETINGS.

A few scions of the celebrated Russet Sweeting—a beautiful native apple that originated in Templeton. The tree is a free grower, and bears well—the fruit is a fine russet, and has kept till June—a specimen can be seen at No. 52 North Market street. It is in eating from November to May.

Also—500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PAINTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts: Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c. &c., with directions for their culture.—Price \$1 per package. April 13.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white Moscatel Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clusters of Grapes weighing as much as TWENTY-SIX POUNDS.' They contain several joints and will be sold at 50 cents each.

—ALSO—

250 Isabellas, 2 years old;
1400 ' 1 yr
300 White Muscadine;
Caroline;
Black Hamburg;
Constantia;
Golden Muscat;
Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit;
8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga;
Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality;
150 CATAWBAS;
100 Bland's;—and several other kinds.

Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 7½ Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831.

5t

Catawba Grape Vines.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few Catawba Grape Vines, 2 years old, price \$1.25 each. April 13.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape Vines of one and two years growth, and uncommonly healthy and thrifty. They have been raised with great care from Vines which have been forty years in this climate, and are of the kind which obtained the premium of the Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few Isabella, and several other varieties. Orders for any number of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North Market street, Boston, or with the subscriber at Charlestown, will be attended to. DAVID FOSDICK.

Charlestown, March 23, 1831.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these. April 13. 3t

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	- barrel	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton	110 00	112 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	122 50	125 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 50	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard street,	- barrel	7 12	7 25
Genesee,	- "	7 50	7 75
Alexandria,	- "	6 25	6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	6 00	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel	80	82
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	70	73
Rye,	- "	65	70
Barley,	- "	62	75
Oats,	- "	43	45
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	14 00	15 00
LIME,	- cask	90	95
PLAISIER PARIS retails at	- ton	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	- barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel	2 00	2 25
Red Top (northern)	- "	50	67
Lucerne,	- pound	33	33
Red Clover, (northern)	- "	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	52	60
Merino, half blood,	- "	48	55
Merino, quarter,	- "	40	45
Native, washed,	- "	40	45
Polled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	50	53
Polled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	42	4
Polled, " spinning, first sort,	- "	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Check of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound	5t	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	5½	7
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	8
POULTRY,	- "	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel	83	
Indian, retail,	- "	83	
POTATOES,	- "	22	52
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 11

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 279 Beef Cattle, including 72 unsold last week, 19 pair Working Oxen, 50 Cows and Calves, 12 Stares, 351 Sheep, and 220 Swine; 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold,

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Prices were more under than last week, but probably not much variation in the whole, we shall quote the same from 4 50 to 5 25, extra at 5 50 a 5 75.

Working Oxen—We noticed the sale of 8 pair, none of which were for less than \$55 and none for more than \$60.

Cows and Calves—We noticed the sale of one at \$12, five at \$15 each, and at 19, 20 and \$22.

Sheep—We noticed 2 beautiful Cossett Wethers from Westborough taken at \$12 50 each, one lot of about 60 at 5 8½, and one lot at \$6.

Swine—The whole at market were taken in one lot at 4½, after which a few were retailed at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

MRS. HOOD'S REPLY

TO MR HOOD'S LAMENTATION, 'I'M NOT A SINGLE MAN'

'CALIFAN.—You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is I know how to—Pun.—TEMPEST.

I WILL not fret, though you regret
You made me yours for life;
But yet I find that all the beaux
Remember I'm a wife.
Your winks and wiles, and wreathed smiles
From them have set me free,
But your winks, alas, good Mr Hood,
Have fairly Hood-winked me.

You've changed my name, but I'm the same
In face and disposition,
But at the altar to my cost
I altered my condition.
To catch my eye, beaux once would fly
Where'er they knew it shone,
To watch it's beams—but now it seems
A beam is in their own.

I at the parlor windows sit
To catch them unawares,
But they wont even stare at one
Who is not above stirs.
My lovers trembled when they sung,
'Of Love, that weeps and wakes,'
Their tremors all have ceased, and I
Now find them no great shakes.

My veteran beau, old Mr Stubbs,
'Though bald, in rhyme would caper;
Both curls and wit o'er night for me
Committed were to paper.
My reign is o'er, and him no more
Do wigs or rhymes employ;
He's now abandon'd the old scratch,
And looks like the Old Boy.

With billetdoux of every hue,
By seals with quaint expressions,
Beaux strove both on the wax and me
At once to make impressions.
But their epistles come no more
The tale of love to tell;
Their letters now I know are joined
For another *sylla-belle*.

Bouquets once came the ardent flame
Of Lovers to disclose,
And many a tender line was sent
All underneath the rose.
But verse inclosed in roses now
Appears not, though I ask it;
And all the tender lines I get
Come in a market basket.

The fate of both of us is hard,
Which hardest, none can tell—
I can no longer *tir a beau*,
You cannot *ring a belle*.
But still I do not like to hear
Forever from your lip,
That from the hour you *got a rib*,
You've always *had the hyp*.

You can't imagine, Mr Hood,
That when the knot was tied
Your heart was *licensed*, like the mail,
To carry six inside.
Nor wonder yet the fair forget
The claims you bring to view,
The reason's plain they cannot see
A *likely-Hood* in you.

To me your dame, you are the same,
Your wit and humor's free,
For I've no fear you'll ever prove
A *false-Hood* unto me.
And since you taught me how to pun
And took the marriage vow,
I'll say though I was *singly blest*,
I'm *doubly* happy now.

Ancient Dexterity.—One of the early kings of Egypt being desirous to secure his riches, commanded a treasure-house to be built: but the architect, intending to have some share of the treasure, instead of finishing the building completely, placed one of the stones in so artful a manner that it could be taken out and put in again by one man. As he was prevented by death from accomplishing his design, on his death bed he gave full instructions to his own sons how to execute it. After they had for some time plundered the treasury, and carried off large sums, the king who observed the gradual diminution of his wealth, without being able to discover how the thieves had access to it, finding his seal upon the door always whole, ordered several strong traps to be left in the treasury. By this means one of the brothers was at last taken; but, finding it impossible to escape, he pressed his brother to cut off his head, and retire with it to prevent any discovery. The king next morning examining the success of his project, upon finding a man without a head in the snare, hastened out in the greatest alarm and confusion, he ordered the body to be exposed on the outside of the wall to the public view, charging the guards placed round it to observe the countenance of the spectators, and to seize those who appeared sorrowful. The surviving brother, urged by his mother's entreaties and threats of exposure, formed the design of carrying off his brother's body. Accordingly driving his asses thither laden with skins of wine he found means by the stratagem of letting his wine run out, to intoxicate and stupefy the guards. When they were in a deep sleep, he shaved the right cheek of each of them, by way of derision, and in the night carried off the body on one of the asses. This action still more astonished the king; who being now more earnest to discover the thief, ordered his daughter to receive the addresses of all suitors promiscuously, on condition that each should previously confess to her the most ingenious action he had ever managed, and the greatest crime he had ever committed. The young man resolving again to perplex the king, went to the palace of his daughter, and confessed to her that he had cut off his brother's head, and afterwards carried off his body. When she then offered to lay hold of him he stretched out to her the arm of a dead man, which he had carried in under his cloak (suspecting the intentions of the king,) and, while she had the culprit, he made his escape. The king's resentment being now converted into admiration, he promised a pardon and rewards to the person who had robbed his treasury, if he would discover himself. The young man, upon this proclamation, immediately made himself known: and the king thereupon accounting him far superior in dexterity to any man then living, gave him his daughter in marriage.

In these days of selfish calculation and heartless policy, it is refreshing to meet such sentiments as the following by Mrs S. C. Hall:—'How beautiful, how sacred, are the feelings of affection in pure and guileless bosoms! The proud may sneer at it—the fashionable may call it fable—the selfish and dissipated may affect to despise it—but the holy passion is surely of heaven, and is only made evil by the corruption of those whom it was sent to bless and preserve.'

Self Illustration.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the frauds of wharfingers, Mr Paul Phipps, member for St Andrew, rose and said—'Mr Speaker, I second the motion; the wharfingers are to a man, a set of rogues; I know it well; I was one myself for ten years.'—Mirror.

Fontenelle boasted in his old age, '*J'ai quatre vingt ans; je suis Français; et je n'ai pas donné dous toute la plus petite ridicule a la plus petite vertu.*' ('I am eighty years old, I am a Frenchman, and through the whole I have never thrown the smallest ridicule upon the smallest virtue.') This was indeed a proud subject of self-gratulation.—Tweddell's Remains.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equaling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. ep16t

March 9.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. (f Jan. 7.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26.

6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—HOW. JESSE BUEL, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Haltjar, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN.—I will trouble you with my suggestions on the bees which I had melted down.* On the 16th of last January this hive of bees was brought from Maine, with one hundred and seven-five others, and stowed away in the hold of the vessel; and from the time they were stopped up in Maine, till they came to Charlestown was about month. This was in the month of November, and the course was warmer than it was when they were melted down. The cause, I think, was that after they came to Charlestown, and had been opened, one or two swarms of bees left their hives and went into this one, and this being a small hive they filled it full, so that in moderate weather they came out and covered the hive on the outside in front; and in cold weather the hive was full of bees, I was obliged to crowd the bees which were in the doors, to get the stoppers in. In excluding the air the bees became heated, and, as their practice is, in case they are too warm, they set a buzzing with their wings to circulate the air. They found they were too numerous to do this, and of course made a rush for the doors, this I found to be the case, or when I opened the door they pushed out in currents; I think therefore that the numerous body of bees, being so crowded together, in attempting to move became heated, a fermentation took place in the bread and honey which compose their food; not only in the combs, but, I am of opinion that the honey and bread which the bees had eaten were able under such a heat to ferment, so as to increase the heat and cause the combs to fall. On the 6th day of March, I transplanted this melted hive of bees into one of the hives, which the bees had left, thinking that the hive which they were in would not prove a good one for them to breed in this summer. I took the melted hive and sat it on the ground in front of the bench, and set my other hive on the bench, where the melted hive had stood. Then turned the bottom of the melted hive upwards, took off the bottom board, split down the sides of the hive, and found that the bees had remanufactured their combs, had got the hive half full of comb, had put their honey in the top of the hive, had laid their eggs below, and some of the young bees were hatching out.

I discovered on these combs a bee like the common laboring bee, but larger, and so clumsy that it could not fly, in the act of laying eggs. I killed some of them, and found in their bodies whitish matter like the eggs, which I have found in the bottom of the cells. These were not queens, for they all had stings. Where were Mrs Griffith's drones that vivify the young at this time? for you see no drones at this season of the year; and still without drones they are manufacturing their family. I will thank you, Mr Editor, to tell the public where the drones are bred. And if you believe that a queen and a drone can give birth to a different species from themselves, or make a honey-bee with a sting.†

CONSTRUCTION OF HIVES.

In answer to a writer for your paper, with the signature 'A Countryman' [N. E. Farmer, vol. ix., p. 283.] I would observe that by experience in the management of bees, I have found that in an old fashioned hive the contents are thus arranged, viz. In the top of the hive is the white honey and in the middle is the bee-bread, and dark honey, such as the bees live on in the winter. In the lower part, or bottom of the hive is the dry comb, such as the bees breed in, and summer in. Finding it thus arranged, I have, in my new fashioned hive, made a ceiling one third of the way down the hive so as to take in the white honey. In the ceiling are two small cracks, and in these cracks, I have slides that fit them. When you wish to take the honey, you enter these slides, and then take out the top boxes, four or more in number, as the size of the swarm may require. But, whatever fashioned hive you use, be careful to have the part which the bees breed in and live in large enough. If you do not you will be apt to rob them of too much of their food, and not leave a place large enough for them to winter in and breed in; my hives, I think are of a good size for the Maine bees, but, perhaps, they would be too large for bees raised in this quarter.

I have bees from Maine, and one swarm in my possession, which last fall weighed three pounds, bees and comb. By the use of boxes and slides, I have got them in good order, I took honey comb, full of honey, and bee-bread, mixed together, and put into those boxes, and put them in the top of the hive, and then drawing out the slides, let the bees pass up into these boxes and feed upon the dark honey. This spring I have given my bees nearly half a barrel of bee-bread. I believe there are a great many bees lost for want of bee-bread.

If the young swarm is put into a hive with boxes on the top, it is necessary to have it so constructed that the separation may be perfect, the white comb not adhering to the dark; and if the passage way for the bees to ascend into the top boxes be made right, you will have no young bees nor bee-bread in the top boxes. When my bees become a year old I enter my slides, and take the boxes out until the 20th of June. Then they will have swarmed twice if a good season; and after that I draw my slides, and receive the bees into the top boxes, and from that time to the end of the season you will generally obtain one set of boxes from the old swarm, and your two young swarms.

With regard to the question whether it is best to buy an old swarm, I consider that for breeding, a swarm one year old is best. But, if you have an old fashioned hive let them remain in it for breeders, until they become so old as not to be good for breeding. Then drive them into a new hive about the first of June. If you wish for more concerning bees I shall, with pleasure, inform you, as far as in my power.

Yours, with respect,

EBENEZER BEARD.

† By the Editor.—There is, perhaps, no subject in the whole circle of science, which is enveloped in more obscurity than the natural history of the honey bee; particularly the mode by which the species is continued. The commonly received opinion of naturalists is that the

queen bee is the mother of all the inhabitants of a hive viz. succeeding queens, working bees, and drones. This opinion, however, is not compatible with Mr Beard's statement of his having found on the combs bees like the common laboring bee, but larger, &c, in the act of laying eggs. Of these it seems there were a number, for Mr Beard 'killed some of them.' If Mr B. has not been deceived by some of the manoeuvres of these little conjurors, the queen bee has no exclusive right to the honors of maternity, and is the sole parent of her people. But, perhaps, the bees which appeared to Mr Beard to be depositing eggs were in fact laborers feeding the larvae in their cells. Conjectures, however, can establish nothing, and we beg leave to refer this subject to some of our friends, whose pursuits and investigations may best enable them to explain its mysteries.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

MR EDITOR—If the manufacturers of good cheese would answer the following inquiries, no doubt it would have a tendency to lessen the quantity of bad cheese, and greatly benefit our country.

1. What effect has it on milk in hot weather, if it is much agitated and heated in the udder by the cow's being driven a long distance, or running about?
2. Which is the best method to keep milk sweet over night in warm weather?
3. Which is the best method to preserve rennet skins?
4. What quantity of new cheese will one rennet skin produce?
5. How many quarts of milk (milk measure) will produce curd for a cheese which will weigh 15 lbs. from the press?
6. What will a cheese which weighs 15 lbs. from the press shrink the first 6 months after it is made?
7. What degree of the Thermometer should be the heat of the milk when the rennet is put to it?
8. What is the effect if the milk is too hot when the rennet is put to it?
9. What is the effect if the milk is too cold?
10. How long time should be allowed after the rennet is put to the milk, to cause it to turn to curd fit for the knife?
11. What is the effect if the curd is stirred or broken too soon?
12. What is the effect if too much rennet is put to the milk?
13. What is the effect if too little rennet is put to the milk?
14. What kind of salt is best for cheese?
15. What quantity of salt should be put to curd which will make a cheese weighing 15 lbs. from the press?
16. What is the effect if too much salt is put to the curd?
17. What is the effect if too little salt is put to the curd?
18. What is the effect if cheese is not sufficiently pressed?
19. Why does American cheese dry sooner than English cheese when it is cut open?

CHEAP ROLLER

MR FESSENDEN—The roller described by Mr Phinney in your last volume is an excellently well constructed one, but those who have no old carts

*See New England Farmer, page 259 of the current volume.

and wagon wheels on hand with which to make one, may dispense with its use for want of something more cheap and easily constructed. I have one formed of a but of timber 20 inches in diameter, after being rounded by rule by a carpenter, would be better if larger, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The shafts for a horse are made of 2 pieces of scantling of suitable size for that purpose: a hole is bored in the end of each to receive an iron gudgeon $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch diameter, which is driven into the centre of each end of the roller; a board for a seat crosses immediately over it, and rests on a rising from each shaft, and the feet of the driver rest on the draw bar; thus the weight of the driver is added to the roller, and 2 or 3 may ride, and a boy of 10 years old has rolled several of my fields this spring of 4 to 5 acres, in a half a day each, taking the whole field, or at least the half of it, at a land. This length moves very little if any ground in turning. Your most obedient, B.

Bridgeport, Con. April 5.

THE EFFICACY OF COPPERAS ON SEED CORN DOUBTED.

I prepared some seed corn with copperas so strong that my planter declared it had made his hands so sore he could not hold his hoe handle, and refused to use any more, leaving about half a peck, which when dry was the color of copperas; I gave some to a lame cock in the door yard, where the other fowls were not admitted, and seeing no bad effect, I gave it to all of them without perceiving any bad effect.

I planted some of it in the garden, and out of about 30 hills there were 5 or 6 stalks affected as if by a worm, but I did not see the insect and therefore cannot say what kind. I do not know that there was any difference in the field. B.

Bridgeport, Con. April 5.

Remarks by the Editor.—We should be sorry to learn that a recipe so often and so strongly recommended by practical farmers as that of copperas water for preserving seed corn against worms, birds, &c., should prove unavailing. We wish, however, that the truth may be ascertained, and will as readily publish facts against as in favor of the use of the solutions we have so often recommended. In an article in the third vol. of N. E. Farmer, published in 1825, we mentioned that Dr Deane had advised to use a solution of copperas as a steep for seed, barley and proposed its trial for seed corn. A correspondent, who signed 'A Subscriber', and dated, Gloucester, March 18, 1826, whose communication was published N. E. Farmer, vol. 4, p. 281, states as follows: From an article which I observed in your paper I was induced to try the experiment there recommended, to soak my seed corn in copperas water before planting. It immediately struck me that it would have a beneficial effect. I tried it and the result was fully equal to my most sanguine expectations, &c. The same volume, page 395, contains an article, copied from the Hampshire Gazette, which states that Mr Ralph Owen, of Belchertown, in May last, planted 3 or 4 acres with corn, which had been soaked in copperas water: the seed came up well and not a plant was destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted with corn which had not been steeped was very much injured.

The 8th vol. of N. E. Farmer, p. 355, contains the following article, copied from the Barnstable Journal. An experiment was made last season

[1829] by a gentleman in Dennis of soaking seed corn in solution of copperas, from 24 to 40 hours previous to planting, as recommended in the N. E. Farmer and in Fessenden's N. E. Farmer's Almanac. The corn thus soaked was untouched by worms, while some planted on the same piece in the common way was very much injured. A Connecticut farmer has made a similar trial, and says that it was not only untouched by worms, but yielded one third more. A pound of copperas dissolved in warm water is to be used to a peck of corn. We have likewise received many verbal accounts of the efficacy of this preparation.

It may be recollected that last season was uncommonly wet and it is possible that the copperas with which seed corn was impregnated might have been extracted by moisture after the corn was planted. The solution is not poisonous and can operate as an antidote to insects and birds only by making the taste of the grain disagreeable to those depredators. But facts on this subject are still wanted, for if the preparation be useless it ought to be laid aside; if not further proof of its utility is desirable.

Extracts from a letter from L. JENKINS, Esq. of Canandaigua, N. Y. to the Editor of N. E. Farmer.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

I will add a sure remedy against that dread to all breeders of cattle, the scours; especially affecting young calves;—the use of a little pulverized chalk in any mess. I have used it with success. All young calves are subject to this disorder, especially if brought up by hand, and even on the cow I have known them to be greatly injured by it especially when the ground was covered by snow. This malady has been the greatest difficulty in raising calves by hand of anything, I ever met with. Perhaps you may have noticed it before in your useful paper. If so, it may be acceptable a second time as coming from a breeder, who makes this statement from actual experiments. It is simple, cheap, and within the reach of every breeder at a trifling expense. I would ask the question whether lime thoroughly water slaked, would not be a good substitute for chalk, and answer the purpose equally well?

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE.

The Cow, named in my circular is the same which you have before mentioned in your paper.* She was imported by G.W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. Admiral, the young Bull presented by your worthy townsman, and public benefactor, the Hon. JOHN WELLES is a noble animal. At a year old he weighed 788 lbs. I shall have him weighed again this spring and will send you an account of his weight. His proportions are just—figure admirable.

Mr C. H. Hall of Harlem, near N. York, a celebrated breeder of fine stock, who has imported many fine animals, made me a call last fall, and reviewed my stock. He at once declared young Admiral to be a noble animal, fully equal to any he saw in England, and superior to Wye Comet, Mr Powell's famous bull. Mr H. is a man of nice judgment in fine stock, as his yard fully evinced at the sale last fall, and it was gratifying to me to have the opinion of such a man. Mr Welles remarked that he was a calf of great promise, and I should now be proud to show him to him.†

* You will excuse the freedom I take with you, but I am the more particular on account of the Hon. Mr Welles, to whom I am under great obligations.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 331.

† See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 74.

REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK.

Concluded from page 291.

Though it may seem very extraordinary the careless and unobserving, yet it is a fact well known to the attentive breeder, that general, all our best and most valuable kinds of stock are found upon the middling and low grounds, and not upon the best lands as we should naturally imagine; and the reasons that it is so, are simple and obvious;—those breeders who occupy the middling and indifferent tracts of country are under the necessity of producing an industrious and thriving breed of animals, because large, tender, big-boned kind could not subsist upon their keeping, or the produce raised upon such lands; while the good land makes up for every deficiency, or at least so far warps the judgment of the unthinking breeder that he plumes himself upon having stock superior to his industrious neighbors, while the merit consists in the goodness of the land and the richness of its pasturage and produce. Satisfied with his stock being the largest he also concludes they are the best; while the more active and industrious neighbor, from being situated in a less fertile soil is obliged to seek a for a hardy thriving breed.

I will beg leave to remark on beef and mutton exposed to sale in pieces on the shambles stalls. When we consider that the difference between what is called the coarse and fine is the best and worst parts of beef, when cut it is not less than one hundred per cent, of what vast consequence then, must it be to the breeder to propagate those cattle that have the greater proportion of those valuable parts and always feed in less time than the big-boned, coarse sort.

But it is not so with mutton; the difference in value between one joint and another is scarcely worth naming. In different parts of the kingdom they give the preference to particular joints; but the variation is seldom more than a farthing, or half a penny per pound at most. Nevertheless it is still right for the breeder to pursue that species which pay most for what they eat; and these I apprehend will always be found to be the small bodied true formed sheep, for they not only produce the finest grained mutton, but more of it in a given time, in proportion to offal than any other sort of sheep I know of. But in speaking of offal here I would be understood to include more than what the butchers generally do. By offal, they mean hide and tallow, only in neat cattle, or skin and tallow in sheep, and so on; but by offal in this place, I would take in not only hide or skin, and tallow, but bones, horns, pelts in sheep, blood in testines, and even wool and hair.

Suppose two bullocks, or two sheep are fattened together on the same food, the one remarkable for coarseness, the other for fineness, and admit that the coarse one eats only as much as the other, though I have no doubt of his eating more, still as a considerable part of his food must go to the support of more hide or pelt, bone, &c., while the other food is principally converted into animal flesh which flesh on an average call only worth 3d. per lb. I am afraid the horns, bone, pelt, &c., are not worth above a farthing per lb. consequently a very great loss to the community. Indeed the hide of a bullock is sometimes worth as much per pound as his flesh, and particularly firm strong hide what are generally called leather hides are worth more; but then these very thick hides must generally cover a very slow feeding carcass; and

black pelt generally covers a coarse-grained slow-dying carcass of mutton. The pelt itself, though chaps from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. weight, (some have been known to weigh 30 lbs. or more) not worth more than 2d. or 3d. for the thinner the pelt the more valuable.

On tallow.—It is a well known fact to all experienced feeders and graziers that those animals which lay the fat on quickest upon the outside are the least within in proportion; but then they are the very sort that pay the most for keeping; and consequently though they have less fat on the outside, they excel those that have more fat within in exact proportion as they pay more in a given time, for what they eat.

Some say the butcher has the most profit upon the side which tallow best, or lay the fat within. But you will allow the butcher the same profit upon quick feeders, or those that put the fat on the outside, he will always buy those, because he can get two joints for one. The butcher can always select lean, lumbering, coarse animals, that lay little fat without, and much within for so much less per cent, that they afford him a profit. But this can be no inducement to those who breed and feed: consequently no excellence, but the contrary.

The same writer in treating of poultry says, if you are rightly informed by people of nice palates, small boned, well proportioned poultry greatly exceed the large boned big kind in taste, fineness of meat and flavor; and if this be the case, it would be as though the same principle which we have been endeavoring to establish, held good through all the different classes of domestic animals which supply us with food, viz. That of all animals, of whatever kind, those which have the finest, cleanest, finest bones, are in general the best proportioned, and covered with the best and most grained meat. I believe they are also the lightest, heaviest, and most inclinable to feed, and to bear the most fatigue while living, and to yield the most per lb. when dead.

From Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Copy of a letter from Edward H. Bonsall, Esq.

Concluded from page 307.

I shall now proceed to make some statements on the subject of planting, training, &c., and as my experience, since commencing the business, has suggested some variations from my original plan, I will rather detail what I *would do*, than what I *have done*. I think the plan laid down by most writers for preparing the ground and planting, is more expensive than is necessary, and that calculated to deter many persons from undertaking the business. To dig the ground from seven inches to two and half feet deep with a spade, is in this country no trifling task, and in comparison with the common process of farming, is truly formidable. My plan would be, to use two ploughs with strong teams, one immediately behind the other, *in the same furrow*, each of them set deep, and after the ploughing is completed, harrow it thoroughly. Then, in the direction of the furrows, rows are intended to be planted, run parallel to the furrows across the field, at the distance of eight feet from each other. Afterwards cross these at right angles, five feet asunder. In the opening at the intersection of these furrows, plant the cuttings in rows. Of cuttings, if they are short-jointed, I use from nine to twelve inches in length is sufficient, observing that the upper eye or bud is sufficiently good. Then place them in the ground (at

the intersections as above) such a depth that the upper eye is even with the general surface of the surrounding earth, and draw the earth to them till it is level, pressing it lightly with the foot. If the plough has not made an opening the full depth, the cutting can be forced down with the hand. In case rooted plants are to be set out, if they are not large, the opening at the intersection will be found to be nearly or quite sufficient to receive them, when the earth can be drawn in as before. In this way a large number can be planted in a short time, and at a trifling expense.

Contrary to the common opinion and practice, I think I have satisfactorily ascertained that *late spring planting* for cuttings is attended with more success than any other time. Last year I planted in nursery beds, from two to three thousand cuttings as late as from the middle of April to the middle of May, with better success than at any previous time. In this case, the slips should be kept in a cool place, a cellar or icehouse, where vegetation may be held in check. To insure their freshness, sprinkle them occasionally with water. Previous to planting, cut them a proper length, and place them with their lower ends three or four inches in water in a tub above ground, where they may soak three or four days. At this season, the temperature will be likely to be such as will spur vegetation at once into healthy and vigorous action. In the fall, or early in the spring is preferable for rooted plants. In the autumn of the first year, after the frost has killed the unripened part of the young shoots, they should be pruned down to the mature firm wood, and then with a hoe hilled over with the surrounding soil, which will completely protect them through the winter. If left without protection the first of the winter many of them will perish.

My mode of *training*, as far as I am aware of it, is entirely peculiar to myself, and as regards *fitness and economy*, (taking the average of a given number of years) I think is superior to anything I have met with. I take chestnut posts, the thickness of large fence rails, seven feet length. These I plant along the rows, at distances of ten feet from each other, and at such a depth as to leave five feet above the surface of the earth. Then taking three nails to each post, and driving them to within half an inch of their heads,—the first two and a half feet from the ground, a second midway between that and the top, and the third near the top, I attach No. 11 iron wire, (one degree soft is best) firmly to one of the nails in the end post, pass on to the next, and stretching it straight and tight, give it one turn round a nail in the same line as the one to which it was first attached. Having in this manner extended it along the three courses, the whole length of the row, my trellis is formed. I have had a portion of my vineyard fitted up in this way for three years, and experience has confirmed the superior fitness of the plan. It is not its least recommendation, that it possesses in a degree the character of 'labor-saving machinery.' A very important and extensive *labormaking* portion of the operations in the vineyard during the summer, is the attention required by the growing shoots to keep them properly trained up. They grow and extend themselves so rapidly, that where the strips of trellis are lath, or where poles are used to support the vines, unless very closely watched, they fall down in every direction, in a very unsightly and

injurious manner. Here, the wire being small, the tendrils or claspers eagerly and firmly attach themselves to it, and thus *work for themselves*, in probably two-thirds of the instances where the attention of the vigneron would otherwise be required. There is free access afforded to the sun and air, and no hold for the wind to strain the frame, &c., &c.

I shall not enter into a minute description of my manner of pruning, but may just say, that after the vines have attained a full capacity for production (say five years from the cutting,) my view is to prepare them for bearing an average of fifty clusters to each, leaving several shoots of from three to five joints on a vine, for this purpose. When fresh pruned they will not be more than four feet high, at their greatest age.

Although I have succeeded in making good wine, and hope still to succeed, as that made last autumn, two hundred and forty gallons, in four separate casks, all promises exceedingly well, I do not consider that I have any settled practice, it being yet in some sort a matter of experiment. I therefore feel that it would be premature for me to treat on this branch of the subject. The important fact, and which is ascertained beyond dispute, that *we can make good wine in this country*, I believe, equal to the better qualities of foreign. An interest in the business has already been awakened, and is rapidly extending itself through a large portion of our country, and practical instructions on the subject, accompanied by an exhibit of its proceeds, when actively and judiciously prosecuted, seem called for by the exigencies of the present time, and will no doubt, by prompting to the more widely extended culture of the vine, prove a public benefit at the same time that it greatly promotes the personal interests of those who engage it.

A gentleman of Baltimore is preparing to erect a filature and will purchase any quantity of cocoons of the silk worm, at 40 and 50 cents per lb. Direct to American Farmer.

It is said there is not sun enough in New Brunswick to make good vinegar, and the Legislature proposes to admit its importation duty free.

During five days in January, 462 horse teams passed Mr Crawford's house, in the Notch of the White Mountains.—Three nights in succession, in the same month, he put up, on the first night 124 horses, on the second 86 and on the third night 137 horses, and 80 two-horse teams passed on, which could not be accommodated.

Capt. Michael Johnson, of Haverhill, N. H. has a cow, 8 years old, which has produced 12 calves in 4 years.

The Railway carriages, Feb. 17, travelled from Liverpool to Manchester, in an hour and a quarter.

Manufacture of Carpets.—Preparations are making in the town of New-Haven, Connecticut, to commence the manufacture of carpets. The workmen are engaged, and the buildings on Tomlinson's wharf, at the eastern termination of the basin wharf, are to be fitted up for that purpose.

Excellent brooms are made in this city of the stems of the *guano* or palm leaf, which is imported in great quantities for the manufacture of summer hats.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WOODLAND AND FOREST TREES.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

From a variety of circumstances, my attention for a series of years has been necessarily drawn to the oversight of several considerable tracts of wood land, in order to effect a right management of them. This attention has become a habit and a source of gratification to me. If any apology is due for the too frequent remarks on this subject, I must refer to the partial persuasion of my friend Mr Lowell, whose valuable instructions and labor as to the forest, as well as the garden, have been so useful. On the right management of the wood lot, our agriculturists have been heretofore again and again inquired of, and it is most obvious that many opinions offered have been erroneous. Some of these will be stated, to show the knowledge aimed at by the society. It will be our endeavor to submit facts and inferences, drawn from repeated experiments and more intimate experience which time has afforded. These may be useful so far as they are sustained by the judgment or coincidences in the opinion of others. The first question on this head submitted by the society is: 'Whether the growth for wood for timber and fuel, be equivalent to the consumption in your vicinity?' The universal reply has been indicative of an alarming decrease in Massachusetts, of both timber and fuel, and that a recurrence in the country is had in many places to peat, as a substitute for the latter; while recently it is well known, that in populous places, and near the sea coast, as well as in many of our manufacturing establishments, there is an increasing and extensive use, particularly of the coal of our country, as a substitute for the article of wood. Nor is this to be regretted; on the contrary, it seems most wisely ordained, that while the discoveries of the age call for an increasing use of fuel, as to which the surface of the earth could give us no adequate supply; there are beneath us and at hand, inexhaustible resources for every possible demand. It is not to be denied, however, that these are but substitutes—and very inconvenient ones in many places; nay, more, that they are generally resorted to from the force of necessity. To most of those long habituated to it, the cheerful blaze of a wood fire, has a powerful attraction. But if wood is abandoned for fuel, and no means of encouragement are given by government, whence is our timber, &c. to be derived? Here with great respect a consideration is submitted to our legislators, which, though familiar to many may not, as to its effects, be so well known to all. By a law passed March 4, 1829, it is enacted, 'That all wild or unimproved lands, shall hereafter be assessed at *six* per centum instead of *two* per centum, on the value thereof!'

Excesses in legislation are apt to operate injuriously, especially, when they effect changes in long established usages. The effect has been herein sudden and violent in its operation on farmers. Feeling the *threefold* weight of the *tax*, thus increased upon a *capital* not immediately productive to them, they have laid the *axe* to the *root* so heartily, that wood at 12 to 20 miles from Boston, has actually been depressed in value more than one third, and timber is of little more value than for fuel! This was probably unforeseen by the legislature, and is to be lamented. But it will meet the

attention it merits, from the watchful guardians of the interests of the commonwealth. The next inquiry has been, 'what measures are taken to provide against the inconvenience of future scarcity.' To this, the answers given are much to be regretted. In most instances, the replies are, the wood lots are not fenced from the habit of economy and other motives, and where cattle run at large on the commons, they eat and destroy most of the sprouts from the stumps of late fallen trees. In fact, unless there is a surplusage of young shoots and but very few cattle to browse, the *whole are cropped!*

To confirm this, I will state an experiment lately made. On an inclosure, partly of good pasture land, in a spot the most retired from cultivation, on the north side of a rocky precipice, where there was not a blade of grass, and at some distance from grass feed, about ten loads of wood in scattering growth, on about an acre of ground, were cut off. Some young bushes and the brush were left on the ground to discourage the approach of cattle. To furnish sprouts or browse and to ascertain how far cattle would be induced to crop the shrub oak, an acre or two of young growth were cut over. The latter were very sparingly resorted to—while I was unable, with the assistance of two persons, to find one sprout of the walnut, oak, and other trees, untouched by the cattle.

It is unfortunately too true, that cattle will crop all the shoots of young forest trees which they can reach, constantly tempted by their sweet sap; thus discouraged and gradually destroyed, they give place to bushes and shrubs, which instead of affording nutriment to cattle or being advantageous to the husbandman, make the soil not merely *useless*, but an occasion for *heavy expenditure*.

Some of the evils invariably arising to lots recently cut over, by browsing, will be stated. First, a tree or sucker thus deprived of its main shoot, it is said, never grows straight, or becomes a timber tree, and its thrift is injured.* Next, if the trees are cut in the proper season, when the sap is said to be down or the leaf is off, in the following spring, the circulation of the new system then puts forth its effort, strongly for the needed action of the atmosphere, by the function of its leaves, &c. If this is not afforded, vegetative life is endangered, if not lost.

For these and other reasons which will follow in connexion with this subject, it is apparent, that as relates to both of these questions, the 'growth of wood and timber'—or the means of provision, against future scarcity, the inroad, or browsing of cattle, must be prevented.

The next question presented is, 'in getting your wood for fuel, do you pick the oldest trees, or do you cut clear?'

The reply from individuals, as well as societies, mostly given is, 'It is generally practised to cut the oldest and most decayed trees, leaving the rest.'

Our belief is, that our farmers have attained a

* A forcible demonstration of the power and the healthy functions of the leaf, and the effect of their loss, may not be thought out of place here, besides being somewhat analogous. Some years since, a tract of pasture land, about 15 miles from this city, appeared to be overrun with Sumach, (*Rhus typhina*) so useful as a dye stuff. A worker in morocco urged the occupant to gather the leaves and dry them at \$29 a ton. As there was a large family of children, it was set about in good earnest, and over five tons were gathered and paid for. It is not believed that five pounds of this material have grown on this land since!

better knowledge and practice, and that both experience and observation will well justify the now prevailing usage with them, of 'cutting clear.'

Where old and decayed trees only are selected the growth becomes more and more scattering and the young trees or suckers, deriving no vigour from the sun and atmosphere, fall into decay. This remark, with some others, may perhaps, be deemed a repetition of what has been before said, but it is well to note what time has confirmed.

The cutting of two growths on several lots since the period alluded to, has passed under my observation. Some of these were demonstrative of the disadvantage of 'picking out the decayed trees as well as the benefit of cutting clear.'

The practice in one instance had been, in time long gone by, to pick out the trees as wanted, timber, or fuel, and the growth had become very scattering, and of no sensible increase; though most of them were of white oak, and from ancient growth and great size, had become very valuable; yet when the lot was again cut over there were more cords of wood, and a greater profit in the latter, than in the former case. The first was a product of more than a century—the latter of only thirty years!!

It would be a waste of time to multiply remarks as might be done, on this head.

It may here be observed, that the information sought for by the society, has relation to 'wood lots, and the best means of production of fuel'—as to our timber, there is no great scarcity at present; there seems to be enough to meet demand. But the principles of production, widely different, in relation thereto. Timber is said, to endure long, must be matured by a growth of thinner growth, &c. But as to this, our country itself, since its settlement, can hardly be said to have had a reproduction!!

The next question which has been proposed, 'what method is best calculated, to increase the value of woodlands?'

To this the answers given are general and indefinite, alluding mostly to the keeping out of cattle. It is here intended to submit some reasons for consideration, as well as the result of several experiments of different modes, by which it would seem that the cutting clear and having a reproduction by far the most promising and effectual mode to be pursued with us.

And first, there is generally on all farms some rough or rocky soil in 'wood,' unfit for cultivation and which would be unproductive in any other appropriation.

Next, as to the certainty herein—there is no known instance of a failure in a regrowth. It has been often predicted, particularly on some of the hills where the tops of the trees were mostly decayed, this was a score of years ago, and there is now a very thick growth, almost fit for the axe! It may be said that there must be a period of decay of trees—that this is the course of vegetation, and indeed the law of nature!

However true this may appear, it may yet be answered, that after cutting off an old lot of wood, there spring up innumerable young shoots, which seem to have been hidden, or inactive, beneath the surface, and then start into new life. The suckers, too, put forth with still more vigor, and the surface is so thickly covered that some are produced to thin the growth by a selection of poles—at least to *early gain* if not *ultimate advantage*—as to which opinions vary.

As to the general principle of the germination of suckers, it appears that the roots of old trees throw up their shoots at a greater distance, converging towards the stump, and gradually becoming more and more thick. In middle age they start nearer; while in younger trees they spring from the stump itself as well as about it.

A failure in vegetation from what would seem to be old age, is very rare; indeed in many cases where the roots of large trees have not put forth, a sufficient reason has appeared, (as is apprehended) in the modes of cutting. The farmer strikes inward and downward to the heart of the tree, and a hollow or basin is often left sufficient to contain several gallons of water. Fermentation is thereby had in every stage and process, and the apertures of the sap vessels are clogged, and as it were poisoned thereby.* This appearance has presented itself, and been so often noted by the writer, that the attention of agriculturists is solicited hereto.

If such is the effect of this practice, a remedy is easy, by cutting a notch or gap in the rim or exterior of the stump.

In closing, as to the inquiries of the Society, which have preceded, it should be noted, our judicious farmers, it is believed, have generally of late been induced first to cut clear, as well as prevent the browsing of cattle on a recently cut lot, and next to appropriate certain portions of their farms (especially those least calculated for culture), to a reproduction of a growth of wood—and thus afforded the safest answer, as to the best modes to be adopted.

The importance of the subject in discussion, has further induced the Society, some time since, to offer 'a premium of One Hundred Dollars, for the best plantation of white oak, and some other trees raised from seed.'

It was doubtless a principal object to encourage efforts in bringing forward nurseries by planting the acorn, and subsequent culture of the soil. This plan some have thought might be extended to a row culture in lots, coppices, &c. To afford one experiment for inquirers, though on a somewhat different principle, I took about six acres of old pasture land, about seven years since, and proceeded gradually to plant thickly over the whole lot several bushels of acorns, chesnuts, &c, in the following manner:

A tongue of earth was raised by the hoe, and an acorn put beneath at a depth of two to three inches; then the sod was pressed down by the foot or hoe, to prevent a loss by birds, squirrels, &c; all stock was kept from the inclosure. Trees, have vegetated to be sure, but they seem quite unthrifty in the tough grass-sward with which they feebly contend; and there appears at present, (as I had indeed apprehended) little room for much expectation from this mode.

At the present price of land and condition of the country, any attempt to raise a wood-lot by appropriating a valuable soil thereto with the ex-

pense of culture, &c, may be found by far too expensive.*

We are now brought in closing these remarks, to the utility of nurseries for the rearing of forest trees, which has been most strenuously urged in this Journal.

It is believed that the seed of a forest tree (particularly an elm or an ash,†) placed in a nursery at the time of setting out a number of trees of the usual size, in such cases may be afterward transplanted and added thereto, and present the largest growth.‡

If these views are correct, with the aid to be expected from the ardor and intelligence of the Horticultural Society, it will no longer be allowed 'as a mortifying fact, that the inhabitants of Massachusetts import most of their ornamental forest as well as their fruit trees from abroad.'

These remarks are submitted, 'not so much for any knowledge the writer may possess, but that the attention of others may be turned to the subject. Thus, every step in the progress of experience, will be towards the perfection of knowledge.'

I am, sir, yours, JOHN WELLES.

*I have had covered very desirably with a thick growth, several barren spots which were offensive to view, by setting out two or three pitch-pine trees (*pinus rigida*), which is a most unwelcome intruder on a good soil to shed their seeds thereon. Probably to have gathered the cone at early frost, and to have scattered them on the soil would have had the same effect.

† From the extraordinary size of the tap root, or some other cause, I have had no success in transplanting the walnut or shagbark.

‡ An elm from the forest, set out at usual size in 20 years gave 3 feet 4 inches.

An ash set out as above, gave 3 feet 2 inches.

An elm seed, planted in a nursery, and transplanted to a row, gave 3 feet 9 inches.

An ash seed planted as above, gave 3 feet 10 inches.

HOT-BEDS.

Those persons who are fond of good gardens will find it very much to their advantage to rear their young plants in a hot bed, and although professional gardeners may make theirs in March, we would not recommend those who are unacquainted with the business, to commence theirs until April.

To manage an early hot bed with perfect success, is one of the skilful operations in gardening; but when the bed is not commenced until April, they may be managed with success by any one who will pay a little attention to the subject. By commencing a bed about the first of April, plants may be kept in a thrifty growing state, under the glass, until the weather becomes warm enough to plant them out, without the trouble of changing them from one bed to another, or giving the bed a second heat; whereas, if planted one month earlier, they require the skill of an experienced gardener to keep them from running up with long stalks, which would injure them, or their being stunted by the bed becoming cold, after the fermentation of the manure is over.

As we are wishing to give simple directions to those who are unacquainted with the business, the more experienced gardeners will make all allowance where we do not describe their more practical rules.

To commence a hot bed, take a sufficient quantity of manure, (that from the horse stables, and which has been thrown in a heap and began to heat, being preferable) arrange it in a square form, about five feet wide, and of such length as may suit your convenience, and about from eighteen inches to 2 feet in height; on the top of this place a

box about four feet wide, and of a length corresponding with your bed, making the north side six inches higher than the south, to give the glass sufficient slope to carry off the water.

This box should be made with good joints, otherwise the mice will get in and destroy the plants. The box thus prepared, is to be placed upon the top of the pile of manure, which should be made level, that the box may sit close upon it. The south side of the box should be about one foot high, and the north side about one foot and a half; and when placed upon the manure, there should be put into it about four inches of good fine rich loam—that from turf land is preferred.

After the bed has been thus formed, and has become warm, (which may be known by running a stick into it), the seed may be planted upon it. The whole bed should be covered with glass, where that can be had; but as many of the farmers may not have that, oiled paper may be used as a substitute, which may be taken off in warm days.

By a little attention to this mode of raising plants gardens may be advanced from two weeks to a month, and many plants raised with more certainty than when planted in open ground.

Among the seeds that are to be sown first upon a hot bed, may be enumerated—Early York and Dwarf Cabbages, Early Cauliflowers and Brocoli, Cucumbers and Melons of different kinds, Peppers of all sorts, Tomatoes and Egg plants, Lettuce and Pepper grass, a few Radishes, Squashes, Turnip Beets, and if some eyes are cut from Early Potatoes, and planted in the bed, and after the frosts are past, planted out, they will be fit for use two weeks earlier than those planted directly in the open ground. Other potatoes may be put in holes made with a stick in the side of the bed, where they will soon sprout and be ready for early setting. If Sweet Potatoes can be procured in season, by sprouting them in a hot bed, they produce very well in this section of country.—*Genesee Farmer*.

VILLAGE GARDENS.

Round many villages and small towns, gardens of moderate size are numerous and productive. It is a fortunate circumstance, when manufacturers and mechanics take a delight in them; since their health is promoted by the exercise in the open air for which an opportunity is thus afforded; while at the same time, any tendency to immorality is greatly checked by agreeable and useful means of occupation. The village garden is frequently the retreat of the occupier, in the summer evenings, after the labors of the day, where he agreeably employs himself, in watching over the progress of his crops, and the success of his exertions.

In those manufacturing villages, or small towns where a number of inhabitants have gardens, a taste for keeping them in good order is prevalent, and few instances of dissipation occur. In such gardens, not only aromatic herbs and medicinal plants, are cultivated, but flowers of various sorts, are raised, as carnations, pinks, auriculae, polyanthus, &c, by the sale of which some money is obtained. The Florist Society at Paisley in Scotland, is a sufficient proof of the advantage to be derived from directing the attention of manufacturers in such innocent pursuits. The rearing of beautiful flowers is found to improve their taste for manufacturing elegant patterns of fancy muslin; while the florists of Paisley have long been remarked for the peacefulness of their dispositions and the sobriety of their manners.—*Sinclair's Code of Agriculture*.

* To show the effect that may be produced on the most extensive roots and fibres of newly cut trees, the following fact is stated.

A grove as well as several rows of that pernicious tree, called with us Lombardy poplar, unfortunately introduced by a bad taste, was not only cut off but wholly eradicated by the following method. On cutting down the trees, a hole of three or four inches was bored with an auger to prevent waste, and a handful or two of salt put on each stump—not a single sprout ever appeared above the surface. The same has been since seen in instances of other trees.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 294.

THE TURKEY. (*Meleagris Gallipavo, L.*) is a native of America and was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, according to Loudon; though some authors say that the turkey derives its name from the country from which it was first imported.

Breeding.—One turkey cock is sufficient for six hens or more, and a hen will cover from 9 to 15 eggs, according to her size. The hen is apt to form her nest abroad in a hedge, or under a bush, or some other insecure place. She lays from eighteen to twenty-five eggs or upwards, and her term of incubation is thirty days. She is a steady sitter, even to starvation, and therefore requires to be regularly supplied with food and water. Buffon says that she is a most affectionate mother, but Mowbray observes that from her natural heedlessness and stupidity, she is the most careless of mothers and being a great traveller herself, will drag her brood over field, heath or bog, never casting a regard behind her to call her straggling chicks, nor stopping while she has one left to follow her. The turkey differs from the common hen in never scratching for her chicks, leaving them entirely to their own instinct and industry, neither will they fight for their brood, though vigilant in the discovery of birds of prey, when they will call their chickens together by a particular cry, and run with considerable speed. Hence when not confined within certain limits they require the attention of a keeper.

Turkey chicks should be withdrawn from the nest as soon as hatched, and kept very warm by wrapping them in flannels, or putting them under an artificial mother in a warm room or other warm place. Various nostrums, (says Loudon) are recommended to be given and done at this season, as a pepper corn, and a tea spoonful of milk, immersion in cold water, &c. Mowbray wisely rejected all these unnatural practices, and succeeded by giving cord and hard eggs or curd and barley meal kneaded with milk and renewed with clear water rather than milk, as he found the last often scoured them. A sort of vernicelli, or artificial worms from pulling boiled meat into strings he found beneficial for every species of gallinaceous chicken. Two great objects are, to avoid superfluous moisture, and to maintain the utmost cleanliness for which purpose as little slopfood is given as possible. A fresh turf of short sweet grass should be daily given as green food, but not snails or worms, oats, nettle seed, clover, rue or wormwood, as recommended by the elder housewives. Water is generally preferable to milk. When the weather is favorable the hen is cooped abroad in the forenoon. During the rest of the day and night, for the first six weeks, she is kept within doors. After that the hen may be cooped a whole day externally, for another fortnight, to harden the chickens; and afterwards they may be left to range, within certain limits, being fed at going out in the morning and returning in the evening. Their ordinary food may be that of common cocks and hens. They will prefer roosting abroad on high trees in the summer season, but that cannot, generally, be permitted without danger of their loss.

Fattening.—Loudon says 'sodden barley, or barley and wheat meal mixed is the most approved food

for turkeys, and the general mode of management is the same as that of the common cock and hen. They are generally fed so as to come in at Christmas, but they may be fattened early or late. Sometimes, though rarely they are caponized. The living and dead, weight of a turkey are as 21 to 14.

R. Weston, an English writer of reputation, in a work entitled *Tracts on Practical Agriculture and Gardening* has the following observations on fattening turkeys as well as other poultry?

'Boil some rice in water gently, till it be plumped up, and very tender; add about two ounces of very brown sugar to every pound of rice just before it is boiled enough; let the fowls be fed with it three times a day; in ten or twelve days they will be fat, but if they were in good condition when put up to fatten they will be ready in seven or eight days; they must by no means have any water given them in summer; too much rice must not be boiled together, because of its soon turning sour; nor is milk so good for that season as water only; besides, the milk is very liable to make the rice burn to the pot.

'Frequently offal rice is to be bought very cheap of the grocers in the city. The rice causes the flesh to be remarkably white, and to have a fine delicate flavor.'

Mr Cobbett in a work entitled *Cottage Economy*, makes the following remarks:

'The great enemy to young turkeys (for old ones are hardly enough) is the wet. The first thing is to take care that young turkeys never go out on any account, even in dry weather, till the dew is quite off the ground; and this should be adhered to till they get to the size of an old partridge and have their backs well covered with feathers, and in wet weather, they should be kept under cover all day long.

'As to feeding them when young, various nice things have been recommended. Hard eggs chopped fine with crumbs of bread, and a great many other things; but, that which I have seen tried, and always with success, and for all sorts of young poultry, is, *milk turned into curds*. This is the food for young poultry of all sorts. Some should be made *fresh every day*; and if this be done, and the young turkeys kept warm, and especially *from wet*, not one out of a score will die. When they get to be strong, they may have meal and grain, but still they always love the curds.

When they get their head feathers they are hardly enough; and what they then want is room to prowl about. It is best to breed them under a common hen; because she does not *ramble* like a benturkey; and it is a very curious thing that the turkeys bred up by a hen of the common fowl, do not themselves ramble much when they get old; than which a more complete proof of the great power of *habit*, is not perhaps to be found. And ought not this to be a lesson to fathers and mothers of families? Ought not they to consider that the habit which they give to children are to stick to them during their whole lives?

'The hen should be fed exceedingly well too while she is sitting and after she has hatched; for, though she does not give milk she gives heat; and let it be observed that, as no man ever yet saw healthy pigs with a poor sow, so no man ever saw healthy chickens with a poor hen. This is a matter much too little thought of in the rearing of poultry; but it is matter of the greatest consequence. Never let a poor hen sit; feed the hen

while she is sitting; and feed her most abundantly when she has young ones; for then her labor is very great; she is making exertions of some sort or other during the whole twenty-four hours; she has no rest; constantly doing something or other to provide food or safety for her young ones.

As to fattening turkeys, the best way is never to let them be poor. Crumming is a nasty thing and quite unnecessary. Barley meal mixed with skim milk, given to them fresh and fresh will make them fat in a short time. Boiled carrots and Swedish turnips will help and furnish a change of sweet food.

To be continued.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for offering and awarding premiums upon the products of the Kitchen Garden, submit the following list of premiums for the ensuing season, viz.

ASPARAGUS, the two best bunches, 25 in a bunch,	\$2 00
BEETS, six roots, the best blood,	2 00
BROCOLI, the two best heads,	1 00
BEANS, large Lima, 2 qts. earliest and best,	1 00
CUCUMBERS, best four, forced,	1 00
" " " in open ground, on or before the first Saturday in July,	2 00
CARROTS, six roots, the finest orange color,	2 00
CELFRY, four roots, the best,	2 00
CAULIFLOWER, the two best heads,	2 00
CORN, sweet, one dozen, the earliest and best,	2 00
LETTUCE, two heads, the best,	1 00
MELONS—WATER, the largest and best,	2 00
" MUSK, two, finest flavored,	2 00
PEAS, one peck, the best, on or before the first Saturday in June,	2 00
PEAS, one peck, the best, having regard to the quality and yield,	2 00
POTATOES, one peck, the best, forced,	2 00
" one peck, the best, in the open ground, on or before the last Saturday in June,	2 00
" for winter, the best, not less than 25 bushels, having regard to their productiveness and quality; samples to be delivered to the Committee for trial,	5 00
SALSIFY, six roots, the best,	1 00
SAVOY CABBAGE, four heads, the best,	2 00

The Committee will attend at the Hall of the Society, every Saturday, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the examination of such articles as may be left, labelled with the owner's name (for premiums.) Such as are intended for exhibition only, will be labelled accordingly. No premium to be declared until after the season is over. A particular description of the method of planting and growing will be required of those who send in vegetables for premium.

N. B. Members of the Society are particularly requested to send in their finest vegetables, either for premium or exhibition, (all of which will be reported in the *New England Farmer*;) stating their good qualities, size, &c, and the raiser's name.

The Wicked Tariff.—What shall be done with it; we seriously ask our farmers who have sheep, how they can approve of such a Tariff? Within a week an agent has been in this town offering as high as SIXTYSEVEN cents per pound for wool, not of the best quality. Our advice to the farmers of this section is, not to sell at present, or rather not to engage, for if agents are sent out thus early to purchase and will offer the prices that were offered here, it needs no great foresight to see, that before the month of June goes out, it will be much higher. It must be so. Vast quantities of sheep were driven out of the country the last year, and it cannot help raising the price of wool.—*New-Hampshire Post*.

Grafting.

Gentlemen wishing to have engrafting done, the scions warranted to take, and an account of the same to be taken in the autumn, will please to give notice immediately at this office, or to the Messrs WINSHIP, of Brighton.
April 20. It

Latest Improved Short Horns.**YOUNG WYE COMET.**

The subscriber informs those disposed to improve their stock, that this fine full blood animal will be under his care this season. Terms \$2. Apply to A. GREEN-WOOD, near Dr Codman's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

A valuable mare, with foal by one of the best studs for draught horses in the country; she will be exchanged at a bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL. 3tis April 20.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street.
April 20. 2mos

Catawba Grape Vines.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few Catawba Grape Vines, 3 years old, price \$1.25 each. April 13.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these.
April 13. 3t

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Marly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c.,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Also, large SCOTCH GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, just received from Greenock.—Large Red CURRANT BUSHES. Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each. March 26.

The public are respectfully informed that sundry persons, lost to a sense of honor and regardless of the lives of the community, have offered and do continue to offer for sale an article purporting to be 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life,' but which does not even approach an imitation—the bills of Directions have the same caption—enumeration of diseases and certificates as former bills enclosing the genuine article, but the list of agents is not the same. The individual against whom I would most particularly guard the public, is Benjamin F. Simpson, of Chester, N. H. This man has sold to sundry persons in the city of Boston the spurious article—to some individuals he has given his own name, to others he has called his name Moore—to one person he sold a parcel of his article, and affixed the signature of Ebenezer G. Moore—to his bill of sale to another person he represented himself as my brother, and claimed an equal right with myself to manufacture and vend 'Moore's Essence of Life.' I should not have noticed Mr Simpson if certain dealers in Medicine were not in the habit of receiving from him and palming upon country traders the spurious article—whether their object is gain, or a wish to injure the reputation of the genuine Moore's Essence, and thereby introduce articles of their own composition, I know not—this much I do know, the reputation of 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life' is too firmly established to be overthrown by the concentrated efforts of spurious dealers. I have long known of the circulation of the pretended imitation, and have suffered it to pass unnoticed, but the duty I owe the public, my aged father, and myself, requires this exposition.
JOHN S. MOORE.

Feb. 23.

eop6w

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c.

Gentlemen in want of Fruit and Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Honeysuckles, &c., &c., are respectfully informed that they can be obtained in any quantity or variety, at *Nursery prices*, by leaving their orders at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, Boston. The Trees will be delivered at the Warehouse, free of expense of freight, except when obtained from New York, Philadelphia, or Albany, when it will be added to the bill. Catalogues of most of the Nurseries can be obtained at the Warehouse, gratis, except Price's of New York; of which he has just published the twenty-sixth edition, 91 pages, price 12½ cents. As the season is forward, and it will soon be too late to transplant trees with safety, an early attention to the subject is requisite. April 13.

Fruit Trees, &c.

For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c.,—with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz:—Bloodgood's, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green Mouthwater, St Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be left with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston—French & Davenport, 713, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton. April 13.

For Sale,

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with short practical instructions for rearing Silk Worms, by J. H. Cobb, which are given to purchasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. April 13.

New Vegetables.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, a small quantity of each of the following new and valuable vegetables:

Knight's new Dwarf Honey Pea; (a most delicious pea, and great bearer; originated by Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society.) *New Italian Head Lettuce*; large, close heads, very tender; (introduced by Lieut. Ridgway, of the U. S. Navy—12½ cts. per paper.) *Early Orange Beet*; early, beautiful and very delicate; not common in the Boston market—12½ cts. per paper. *Canada Crook Neck Squash*; the most delicate sort cultivated in New England; in eating from the beginning of August to the first of February; small, but prolific. *Com. Porter's Valparaiso Squash*, have attained the size of 46 lbs. in Vermont last season. *New Early Dwarf Pea*, 33 cts. per quart, very early and prolific—does not require sticks: also the *Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea*, introduced into general use by us, four years since; now too well known and appreciated to require comment. *London Horticultural Pole Bean*, sent to Messrs Thorburn & Sons, of New York, last year, by the London Horticultural Society—they have proved a valuable acquisition, very prolific, and rivalling the Lima Beans in richness of flavor; 50 cts. per quart. April 13.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street—A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

FRUIT TREES.

Persons wishing to purchase Fruit Trees, are informed that catalogues of all the principal respectable Nurseries in the United States, can be had gratis at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street.

Southern Clover.

500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of *eighteen varieties*, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c., &c., with directions for their culture.—Price \$1 per package. April 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	110 00	112 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	122 50	125 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	7 12	7 25
Genesee,	"	7 50	7 75
Alexandria,	"	6 25	6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	80	82
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	70	78
Rye,	"	65	70
Barley,	"	62	75
Oats,	"	43	45
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.	90	95
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	barrel.	20 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	2 00	2 25
Red Top (northern)	"	50	67
Lucerne,	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	"	12	13
TALLOW, tied,	cwt.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	60	65
Merino, half blood,	"	55	60
Merino, quarter,	"	45	50
Native, washed,	"	45	50
Polled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	58	60
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	45	48
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	50	55

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clock of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5½	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	83	
Indian, retail,	"	83	
POTATOES,	"	22	52
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 18.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 350 Beef Cattle, including 50 unsold last week, 6 pair Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, and 163 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not supported—a falling off of about 17 cts. per hundred on the average—more deduction on good than on thin Cattle. We quote from 4 50 to 5 17, extra Cattle were taken at 5 25 a 5 50—an unusual number of good Cattle were at market.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—We noticed but few sales at \$17, 18 50 and \$23.

Sheep—Dull, a few only sold, price not known.

Swine—We noticed one small selected lot of barrows at 5 cts. one of sows and barrows at 4½ cts. and one of large barrows at 4½ cts. Considerable doing at retail at 5 cts. for sows and 6 for barrows.

New York, April 11.—At market from 3 to 400 head Beef Cattle, few lots Sheep, and one of Swine.—Sales of Beef very brisk, and price a little higher than last week. A few small lots of extra taken at 8½, a few good at 7½ a 8, several fair at 6½ a 7, and ordinary at \$6 per cwt. Sheep dull and very few sales effected; price well kept up, but little variation from former reports.—Swine—the lot reported above was sold for 4½ a 4½c per lb.—Milk Cows—Market is full and sales dull, 20, 25 and \$30.—Jour. Com.

RAIL ROADS.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.
Extract of a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated

LONDON, January, 1831.

The great Liverpool Tunnel, which is said to be the largest in the world, is in all respects a magnificent work. It commences a short distance from the north corner of the Queen's Dock, and runs under the town of Liverpool, finally terminating at Edge Hill, a distance of more than a mile and a quarter.—This subterranean passage is very wide and spacious, and cannot fail to inspire the visiter with the most impressive admiration for an achievement that would but a few years since have been condemned as the most chimerical of all projects. The deep and heavy rumbling of carriages is distinctly heard, as they are hurried along the busy pavements overhead, teeming with life and enterprise; and as you advance, you see painted on the wall, the names of several streets, under which the line passes at various depths from the surface. The sides and roof of the vault have been white washed, and the whole is destined to be splendidly illuminated with gas, which will bestow upon it a most brilliant effect. When the day is perfectly clear, the light may be discerned at the opening of Edge Hill, when more than a mile distant. It has the same appearance as that of the upper hemisphere of the moon, seen through a thin mass of fleecy clouds. When the work reaches its completion, it will constitute one of the most splendid promenades that can well be imagined; but at present no other accommodation is enjoyed by the pedestrian, than the dim and struggling light afforded by two or three torches.

It seemed to me a matter of some surprise, how such an extraordinary excavation could be effected. I was informed by one of the Directors, that the first shaft was commenced in 1826, and the operations continued with scarce any intermissions, night or day, until the work was completed. Nearly two thirds of the Tunnel was perforated through a solid rock; so that upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of free stone were removed, which served admirably for building and many other purposes. The pickaxe, hammer, wedge and gunpowder, were the principal agents employed, in thus forcing this ponderous thoroughfare through the bowels of the earth. Several shafts were opened at the average distance of five hundred yards; and such was the precision with which the workmen approached each other, that they seldom varied more than an inch at the point of junction.

Passengers destined for Manchester, repair to the grand area at Edge Hill, from which place the rail way coaches set off. I took my seat in one of those vehicles, and rapidly descended an inclined plane, leading through the small tunnel, which is about three hundred yards in length, principally cut through a solid rock, and illuminated with a double row of lamps. The carriages are variously constructed, and are quite unique in their appearance, although utility rather than elegance, seems to have been the object of the builders. The seats are divided into three compartments, some of which are tastefully lined with cloth, and each compartment is sufficiently large for the convenience of two persons. The carriages and coaches are six or seven in number, and the whole joined together, present a very novel, and striking spectacle, when travelling with unprecedented velocity, and drawn only by a single engine. I found it highly necessary to purchase a ticket a long time previous to the period of starting, or I should otherwise have infallibly been prevented from procuring a seat. Only one hundred and thirty passengers, comprising the stipulated number, can be accommodated at a time; and notwithstanding the carriages set out from the respective places six times every day, making the complete number of passengers seven hundred and eighty,—there are yet scores of people who are obliged, durably, to depart disappointed. Yours, M**.

GREAT SHIP RAIL ROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

The railway and steam engine appear destined to produce a great revolution in the affairs of the world. What shall we say, for instance, to the astonishing feat wrought the other day on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road? The Majestic travelling six times between those two places, thus going over a distance of 180 miles in a day—and conveying backwards and forwards 142 tons? There are ten such engines employed on the road.

But a project is now conceived of 'railwaying' the Isthmus of Suez, and carrying over it vessels of the heaviest burden from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A paper to this effect has been read before the Society of Arts in London. The vessels are to be placed upon the railway, out of the water, by means of Morton's *patent slips*, and then transported to the opposite sea by means of *locomotive steam engines*.—By such slips the vessel becomes a sort of amphibious carriage, and the steam wafts her gently, crew, cargo and all, over the plains of Egypt to her native element. It is said the difficulties of the enterprise are not greater than those encountered in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road—and that the Pacha of Egypt has actually employed an Engineer to inspect Morton's Patent Ship.—What are we coming to next? Shall we *canal* or *railway* the Isthmus of Panama? moving bodily the whole mass of the vessel and cargo from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific, instead of doubling Cape Horn? If our successors go on the next fifty years, and with the same accelerated velocity as we have done for the last fifty years, what prodigies will not be performed by human ingenuity? If we extend the calculation further onwards, where will be the limit of scientific improvement?

Rail Road Mania.—We are an excitable people, albeit a very calculating one too. The hobby of the moment is rail roads, and it is ridden boldly. The stock of the Mohawk and Hudson rail road company which, at the outset, dragged heavily, and could only with difficulty be filled, is now selling at 162½, although the road is yet unfinished. Within a week, books for the stock of a new railroad, authorised in New Jersey, between Peterson and the Hudson opposite this city, were opened. Three times the sum requisite was subscribed, and the scrip is now selling at 116,—even before, as we suppose, any definite survey has been made of the route, or estimate of its cost.—Yesterday the ceremonial of opening books for subscriptions to the stock of the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail Road, was gone through with at the Exchange; and it was only a ceremonial—for the thing was done in the twinkling of an eye—the subscription was declared to be filled; and though we saw many who were disappointed, we did not fall in with any who had succeeded in obtaining stock. This scrip was also immediately sold, we are informed, at a premium. All this denotes abundant means, low profits, few opportunities of permanent investment, and,—a very little, perhaps—of the spirit of gambling.—*New York American.*

John Howard Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both of Huntington, Suffolk county, L. I. were married in the year 1775. They are still living in the enjoyment of health at a ripe old age, the former being in his 87th, and the latter in her 83d year. Their descendants are as follows, viz:

- 17 children,
- 97 grand children,
- 135 great grand children.
- 1 great great grand child,

Total 250; of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example and the sage councils of the aged pair, in all the 210 decendants yet living, *not one* of them is known to be dissipated or intemperate.

The Mayor of Baltimore has caused all dogs to be confined, in consequence of several cases of hydrophobia.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasture and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being not few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. ep16t

March 9.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

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Augusta, Me., March 26. 6t

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1831.

NO. 42.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—By your permission I will offer some observations in reference to the communication of Mr Beard, published in one of your late papers on the subject of bees. I hope Mr B. will not be displeased if I say that his communication consists of incongruities, from which no correct inferences can be drawn. He speaks of a hive of 'bees which he has melted down,' (for an explanation of this the reader is referred to his former communication). The bees in that hive were so completely deranged from their natural course by the accident, that no sort of reliance should be placed on any supposed discoveries from that source. Mr B. thinks that he discovered a large bee in the act of laying eggs.—'I killed some of them,' he adds, 'meaning probably the common bees.' 'These were not queens, for they all had stings.' It is scarcely to be believed that Mr B. is unapprised that every queen is furnished with a sting, and that one queen only is found in a hive. But he again betrays his unacquaintedness with the prevailing theories of the modes by which bees are propagated. He inquires 'where are Mrs G.'s drones, that vivify the young, (the eggs) at this time?' Adding that 'without drones they are manufacturing their family.' It is perfectly well understood that in general not a single drone is to be seen in a hive from September till the month of May following, when they are produced from eggs laid by the queen. To his inquiry where the drones are bred, he may be informed by the perusal of books on the subject that drones are bred in their appropriate cells, from eggs deposited by the queen bees in the proper seasons. His last query 'whether a queen and a drone can give birth to a different species from themselves, or make a honey-bee with a sting?' if it convey any correct meaning must remain without a reply. Mr B.'s remarks relative to the internal arrangement of a bee hive are peculiar to himself, and his description of its contents appear so singular that it may be passed over as entirely useless. Nor can we be better satisfied with his description of his new fashioned hive, being provided with 'ceiling, cracks and slides.' It is in these last points only that what is called his patent hive differs from the box hive that has been in use in some places for 30 years past; and if he has obtained a patent for it he is accountable to the patentee of the hive from which he has copied. With all his improvements, however, his hive is not well adapted for the purpose in view. His attempts by boxes and slides to regulate the bees in their labors can answer no useful purpose, but will tend to disturb and interrupt their native habits. Why his hive should be 'of good size for the Maine bees, and too large for bees raised here,' requires some explanation. Mr B. asserts that he has this spring given his bees nearly half a barrel of beebread; the reader will doubtless be puzzled to know from what source half a barrel of pollen can be procured at this season; but it is the remains of his other hives, after the bees have been removed or died. It is well known that every hive

will furnish itself with pollen at the proper season; but if cultivators were required to supply bees with this article in the spring, we should soon find that our apiaries would be abandoned. We must trust altogether to the sagacity and industry of these insects to provide for themselves in their own way with as little interference as possible. The great object in the management of bees should be to provide for them a hive of proper size and so contrived that the honey may be taken with little interruption to their economy.

Of this description is the improved hive now in use and which is generally considered as deserving of preference. It is neat, and simple, of a proper size to suit all swarms, the two drawers will contain about 24 lbs. of comb honey of the purest kind, free from young bees or bee bread and being furnished with glass fronts it may be seen when they are filled. In a favorable season a swarm a year old will fill the drawer twice, and the lower apartment containing about 40 lbs. will be occupied by the queen and her brood, with bee bread and their winter store of honey. Experience has sufficiently proved the great utility of this improved hive, which is kept constantly for sale at the agricultural store, North Market Street, Boston.

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, April 22, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TWITCH GRASS, AND PLASTER FOR TREES.

MR EDITOR—I am much pleased to observe your paper made the medium of information upon all things relative to rural economy. For where is the Farmer or Gardener, who has not yet many things to learn, and I trust there are few of us, who would not be willing and able, to teach some useful lesson. In our business, knowledge should be considered common property and the equal right of all.

In answer to the queries of 'A Subscriber' in No. 38, I would observe, that although we have upon the banks of the Mohawk a very great abundance of Twitch-Grass (or as we call it quick-grass) it is not by our good farmers considered as 'dreadful stuff.' They are in no case afraid of it, or think it 'a lion in their way.'—They meet it boldly with their improved ploughs and harrows, and by working the land well during our hot and dry summers, never fail to convert the innumerable roots of this grass into a valuable manure. Spring and fall ploughing will not have this effect. But a complete summer fallow, with good implements, always renders this seeming evil a blessing in disguise. And it is the slothful gardener, alone, who thinks it a troublesome weed.—To the second inquiry, I would notice, that the cheapest and most suitable remedy for wounds upon trees, occasioned by pruning, is, Spanish brown paint, a little thicker than painters generally use. Lay it on with a brush and take care to cover the wounded part thoroughly. This will effectually exclude the air and weather, and nature's healing process will soon perform the cure.

I have not time for further remark. The season is forward, and requires every man to do his duty.

Our winter crops look remarkably fine and we are now sowing barley upon land in the best order.—Our Gardens renew their annual promise, the gooseberry blooms, and the flower buds are bursting upon our plum and cherry trees.

S. REYNOLDS.

Minerville, N. Y. April 23, 1831.

HORTICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution on the 30th of April, 1831.

Report of H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society.

I am happy to state that important information and valuable contributions of various kinds continue to flow in from all quarters. Since the last meeting the following letters have been received.

1. Letter from Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal, with a bundle of Apple and Plum scions.

Montreal, April 16th, 1831.

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

DEAR SIR—According to the promise I made to some of the Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society when, last summer, I was in Boston, I have the honor of forwarding for the Society, scions of fruit trees; most of which are of very recent origin, and from the 'original seedling trees; and it may not be, perhaps, improper to remark that, no man has a greater aversion than myself to the too prevalent practice of swelling a numerical collection by intruders that have *nothing in particular* to recommend them; and that, it is my belief, the varieties which I have the pleasure of sending, will be found an acquisition of no inconsiderable magnitude.

The Plums, except the November Gage, are of my own raising from seed, the product of an annual planting since 1812, and of their merits I can speak with some confidence, possessing a considerable collection of the most esteemed varieties, and having had a good opportunity during my tour, in the proper season, of examining a very great variety from Richmond, Virginia, to Albany, and I wish them no higher distinction than to have them brought for comparison with any equal number that can be produced, or the best against the best.

Corse's Nota Bena, I look upon as the best.

Do. Admiral, is dark purple, about the size of the Magnum Bonum, or yellow Egg, but of good flavor.

Do. Field Marshal, about the size of the latter and bright Red; the most showy plum that I have ever seen, and of good flavor.

Do. Rising Sun, about the size of the Bingham, bright yellow with a tinge of Red on the sunny side.

The Blue November Gage is extraordinary for its late ripening and the length of time it will remain upon the tree. I have picked them in December; it is of good flavor and of medium size, they are all very productive, some of them bear too much.

Of the Apples, the most important is the Saint Lawrence, of accidental origin, bore fruit for the first time about twelve years since; is a large, beautiful and excellent fruit, ripens in September, and sells here readily for from fifty to sixty cents the dozen.

Corse's Favorite, the name given to it, by the Nursery-men here, in consequence of its having been introduced by me. It originated in a pasture, accidentally, about five miles from Montreal, and of all Apples, suits my palate the best of any I have ever tasted; it commences ripening in August, and has this singular peculiarity, in maturing; it is six weeks from the time the first are fit for the table before the last are so; it should be perfectly matured upon the tree and eaten immediately.

Corse's Indian Prince is a seedling originating on my own place, matured fruit for the first time in 1829, is large and very handsome, and of very peculiar, and good flavor.

The Reinette Anglaise and Autumn Calville, are both supposed to be of Canadian origin, and are certainly good ones. The Nonsuch is from England, ripens the latter part of August. I send this in consequence of having observed in different catalogues, an Apple resembling this same that ripens in November: this is very large handsome and good, but continues only for a short time.

I am very anxious to procure from Boston the under-mentioned varieties of fruit scions (a cutting or two of each,) particularly the native Pears, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer: Lewis, Dix, Cushing, Wilkinson, Clap, Pound and German Muscat Pears. The Roxbury Russett and Baldwin Apple, and Downer's Cherry. I have been so fortunate as to have obtained the Harvard, Heathcot and Bartlett Pears.

With my best wishes, for the prosperity of your Society, and for your own individual exertions in forwarding the interest of Horticulture, you will please allow me the honor of subscribing.

HENRY CORSE.

The scions which Mr Corse has so kindly presented, are an important acquisition. The varieties of fruit are remarkable in character and interesting from the country of their nativity,—more especially, since European and American cultivators have so generally turned their attention to the collection, or creation of new kinds, to replace such as have disappeared, or are deteriorated in quality. These have an additional value from having been reared in a more northern climate; as it is considered an established principle, that several kinds of fruit trees, as well as many other plants, flourish better when removed from a northern to a southern latitude, than those which are transplanted from a milder to a more northern region. Plums and Apples at least are more likely to maintain their character and even improve, when brought to the vicinity of Boston, from New Hampshire, Maine and Canada, than when introduced from New York and Pennsylvania. As hardy as apple trees are generally, it is notorious, that the famous Newton Pippin, so justly esteemed in New York, does not thrive well in this state, where the climate appears to be too rigorous.

Mr Corse has conferred a great favor upon us, and it is desirable that the intercourse, which has been so generally commenced on his part, should be cordially continued, and rendered reciprocally beneficial to the horticulturists of Canada and the United States.

From the number of kinds of apples which have already been announced since the organization of the Society, and the information we are continually receiving, from all parts of the country, as to the existence of many others, it would appear that our catalogue will soon exceed that

of any other nation. As yet we have received intelligence from only a few places in some six or eight states, and a small district of one of the Canadas; still it is evident, that it will require many years to collect even a small portion of the existing varieties, while they are annually increasing. As to other fruits, it has already been ascertained, that we possess many valuable native pears, plums, and peaches; but it requires the patience of Leetier, and the zeal, intelligence, genius, and industry, of a Duhamel, to collect, class and describe them. To facilitate these labors, the Society will direct all its energies; but a GARDEN OF EXPERIMENT is indispensable for the complete accomplishment of this great object.

Such an establishment is so desirable, and important, that we confidently rely upon private and public munificence, for the means of founding one, at no very distant period. In the mean time, great reliance is reposed upon the enterprising proprietors of nurseries, several active and zealous members of the society, and many intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, who have long directed their attention to the culture of fruit trees.

In this state, the services which have been rendered by John Lowell, Esq. of Roxbury, and S. G. Perkins, Esq. of Brookline are well known, and will constitute a valuable and interesting portion, of the horticultural history of New England. As scientific and experienced practical cultivators of fruits, and as munificent patrons of rural industry, they have been conspicuous for the third of a century. With untiring perseverance, infinite trouble and great expense, they have collected fruits, from all parts of the world, and generously disseminated them among their fellow citizens. And instead of their ardor having abated for the culture of their magnificent grounds, it appears to increase with their ripening years, and give the energy and vivacity of youth to all their labors, and for the advancement of the husbandry and horticulture of their native state. To the late Mr PREBLE of Watertown, we are much indebted for his liberal and successful exertions, to multiply our variety of delicate fruits. He introduced the black Tartarian cherry,—the most superb and delicious of all the varieties of that fruit.

Mr PRINCE of Jamaica Plains has, for many years, been a distinguished cultivator of foreign and native fruits, and is actively engaged in making additions to his extensive collection.

Mr MANNING of Salem has evinced a zeal and intelligence for this pleasing culture, which merits our unqualified admiration, and gratitude; his services are invaluable to the Society: and Mr Downer of Dorchester is constantly extending his researches for new native varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries and Grapes, while his neighbor Mr Cook, so conspicuous in his attention to the management of vines and in procuring the best kinds in Europe and America, and a great number of the their horticultural fellow citizens, are cooperating in the same laudable pursuit. We are therefore cheered in the hope that in a very few years, the Boston fruit market will be equal to any in the United States, and surpassed but by few in any country.

No. 2. Letter from Mrs Mary Griffith of New-Jersey.

Charlteshope, April 18th, 1831.

GEN. DEARBORN,

SIR.—Be so obliging as to present the little volume, herewith sent, to the Mass. Horticultural Society.

If this first part meet encouragement, I intend to publish the remainder, which I hope will be more creditable to me in a horticultural and scientific point of view, than the one now before you.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. GRIFFITH.

This estimable lady, who has so long been distinguished for her extensive, interesting and valuable experiments as a practical cultivator of the soil,—for her literary and scientific contributions on various subjects, in the several branches of rural economy, and for the noble efforts she has made, to elevate the character of her sex, in all the relations of life, now claims our most respectful homage, as the first female author on tillage. The work which she has done us the honor of dedicating to our Society, and presenting a copy of the library, is an anomaly in the annals of agriculture and gardening. Although the ladies are zealous disciples of Flora, and Botany has so claimed their attention, that they can boast of several individuals, who, by their pencils and publications, have become illustrious for the service they have rendered to that delightful and useful science;—still in no age or nation have they produced a writer, on the theory and practical art of cultivation, until Mrs Griffith assumed that exalted station.

Well may the mothers and daughters of this republic, emulate the independence, intelligence and industry of this accomplished matron of New Jersey. By precept and practical illustration, she has not only done much, to ameliorate the condition of their unfortunate country women, but rivals the efforts of our most celebrated patrons of husbandry and horticulture, by the judicious application of theory to the duties of the field, and the diffusion of intelligence, on these important arts.

In the prime of life she became a widowed mother, and instead of despairing, or yielding to the too common and inefficient means of obtaining subsistence, which either custom or false pride had imperiously prescribed, she boldly entered the career of rural industry with the hardy cultivators of the soil; and as an agriculturist and author, now ranks as the worthy successor of a Col. in the land of his usefulness and his fame.

With the fullest confidence, in the beneficial consequences which will result from Mrs Griffith's 'LETTERS ON HORTICULTURE,' it is earnestly recommended to the ladies of the United States, and to every gentleman, who participates in the interest, which has been recently developed for the advancement of husbandry and gardening. The work when completed will consist of three volumes; the second and third will soon be published.

There are several departments of horticulture which appear more exclusively to deserve the special attention of females;—such as the culture of silk-worms, bees, flowers, and the delicate varieties of fruit. Either for amusement, instruction or profit, how can a portion of their time be more rationally employed? and in the country, all having the opportunity of indulging a taste for objects which are so directly connected with the comfort and pleasures of domestic life, and which tend, so materially, to promote the prosperity and renewal of the Union. With such an enlightened instructor, generous patron, and commendable example they cannot fail of success.

3. A letter from G. B. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore

rendering his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, by electing him a corresponding member of the Society, and expressing his disposition to render such services as it may be in his power to extend, for advancing the objects of the institution. Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Henry Corse, Esq., of Montreal, for his valuable present of Apple and Plum Scions.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mrs Mary Griffith of Charlieshope, in the state of New Jersey, for the honor she has conferred upon the Society, by dedicating to it, jointly with that of Pennsylvania, her LETTERS ON HORTICULTURE and NATURAL PHENOMENA, and presenting a copy for the library.

CULTIVATION OF BEES IN CITIES.

We have received a small work of upwards of 100 pages 12 mo. entitled '*An Essay on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit.*' By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Boston: Perkins and Marvin. New York, J. Leavitt.'

There is probably no object of culture, no branch of rural economy which has given rise to more observation, discussion, theories and experiments than that which this treatise embraces. There have been, perhaps, as many works published on Bees as there are insects in a populous hive. Still the secrets of their domicile and work shops have not been fully disclosed, for this among other valid reasons—the operators will admit no lookers-on to view their manufactory. The moment we throw light on their proceedings their labors are suspended. We see only what they have done, but how they performed their miracles is a mystery we lack means of developing.

It happily happens, however, that we can derive advantage from the labors of these tiny architects without penetrating the mysteries of their craft. The practical part of this branch of economy is simple, and a little plain common-sense, together with a few rules of easy comprehension, to be obtained from Thacher's, Smith's and other similar treatises, will enable any person of the most moderate capacity, a good stock of bees to begin with, one of Dr Thacher's hives and a quiet corner to place it in, to furnish himself and family with an article of food which is as wholesome as it is delicious, and whose value in medicine and the arts, but few people have properly appreciated.

With regard to making citizens of Bees, we can only say, try and see. Experiments must decide, and we believe, so far as trial has been made, success has been the result. Dr Smith says (p. 10, of his Treatise,)

'Several mistaken writers agree in remarking, that in foraging, bees rarely go more than a mile or a mile and a half from home; this, my own experience proves to be otherwise. On an island in Boston harbor is a hive of bees, in a flourishing condition, whose range cannot be less than three and four miles, in order to procure their full store. The island on which they are located has but few flowers at any time, and on the whole, presents, to the apiarian, a forbidding aspect. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, the quantity of honey, from season to season, has been unexpectedly large, and must, therefore, have been

procured from neighboring islands as well as the main land. The nearest island, is one mile: on another, about one mile and a half distant, honey bees have been observed, in great plenty, when the white clover is in blossom. Indeed, a farmer informed me that he had repeatedly seen them arrive and depart for the island on which they so unexpectedly thrive. Hull, a small town, is at the distance of two miles, and Quincy about four,—from each of which places, judging from the numbers of returning bees, over the broad expanse of water heavily laden with farina and honey their burdens must have been brought.

'This relation at least shows that when obliged by necessity, bees travel to considerable distances,—and also proves, that in cities, provided there were no flowers for them to visit, they would go in search of them in the environs. But all cities have gardens, and some of them are of such extent, in Boston, particularly, that, unaided by the millions of flowers, flourishing under every window, or springing up on the borders of the beautiful common, in my opinion, they would sustain, alone, a large number of hives. Again, there are an immense number of trees, in all cities, by the public walks, and in the grounds of all valuable estates, and in sufficient abundance too, to sustain, without cultivated gardens, hives enough to supply a portion of the population with a moderate quantity of honey.

'But when the trees exhaling sweet dews, the shrubbery, the flower gardens and the thousands of flower pots, yielding a rich perfume, are taken into consideration, it must be evident, that the paved city offers no objections to the successful and profitable cultivation of the honey-bee. If any demonstration is required, it need only be said that I have repeatedly exhibited a glass hive, containing over one hundred pounds, which was made in the heart of Boston, in a few summer weeks.'

With regard to giving bees the privilege of tenantry the attic lofts of our mansion houses, &c, we are not prepared to offer an opinion. To say nothing of their intruding upon the prescriptive privileges of the poets' apartment, we should be apprehensive that quarrels might ensue between two classes of animals proverbially irritable. The battles of the bees and the bards though done into metre by Christopher Cockloft, Esq. would never rival that of the 'Cranes and the Pigmies,' and would produce nothing better than certain superfluous miseries of life and a plentiful lack of laurels to the luckless combatants. Setting aside evils of this kind, the plan appears to possess advantages for some situations, too obvious to need explanation or comment.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TWITCH GRASS OR COUCH GRASS, &c.

MR EDITOR—In your paper of the 6th inst. one of your correspondents wishes to be informed of the most effectual way to exterminate from the soil the disagreeable intruder called Twitch Grass. I have, in the course of my cultivation arrived at one mode, which, though not perfectly satisfactory is yet nearly so. My object in turning up the soil is to get it into a good and full crop of grass, in reference to the market for hay. Of course, I sometimes plant but one year and seldom exceed two.

One year's culture subdivides the roots, (the

great source of their extension) so as to promote their increase to the greatest possible extent.'

A second year's planting with a good use of the hoe checks them somewhat. But a third year I have found full and effectual.

This grass generally prevails most on a rich soil, about gardens near cow-yards, &c: for which reason some call it, (among the infinity of its names,) garden-grass. It fills the earth with fine roots, every minute part of which, is on separation a new plant, and is doubtless, a great annoyance to the cultivator. Besides, when made into hay, the woody fibre prevails, and it is not so nutritious, I am induced to think, as most other grasses. It becomes too of a yellow color and is very unsaleable in the hay market.

To the description of our correspondent, obligingly handed to us, we add that of the Hon. Mr WELLES from the *Mass. Agricultural Repository*, vol. viii. No. 1, p. 72.

'The grass called Cambridge, Dog, and Garden Grass is the *Triticum repens*. Dr Elliot calls it the "hurtful blue or Dutch grass." In England it is called couch, knot, or dog grass. Every joint of its roots produces a new plant, and it is said to be there, as it is found to be here, one of the worst weeds and most difficult to extirpate. It resembles wheat of which it is a species. The best mode to destroy it is to keep the lands longer under the plough, with a frequent use of the hoe, as where this is not done, two years ploughing only not merely multiplies, but occasions it to engross the whole soil. It has a hard woody fibre, and is disliked by cattle. It flourishes mostly near cow-yards and gardens, and is called Cambridge-grass, from its abounding on the salt banks of Charles river. One hundred pounds cut July 22d, in late flower gave fortyeight pounds.'

SHEPARDIA.

Messrs WINSHIPS request the editor of the New England Farmer to correct an error in his paper of Wednesday last, in regard to their being likely to have on hand the ensuing autumn plants of the SHEPARDIA of good size. Those gentlemen who have seen and appreciated the production, have taken all they have been able to propagate. It was with much regret they noticed its publicity, as in all probability it will not be in their power to supply the public demand. Small plants will be ready for sale in the autumn, and the price will be much reduced, with a hope to meet the public approbation.

Brighton Nurseries, May 4th, 1831.

Ebenezer T. Drake of Pittsfield, N. H. slaughtered a Pig, 11 months and three days old, weighing 371½ pounds, when carried to market, April 11, 1831.—*N. H. Patriot*.

Anthracite coal is used at New-Orleans for baking bricks, and is preferred to wood, the bricks being more thoroughly baked.

We understand that the survey of a new route for the Lowell Rail Road has been commenced. It is to pass down the valley of the Medford river, and continue the line of the turnpike. It is said to be the intention of the corporation not to cross the track of any road, but rather to pass under or over it by tunneling.

THE UNION OF LABOR AND STUDY.

We have already adverted to this subject, and now return to it again, for the purpose of laying before those who are most concerned in such a discussion, the results of experience in those institutions, where the manual labor plan has been associated with study. Facts always form the safest guide.

The provision requisite to a manual labor academy.

—The Southern and Western Theological Seminary at Maryville, Tenn., was begun by the purchase of a farm at \$2,500. The horses, cattle, wagon, and farming utensils cost about a thousand dollars more. There is a boarding house where all the scholars upon charity are fed, and lodged.

At Danville, Ky., is a manual labor Seminary. The farm consists of 112 acres of first rate land, the necessary buildings are put up with logs, and are sufficient to accommodate 40 or 50 persons. The whole expense of the farm and the buildings was \$3000.

At Germantown, near Philadelphia, is another Academy for the union of labor and study. The farm here has 72 acres, with the ordinary farming utensils, two horses, four cows, and other domestic animals, supplying out-door employment for more than a dozen students, and shop room for 6 or 7 more. The buildings will accommodate about 40 students. The property cost \$8000.

At Andover, Mass., is a department for manual labor and study. A workshop is erected here, of rough stone, 65 feet by 40: capable of containing 75 laborers. The cost was about \$3000.

The Episcopal church in Pennsylvania has lately purchased a farm of 80 acres in the state of Delaware, and near the river. They estimate the requisite amount for the purchase of the land, repairs of buildings, and stock, at \$6000. They calculate *four hours* each day for every student to work, and *six or more* for study.

Expenses.—At Maryville the annual expense of each student for board, over and above his labor, which is only one day in the week, is \$25.

At Danville, where they all labor two hours daily, the expense of board is reduced to one half the regular charge, when labor is not required.

At Germantown the labor in many cases is equivalent to the whole expense of board. In this place the students labor *four hours* every day, Sundays always excepted.

At the proposed Episcopal Institution in Delaware, it is intended that the daily labor shall about equal the expense of board; or in other words, that the steward or superintendent who takes the farm, shall, in general, accept the labor of each student for *four hours* each working day, as sufficient pay for the board of each student.

The diet in each of the places named, is generally plain, consisting of meat and bread, vegetables, milk and fruit, but no tea and coffee.

The kinds of labor.—At Maryville, farming only is used.

At Danville also, the labor is wholly agricultural.

At Germantown, are various kinds of joiner work, especially of the plainer kind: horticulture and agriculture, together with the management of horses and cattle.

Studies.—It is the concurrent testimony of all the above named institutions, that the studies of the students are no wise impeded by their manual

labor. The opinion is strongly held, that their attainments are in every respect equal to those who devote their whole time to study.

Condition of admission.—In most of the seminaries now reviewed, the performance of labor is an indispensable condition to membership.

Remarks.—It will be seen by the preceding articles, that no doubt can exist as to the practicability of the plan of uniting labor and study. The project, indeed, does not derive its feasibility from mere recent experience. Some of the best scholars, and most useful men in our country, have passed through this hardy course of mental training. Their education has been prosecuted amid the interruptions incident to laborious avocations. Their hands, hardened with severe toil, and accustomed to the rougher implements of agriculture have not been deemed unfit to turn over the volumes of science, and form the figure 5 of mathematical calculation. Of how many intelligent men do we learn the simple fact, that they are self-taught? In almost every such case there has been a union of labor and study. Labor has made the study sweet, and study has, in its turn, softened labor.

The above article is from our respected contemporary 'the Columbian Star.'—If additional facts and arguments are required to enforce the propriety, and indeed absolute necessity of labor, call it by what term you choose, gymnastic, agricultural or mechanical, and perhaps each in turn ought to be had recourse to by students, it would be sufficient to refer to the experience of Pestalozzi, and above all of Fellenberg in his celebrated establishment at Hofwyl.—Ample and very satisfactory details on this engrossing subject will be found on reference to the American Journal of Education. We are satisfied, by intimate experience, and we may say personal suffering, that sad injustice is done to human nature in the common systems of education, by a neglect of suitable and regular physical exercise; directed as well to the immediate preservation of health and prevention of numerous ailments, as to the learning of some useful handicraft employment, and acquiring the ability to use our senses and limbs with that readiness and accuracy so useful in the various situations of life, whether of daily business or unforeseen peril and emergencies.—*Journal of Health.*

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, EUROPE AND ASIA.

Their eventual effects on Tonnage and for Commerce, and the particular effect of them and other circumstances, on that of the United States

The circumstances of the high price of sailors' wages, the diminished quantity of tonnage in the Southern ports, and the generally, if not decreasing, stationary state of the United States Commerce, induce me to address you. I would premise my paper with the expression of a conviction, that the people of the United States, generally, have labored under a great mistake in believing, that its foreign commerce would go on increasing, until it obtained a condition sufficiently magnified to contend with, or rather rival, that of G. Britain. The latter country is a small, and greatly consuming territory. The former, extensive—and as to its Western sections, consumes but little. The latter has none of the immense resources within herself, which the former possesses in such abundance. The cultivation of these resources, and the land, offer greater inducements to the industrious and independent man, than the naval profession can possibly do. In the one, his actions are 'free as air,' and he is surrounded with all the comforts of domestic life; in the other, he is the slave of, at times, an intelligent

despot—but, at others, of a 'brute madman.' To this circumstance, I attribute the high prices of seamen's wages. The Western States afford him a greater inducement than the navigation of the Atlantic, which he leaves to the natives of the Sea Girt Isle; and, whose element, from the narrowness of their native land, is essentially the ocean. Their march is indeed over the mountain wave, and their home is on the wild of waters. I have reflected much on the subject, and think that those who follow my example, will eventually arrive at the same conclusion.

But, is there no other cause which will contribute to lessen the tonnage of the United States? I contend that there is, and that it will be found in the universal adoption of railways. The profound ignorance prevalent as to their value, will be well recollected. To remedy this, and to hasten their progress, it should seem they are now being laid down in so many places, in links, as to develop their advantages in the most striking manner. The people of Philadelphia have determined, with a view to their more successful rivalry with New York, to aid their Jersey neighbors, in laying one down to Amboy. Nor have the citizens of Baltimore been behind hand. With their eyes directed Westward and Southward, they have excited the inhabitants of Ohio, and the Shenandoah valley, to unite with them in making Baltimore the great Port for the transmission of Western produce to Europe; and this they are doing, while the Richmond *Enquirer* is writing its 1,001st essay on State Rights, and persuading the Senate of Virginia to ruin its Eastern section, by denying the Petersburg Rail Road Company the \$100,000, which, if common sense or candor, prudence or common foresight could be found in Virginia, should have been granted without debate. The result will be, that the commerce of upper Alabama and Mississippi, with all Tennessee, will be at Baltimore before the talking States can stir a step.

Thus begun, the Rail Road system will annihilate the coasting trade—for if the people of Charleston can bring a bale of Cotton for 5½ cents from Augusta, it will not cost 25 to bring it to Baltimore from Huntsville; and there is little difficulty in foreseeing that, eventually the facilities offered by a Rail Road from New Orleans to unite with that of the valley, will more than compensate the ease of marine conveyance, accompanied, as it is, by the difficulties offered by the point of Florida, and the shallow harbors of the Southern States.

Indeed, however important may have been the discoveries of the mariner's compass, or of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope, they will be equalled by the value of the Railway. It is not going too far to anticipate a passage from the North of Germany to the Gulf of Ormus.—The distance, on an air line, is not, to speak *very largely*, (so as to leave room for blunders) 10,000 miles. And \$10,000 per mile would effect it. This would be \$100,000,000, or £25,000,000 sterling—and this expense would be divided among France, Great Britain, the German powers, Russia, Turkey, Persia, and the East India Company, under a new and efficient organization. The mineral wealth of the dependencies of Austria and Russia, are immense; and, in the wishes of the Porte, to ameliorate the condition of the people, will be found powerful auxiliaries in the scheme. It would indeed 'annihilate both space and time'—and, in the interchange of commerce, add much to the happiness of the world.

Tunneling the Allegany.—A petition has been presented in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from Gen. Simon Cameron and others, for an act of incorporation to make a rail road across the Allegany mountain, on the plan recommended by Moncure Robinson, with a tunnel. The company offer to give security for the certain and speedy completion of the work.

The London Times, of Feb. 16 contains a debate in the House of Commons of 15th in the course of which Mr Ewart the member from Liverpool, observed that 'with regard to the silk trade he had to state an important fact as illustrative of the progress of that trade, namely, that the first importation of silk, the produce of the United States of America, into the Port of Liverpool, had taken place last week.'—This was silk sent by our distinguished fellow citizen, P. S. Duponceau, Esq. to whom our country will hereafter acknowledge itself to be much indebted, for the patriotic zeal with which he has promoted the culture of that important branch of industry.—*National Gazette.*

Palm Leaf Hats.—Most of our readers have no idea, probably, of the extent to which the manufacture of palm leaf hats is carried in this State. In several towns we might mention, from twenty to fifty thousand are annually made. Two establishments in Barre, those of Messrs. Wood and Lee, sent to market seventy-five thousand each. It is calculated that last year there were made in New England nine hundred thousand, and the present year, two million of this species of hats. They are sold for about \$3 per dozen, and shipped to the Southern States and some to South America, where they form a favorite article of summer wear.—*Traveller.*

Large quantities of these hats are also made in Dedham.

Boston.—This city exhibits many proofs of returned prosperity. Two new slips are about to be erected from Commercial street, projecting towards the harbor. They will be capable of accommodating a considerable number of vessels and much merchandize. Wharf property is more highly estimated. Several new houses are erecting, and such is the amount of building and repairing, that, we understand, Mechanics are in full employ.

Pal.

Fruits of Intemperance.—On examining the records of the Almshouse in Baltimore, it is ascertained that between the 1st of May, 1829, and the 1st of May, 1830, there were 1376 persons admitted to the benefits of that institution. Of this number 1,076 were victims of intemperance—968 adults, and 108 children of intemperate parents. Let this fact be remembered, and when the poisonous draught is about to be swallowed, let it strike heavy on the mind to prevent the act.

Britannia Ware.—There is a manufactory of Britannia ware at Taunton. We believe it is the only establishment of the kind in this country. It is about three years since it was commenced on a small scale, and has now grown into an extensive business. The ingenious and enterprising mechanics, who began it, are deserving of great praise. By their native ingenuity and skill, unassisted by any foreign aid, they have succeeded in mixing their own metal, and preparing their own machinery; and their ware is now pronounced, by competent judges, to be far superior to the imported article.

Frauds in the packing of cotton and tobacco are much mentioned in the Southern papers. An Alabama planter in writing to an Editor who had published an instance in which the planter was the guilty party, says 'I see you have made a fuss about that dirty trick that I did, but all the planters in my neighborhood do it.'

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1831.

PARSLEY. (*Ipium petroselinum*.)

This well known garden-plant, is, in England, a subject of field cultivation. It is a native of Sicily, but will endure the winter of our climate. Mr Loudon says, 'Parsley is sown along with clover and grass seeds in some places, and especially in Lincolnshire, as a preventive of the rot in sheep. A writer for the Farmer's Magazine, (Scotland,) says, 'a friend of mine having occasion to observe the partiality of black cattle for the common garden parsley, and their preference of it, when growing, to almost any other green food, took it in his head to try how it would succeed in a field that he was going to sow down for pasture. He accordingly sowed two or three ridges with parsley seeds, and the rest of the field with clover and rye grass. As soon as the field was ready for pasture he led his cattle into it, and it was perfectly evident that they preferred the part which was sown with the parsley, to any other part of the field, inasmuch that they never touched the rest, while there was a single blade of parsley to be had. Horses were equally fond of it. He had not an opportunity to try sheep upon it; but the probability is, that they would (if possible) have been fonder of it, and thriven better than the other two. We know that black cattle, sheep, horses, and indeed every other animal, always prefer that food, when they have it in their power to make a choice, that it is most agreeable to them and most conducive to their health. We know, also, that parsley is a most wholesome vegetable for the human species.' It is a powerful antiseptic. If we were to reason from analogy we should suppose that its beneficial properties should extend to the animal creation in general.' Willielm's Domestic Encyclopedia, says 'Parsley is propagated by seed, which according to Miller should be drilled (early in the spring as it remains several weeks under ground) in the proportion of two bushels per acre, in rows about one foot asunder, and hand hoed; though Mr Mills [in his Practical Husbandry, vol. iii.] is of opinion, that the plants will flourish better, grow to a larger size, and be in all respects, more perfect, if the distance between the rows be sufficient to admit a hoe-plough. He adds, that a smaller quantity of seeds will be required, the culture will thus be less expensive and, he is confident, the plant will afford a better food for cattle.

'This vegetable is eaten with great avidity by sheep, and it not only renders their flesh more delicious, but is also believed to preserve them against the rot. Instances have occurred, where sheep fed on parsley remained sound, while those in the vicinity of the farm were uniformly subject to that disease. Mr Mills, therefore, recommends these animals to be fed with it, twice in the week for two or three hours at each time.—It may likewise be beneficially given to sheep affected with the scab or red-water, and is said to be very efficacious in recovering sarficed horses, or such as are subject to the grease.'

Another English writer says that parsley should be sown among oats and fed the following year with sheep. Two bushels of seeds to the acre is the quantity recommended when no other grass seed is sown; but, probably, the management would be to sow it with clover or some other succulent grass.

Loudon says that parsley 'is sown along with clover and grass seeds in some places, and especially in Lincolnshire, as a preventive of the rot in sheep, &c. In laying down lands to grass, Hoyte in the fourth volume of *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, advises the sowing with twelve pounds of white clover, two pounds of red clover, two pecks of rye grass, and two pounds parsley to the acre; as the parsley stands two years, and by its diuretic qualities, prevents the sheep from dying of the red-water, which too luxuriant clover is apt to produce. The seed requires a longer time to germinate than any other agricultural plant, and might probably be advantageously prepared by steeping.'

GARDENER'S WORK FOR MAY.

It is nearly or quite time to attend to raising your principal summer crop of cucumbers. And first with regard to seed. English gardeners say it is advisable to use seed from two at least to four years old, in preference to newer seed, as the new seed is apt to run too much to vine, and the plants from it do not show fruit so soon, nor so abundantly as those from seed of a greater age. But when seed has been kept more than four years it is sometimes found to be too much weakened. Mr Armstrong in his *Treatise on Gardening* says, it is best to sow old seeds in the spring, when vegetation is most powerful, and new ones in July, when it begins to abate. The same author gives the following directions for obtaining a summer crop of cucumbers.

'The ground being dug and smoothed, line it into squares of six feet. In the centre of each, dig a hole about fourteen inches deep; fill this with well rotted dung, and sow on it five or six cucumber seeds: cover these with mould, and, when they rise and take a rough leaf select two to each hill, and draw out the remainder. This sowing cannot in our climate be safely made till the 10th of May. Dr Deane says 'the dung of swine should be put under cucumbers, which makes them grow more rapidly than any other manure which I have ever tried.'

Melons.—The following are M. Mahon's directions for planting melons in the open ground. Some time in May 'prepare a place of rich sandy ground, well exposed to the sun; manure it and give it a good digging; then mark it out into squares of 6 feet every way; at the angle of every square dig a hole twelve inches deep, and eighteen over, into which put seven or eight inches deep of old hot bed dung, or very rotten manure; throw thereon about four inches of earth, and mix the dung and earth well with the spade; after which draw the remainder of the earth over the mixture so as to form a round hill about a foot broad at the top. Some people use hot stable dung under an idea that its heat would promote the vegetation of the seed: this is a mistaken notion, as, in a few hours it loses all it had, for want of a sufficient quantity being together to promote fermentation, and becomes a dryish wisp, unfit at least for the present, to afford either heat or nourishment to the plants.

'When your hills are all prepared, as above, plant in each towards the centre, eight or nine grains of good melon-seeds, distant two inches from one another, and cover them about half an inch deep. The plants in these hills should be so thinned as eventually to leave but two or three in a hill.

Squashes.—These may be cultivated in the same

way as is directed for cucumbers and melons. They should be sown at the same time, and at similar distances, with this difference, that fewer seeds will answer, as they may be thinned, till eventually but two plants are left in a hill.

Pumpkins will grow on any soil which is proper for hoed crops, but the land cannot be made too rich for them. Loudon says, 'though the pumpkin is commonly cultivated in gardens in England, for curiosity, yet in some of the country villages the inhabitants grow it on dunghills at the backs of their houses, and train the vines to a great length over grass. The *Farmer's Assistant* thinks, that pumpkins will grow better when planted by themselves than when raised, as usual, with Indian corn. The hills in such cases should stand about seven feet apart each way, and a number of seeds should be planted in each hill, to make allowance for what may be destroyed by insects.

Peas are an important article in a kitchen garden. For the early crop choose a dry warm soil, well sheltered from the northerly winds. After the ground has been well dug, raked and levelled, mark it out in double rows, about 10 inches apart and leave intervals of three feet for the early small kinds; four feet for the larger, and five feet for the largest, so that when they are furnished with brush or poles of length proportioned to their growths respectively, there may be a free passage through the intervals. Make the drills three inches deep; and place the peas about an inch apart in the drills, and cover them with a rake. It is recommended when the first plants are up to put in another crop for succession. In this way green peas may be had from early in June till sharp frosts put an end to vegetation.

Bush beans.—It is very desirable to have beans early, and they should therefore be planted as soon as the ground is warm. It is usually proper to plant a principal crop in the beginning of May, and successional crops, about the middle and towards the end of the same month. For the early choose a piece of light ground well manured. Make the drills about two feet and a half apart, and an inch and an half deep. Place the beans in the drill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches from each other and draw the earth evenly over them.

Pole Beans.—In raising beans whose vines need support the following mode is prescribed by the *Farmer's Guide*. 'Let poles of a proper height be fitted in the ground about 2 feet apart, in rows 3 or 4 feet distant from each other—around each pole let 4 or 5 beans be planted; the poles should have small knots left on them, or pins put through to support the vines. This way of planting gives an opportunity of keeping the soil loose around the roots, and prevents the injuries arising from driving poles into the hills. Of the various sorts of pole beans, one planting is enough; for if you gather as the beans become fit for use, they continue bearing all though the summer, especially the Lima bean, which delights in heat, and which should not be planted till the ground is quite warm. The scarlet bean (*multiflorus*) is well worth cultivating, both for use and ornament.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 318.

The order *anser* comprehends the duck, goose, swan and buzzard under a regular system. Mowbray observes, it would be preferable to separate entirely the aquatic from the other poultry, the former to have their houses arranged along the banks of a piece of water, with a fence and suffi-

ciently capacious walks in front; access to the water to be closed by doors at will. Should the water be of considerable extent a small boat would be necessary, and might be also conducive to the pleasure of angling.

THE DUCK. (*Anas boschus*.) The flesh of the duck is savory and stimulant, and, is said to afford nourishment preferable to that of the goose, being less gross, and more easily digested. The flesh of the wild duck, though more savory than that of the tame, is supposed to be still more easy of digestion. The ancients went even beyond our greatest modern epicures in their high esteem for the flesh of the duck, and Plutarch asserts that Cato preserved his whole household in health by dieting them on duck's flesh.

Breeding.—One drake is generally put to five ducks; the duck will cover from eleven to fifteen eggs, and her term of incubation is thirty days. They begin to lay in February, or March, and are apt, like the Turkey, to lay abroad, and conceal their eggs by covering them with leaves or straws. The duck generally lays by night or early in the morning; white and light colored ducks produce similar eggs, and the brown and dark colored ducks, those of a greenish blue color, and of the largest size. In setting ducks it is considered safest to put light colored eggs under light ducks, and the contrary, as there are instances of the duck's turning out with her bill those eggs which were not of her natural color.

During incubation the duck requires a secret and safe place, rather than any attendance, and will, at nature's call cover her eggs, and seek her food, and the refreshment of the waters. On hatching there is not often any necessity for taking away any of the brood, barring accidents; and having hatched, let the duck retain her young upon the nest her own time. On her moving with her brood, prepare a coop upon the short grass, if the weather be fine, or under shelter if otherwise: a wide and flat dish of water, often to be renewed, standing at hand, barley or any meal the first food. In rainy weather, particularly, it is useful to clip the tails of the ducklings and the surrounding down beneath, since they are else apt to drizzle and weaken themselves. Each duck should be cooped at a distance from any other. The period of her confinement to the coop depends on the weather and the strength of the ducklings. A fortnight seems the longest time necessary; and they may be sometimes permitted to enjoy the pond at the end of a week, but not for too long a time at once, least of all in cold, wet weather, which will affect and cause them to appear rough and draggled. In such case they must be kept within awhile, and have an allowance of bean or pea meal mixed with their ordinary food. The straw beneath the duck should be often renewed, that the brood may have a dry and comfortable bed; and the mother herself be well fed with solid grain, without an ample allowance of which, ducks are not to be reared or kept in perfection, although they gather so much abroad.

Ducks' eggs are often hatched by hens, when ducks are more in request than chickens; also as ducks in unfavorable situations, are the more easy to rear, being more hardy; and the plan has no objection even in a confined place, and with a small stock without the advantage of a pond; but the hen is much distressed as is sufficiently visible, and in fact, injured, by the anxiety she suffers in witnessing the supposed perils of her children venturing upon the water.

Ducks are fattened, either in confinement, with plenty of food and water or restricted to a pond, with access to as much solid food as they will eat; which last method is preferable. They fatten speedily, in this mode, mixing their hard meat with such a variety abroad as is natural to them, more particularly if already in good case; and there is no check or impediment to them from pining, but every mouthful tells, and weighs its due weight. A dish of mixed food is preferable to clear grain, and may remain, on the bank, or rather in a shed for the ducks. Barley, in any form, should never be used to fatten ducks or geese, since it renders their flesh loose, wooly and insipid, and deprives it of that high savory flavor of brown meat, which is its valuable distinction; in a word rendering it chickeny, not unlike in flavor the flesh of ordinary and yellow legged fowls. Oats, whole or bruised, are the standard fattening material for ducks and geese, to which may be added pea-meal as it may be required. The house wash is profitable to mix up their food under confinement; but it is obvious that while they have the benefit of what the pond affords, they can be in no want of loose food. Acorns in season, are much affected by ducks which have a range; and they will thrive so much on that provision, that the quantity of fat will be inconvenient, both in cooking and upon the table. Ducks so fed are certainly inferior in delicacy, but the flesh eats high, and is far from disagreeable. Fed on butcher's offal the flesh resembles wild fowl in flavor, with however considerable inferiority. Offal-fed ducks' flesh does not emit the abominable stench which issues from offal-fed pork. When live ducks are plucked, only a small quantity of down and feathers should be taken from each wing.

'Ducks,' says Nicol, a Scotch writer on Horticulture, 'are excellent vermin-pickers, whether of caterpillars (such as are within their reach,) slugs, snails, and others, and ought to be turned into the garden one or two days every week throughout the season. Never keep them longer than two or three days at a time or else they tire of their food, and become indolent. While here they should be offered no food, but may have a little water set down to them if there be no pond or stream in the garden.

'They are very fond of ripe strawberries or gooseberries; and, while they can get at these will not seek after little snails or other insects; but they are most useful before these come into season for them. There are some kinds of vegetables they have a liking to, and on which they will fall if vermin be anywise scarce; therefore when this is perceived they should be turned out. Never turn them into the garden in the time of heavy rains, or in continued wet weather; as in that case, and particularly if the soil be stiff, they patter and harden the surface, to the injury of small crops and rising seeds.'

The Quarterly Review, for February 1831, has just been republished in this city, by Messrs Lilly & Wait, and contains dissertations on the following subjects: a Year in Spain—Memoirs of Oberlin—Popular Specimens of the Greek Dramatic Poets—Townson's Practical Discourses—Ancient Criminal Trials of Scotland—Herschell's Treatise on Sound—Poor-Law for Ireland—Parliamentary Reform—Published quarterly at \$5 per annum.

Several communications are necessarily deferred this week.

EARLY PEAS.—Mr Frost of West Cambridge on Tuesday 3d inst. produced the first Early Peas (forced) that have appeared in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, this season. They were served up by Mr EDWARDS, of the Franklin House, North Market Street. We believe that West Cambridge has produced the first peas that have appeared in Boston Market for many years past.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, APRIL 30.

Mr DAVID HAGGERSTON exhibited two pots of Keens Seedling Strawberry, with ripe fruit. Long Green Cucumbers were exhibited from the garden of JOHN PRINCE, Esq. raised under glass,—planted since 1st of March.

Early Manly Potatoes, the growth of the present season, (forced) were exhibited by Doct. N. RICHARDSON, of Reading, Ms.

A Special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Society, Nos. 14 and 15 Joy's Buildings on the second gallery. R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

Grape Vines.

For sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, 100 superior Grape Vines, Isabella and Catawba, being the two leading hardy standard sorts cultivated, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, price 50 cts. each. A further supply of the Alexander, Winne, Scuppernon and Elsinburg, are hourly expected, at the same price.

Also, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican Dahlia roots, of the most showy and esteemed sorts, from 25 cts. to \$1 each—Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, and Tiger Flowers—price 25 cts. each. All the above are now in fine order for transplanting.

Also, a few Mountain Ash Trees, from 6 to 14 feet high—price 50 cents.

Dahlia Roots.

For Sale, by DAVID HAGGERSTON, at the Green House, Charlestown Vineyard, Eden-street, (on the south side of Bunker's Hill,) a superior collection of the above Roots, containing sixty varieties. The color of each kind marked with the name and warranted as described. This collection has been distinguished by general praise, and was awarded the premium last autumn by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Also, an extensive collection of Green-House Plants, and KEENS' Seedling Strawberry Vines, in pots, with ripe fruits at reasonable prices.

All the above roots and Strawberry Vines are for sale by Mr Russell at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market Street, at the same prices. May 4.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

WILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS.

This is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, which moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or cubic form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same process fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which admits of being varied into such letters or figures as may best suit the fancy of the owner of the article.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by

GAY & BIRD,

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No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Marketstreet, price 38 cents.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street.

April 13, 1831.

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Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street.

April 20.

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The Old Sherman Morgan Horse.

This Horse so well known in Vermont and New Hampshire, will stand the coming season, at the 'TEX HILLS STOCK FARM' in Charlestown, Mass. 2½ miles from the city of Boston, viz. at one dollar the mare to be paid to the groom at the time of covering, and a conditional Note, to be received, for fifteen dollars, to be paid, if the mare is in foal; all mares parted with, before the usual time of foaling, will be considered in foal, and the note to be valid.—These are the only terms on which this Horse will be allowed to cover.

The Stock of this Horse is so universally known and admired throughout New England, that it is hardly necessary to repeat their merits. To a seller of Horses, it is only necessary, to establish the fact, that his horses are of the Morgan Stock, and he meets with a ready sale, at good prices, and the purchasers are more than satisfied. They excel in great endurance, carrying weight a long distance, noble and generous spirited, with a docility of temper, that the most timid can drive them, but it put to their mettle, they are a full hand for the best whip.—It has been asserted (and I believe it cannot be contradicted with propriety) that there has never been a Stock of horses in New England, which have proved to be so generally useful, as the Morgan stock. They have often excited the admiration of strangers. The above remarks are particularly made for those at a distance, who have not an opportunity of viewing for themselves; for those who have, the Sherman Morgan needs no praising.—Pedigree, &c. hereafter. SAM'L. J. JACQUES.

May 1st, 1831.

The Naturalist,

DEVOTED to Geology, Botany and Mineralogy, edited by D. Jay Browne, and published monthly by Peirce & Parker, 9 Cornhill, Boston. Each No. contains 32 Svo. pages, accompanied with a plate. Price \$2 a year. The first five numbers of this work have been issued, the contents of which are as follows: Zoology. Man. The Beaver. The Bee. The Silkworm. White Ants. Botany. The Vine. The Mulberry. The Lilac. The Weeping Willow. The Sugar Maple. Mineralogy. Platina. Gold. Silver. Mercury. The Culture of Silk. Remarks on the Culture of The Vine, and The Cultivation of Bees.

May 2, 1831.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street—

A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture.—Price \$1 per package.

April 13.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No. 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these.

April 13.

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Latest Improved Short Horns.

YOUNG WYE COMET.

The subscriber informs those disposed to improve their stock, that this fine fall blood animal will be under his care this season. Terms \$2. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, near Dr Codman's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

A valuable mare, with foal by one of the best studs for draught horses in the country; she will be exchanged at a bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL.

3tis

April 20.

Sweet Potato Slips, &c.

This day received at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street, a further supply of Sweet Potato Slips—Price 17 cents per quart; 50 cents a half-peck.—Also, a fresh supply of Millet and Orchard Grass seed.

For Sale,

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with short practical instructions for rearing Silk Worms, by J. H. COBB, which are given to purchasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

April 13.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburg, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Dr Hull's Patent Truss.

CASE OF MR FISHBURN.

DR HULL, Sir—Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months, and found myself cured. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a feeling of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable inventions in the world. H. N. FISHBURN.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 1831.

Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st.

Feb. 11.

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BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 2.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 160 Beef Cattle, 8 pair Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, and 380 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—In consequence of the limited number at market an advance of about 50c. per cwt. was effected; we quote from \$5 to 5 75, extra at \$6.

Working Oxen—No sales.

Cows and Calves—A few sales were effected—no price noticed—all at market were ordinary.

Sheep—None at market.

Swine—We noticed one or two lots of barrows, at 5 cts. At retail, 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

ARTIFICE.

What 's the bent brow, or neck in thought reclined?
The body's wisdom to conceal the mind.
A man of sense can artifice disdain,
As men of wealth may venture to go plain;
And never be this truth forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a sot.
I find the fool when I behold the screen,
For 'tis the wise man's interest to be seen.

Young.

EXTRACTS FROM BERTHA'S VISIT TO HER UNCLE.

My uncle told me today of a curious mode of catching fish by diving, which is practised in the Gulf of Patrasso, in Greece, and which is, he believes, peculiar to that place.

The diver being provided with a rope, made of a species of long grass, moves his boat where he perceives there is a rocky bottom; this done, he throws the rope out so as to form a tolerably large circle: and such is the timid nature of the fish, that instead of rushing away, they never attempt to pass this imaginary barrier, which acts as a sort of talisman; they only descend to the bottom, and endeavor to conceal themselves among the rocks. After waiting a few moments, till the charm has taken effect, the diver plunges in, and generally returns with several fine fish. As he seldom finds more than their heads concealed, there is the less difficulty in taking his prizes; and these divers are so dexterous, that they have a method of securing four or five fish under each arm, beside what they carry in their hands. The effect of the circle reminded Frederick of the singular manner in which pelicans and cormorants catch fish in concert with each other. They spread into a circle at some distance from land; the pelicans flapping on the surface of the water with their great wings, and the cormorants diving beneath, till the fish contained within the circle are driven before them toward the land. As the circle becomes contracted, by the birds drawing closer together, the fish are at length brought within a narrow compass, where their pursuers find no difficulty in taking them. One species of cormorants are so docile that they are trained by the Chinese to fish for their masters. They plunge into the water at a given signal, and return with a fish, which they never attempt to swallow without permission. These birds were formerly kept in England for the same purpose. Charles the First had his master of cormorants, as well as his falconers.

In Hindoostan is a very singular bird, called the Bengal grossbeak. It is remarkable for its sagacity, its pendant nest, and its brilliant plumage. Dr Buchanan says it is a fact that these nests are lighted at night by fire-flies. The bird fastens a bit of clay to the top of the nest, and sticks a fire-fly on the clay, as if to illuminate the dwelling which consists of two chambers; but the real object probably is to deter the bats from approaching, as they kill the young of these birds. The blaze of light dazzles the eyes of the bats. The grossbeak is said to resemble a sparrow in shape and in the color of the back; but the head and breast are yellow. They make a chirping noise, but have no song. They associate in large communities, and cover extensive clumps of accacia and Indian fig-trees with their nest; and also the *palmcira*, or wild date, on the leaves of which the Bengalese children learn to write. They prefer trees that hang over a rivulet. The nest is made of long grass, which they weave almost like cloth, in the form of a large bottle. It is divided into three chambers, and is suspended firmly to a flexible branch, with the neck downward, so as to secure the eggs and young from serpents, monkeys, squirrels, and birds of prey. The eggs of this little bird resemble large pearls. They are wonderfully faithful, sensible, and docile, and never voluntarily desert the place where their young are hatched. They are easily tamed, and taught to perch on the hand. They may even be

taught to fetch a piece of paper, or any other small thing that is pointed out. So great is their dexterity that if a ring be dropped into a deep well, the bird will dart down with such amazing celerity, as to catch the ring before it touches the water; they will bring it up with apparent exultation. The Hindu name for the bird is *Baya*. The young Hindu women at Benares wear thin plates of gold, called *ticas*, slightly fixed, by way of ornament between their eye-brows. Mischievous young men train the *Bayas* to go, at a signal given them, and pluck the pieces of gold from the foreheads of the women, as they pass through the streets, and bring them to their employers.

The following experiment seems to prove that the common house-spider possesses a natural diving-bell, to assist it in crossing water: a spider was placed on a small platform in the middle of a large tumbler full of water. The creature first descended by the stick that supported the platform, till it reached the water; but finding no way to escape, it returned to the platform, and prepared a web, with which, by means of its hinder legs, it loosely enveloped its body and head. It again descended, and without hesitation plunged into the water, when my uncle observed that the web contained a bubble of air, probably intended for respiration. An ingenious German managed to produce a gossamer veil woven by spiders. He contrived to spread his little manufacturers over a large glass, and contrived to place them so that the work of each was connected with that of its neighbor. As he could change their progress at pleasure, he was not only able to form the veil of a tolerably regular shape, but by inducing them to go several times over the same spot, to give it something of the appearance of flowered lace. The whole veil, though of a large size weighed only three grains and a half; and a breath blew it up into the air, where it floated like a cloud.

ANECDOTE.—A gentleman of the bar, in a neighboring county, in easy circumstances and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkable by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation. A maiden, rather advanced in years, residing some miles distant, hearing of this lawyer's speculating propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, and his life tolerably good, resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient: She pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and sent for the man of the law to draw her will. He attended. By her will she devised £10,000, in bank stock, to be divided among her three cousins, some thousands, in bonds and notes, to a niece—and a vast landed estate to a favorite nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secrecy upon him for some pretended purpose—thus precluding him from an inquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be restored to health. The lawyer called to congratulate her on her restoration—began permission to visit her, which was granted. After a short courtship, the desired offer was made. The bargain was concluded and ratified. The lawyer's whole estate, by his wife, consists of an annuity of *sixtyfive dollars!*—*English paper.*

PLANTING TREES.—Farmers would do well to plant trees along the roads and about their houses, for ornament as well as use. The white mulberry might as well be set out in the vicinity of their houses to make silk from. From this tree may be derived both ornament and profit.

Evidence of Trade.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday says:—During the last three days, upwards of forty arrivals, have been registered on the Coffee House Books from *Port Deposit*. Most of the vessels thus recorded brought produce from the Susquehannah country. Twenty thousand barrels of flour have also been received by these arrivals.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equaling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being not few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON, March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26. 6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Hartford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1831.

NO. 43.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SOAKING SEED CORN IN COPPERAS WATER.

MR FESSENDEN—A few years ago, I think 1826, I soaked my seed corn thoroughly in copperas water before planting. My ground was dry, and there was a very dry time at, and for several weeks after planting, so that the corn did not sprout, but became as dry and hard as if lying in the barn. I despaired of its ever coming up. But when the land had been wet with rain, the corn sprouted and grew well and I had a very good crop. I did not find the copperas any protection against worms; for my corn I thought, was injured by them quite as much that year as usual, and I have forborne to recommend it to my neighbors. Thinking, however, that this might be only a solitary failure, and finding the practice so often recommended in various quarters, it passed unnoted. The worm which injured my corn, and from which I generally suffer most, is a species that eats out the heart or inside of the plant while growing, and destroys it by degrees. I do not often suffer by the grubs. As to copperas guarding against crows, &c, I cannot say, as my field was not much exposed to them.

LUCERNE.

Having seen Lucerne strongly recommended in the New England Farmer and in many other periodicals, I determined to give it as fair a trial as I could. Accordingly I, last spring, prepared about 40 rods of land, on which the year before I had about 80 bushels of corn to the acre, sowed it with oats, and on the first day of May, I could not get the seed sooner sowed Lucerne and red-top, bushed them in, and rolled the ground down smooth. I put on at the rate of more than 20 lbs. of lucerne seed to the acre. The oats, though sowed and harrowed in before, had not then sprouted. The land was a dry rich loam, made mellow and I think as good for lucerne as any in this vicinity. It came up well and grew well, till the oats began to choke it: they grew very rank and nearly one half lodged. The lucerne then turned yellow, and seemed to dwindle away, and for a while I thought it would all die. After harvesting the oats however, it started and grew some, but did not appear very promising. It is now nearly all dead, and the little that remains is generally in plants scattered here and there, wholly insufficient for a crop of grass. Some small patches, the bigness of a common sized table are thick and grow well, being about ten inches high.

The result of this experiment has satisfied me that lucerne will not answer for our soil and climate. No doubt it may be profitably grown in other places. I did not attribute my failure to the rankness of the oats. B.

Plymouth, Conn. April 29, 1831.

By the Editor.—There is no grass, respecting which we have such varied and opposite accounts as of Lucerne. Where it succeeds at all, its product is very great; but it is very liable to be stifled by weeds; and the grain which is sowed with it appears often to monopolize the soil, to the exclu-

sion of the young plants of lucerne. We have given, under our editorial head of this week's paper, some rules for the culture of lucerne, deduced from observation, and the writings of practical as well as scientific cultivators.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WINTER BUTTER, SHORT HORN CATTLE, &c.

MR EDITOR—Much has been said in the N. E. Farmer about freezing the milk to obtain cream for butter. My objections to this practice are, the butter so made is inclining to be white, will not sell well, and is crumbly and will not cut handsomely. Besides, I think the flavor hardly equal to that made in the method we have pursued.

Our object has been to keep the milk in a temperature always above the freezing point—say, not lower than 40 or 45 degrees.

The method which we have practised, and which I think best for winter, was recommended to me by that great friend to agricultural improvement, CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. as followed in the counties of Somerset and Devon, England. The milk immediately after it is taken from the cow, is put in a copper or brass vessel, of a size according to the quantity of the milk, care being taken that it is not more than eight or ten inches in depth, and gradually brought to within 2 or 3 degrees of boiling heat, when it is permitted slowly to cool. In the course of five or six hours, the most of the cream rises in a beautiful thick sheet, and is so solid that it may be cut with a knife in almost any form. It comes to butter almost immediately, never requiring more than five minutes' churning. The butter is of fine quality, being of good color and flavor. The practice also saves labor and cold fingers. We have in this way had no butter that was not as high colored as what I send you. But perhaps the high color may be owing considerably to the extra richness of the milk, and this quality of the milk is wholly attributable to the cows. My stock consists of the Short Horn breed in the blood of *Celebs*, *Denton*, and *Holderness*, the *Herefordshire* in the blood of *Sir Isaac*, the *Bakewell*, and that excellent, though undefined breed introduced here from England by CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. and the best selected native.

I am aware that much contrariety of opinion exists as to the properties and relative value of the different breeds of cattle, and my intentions have been, and still are, to go through with a series of fair experiments on the subject.

So far as several years' observation and one year's experience will enable me to judge, I am inclined to think the improved imported races (the Short horns, particularly,) the most profitable,—that is, taking them for all purposes. I do not know that they will give any more milk than the 'natives,' but it is, I believe, generally of a better quality, and they certainly keep in much better order on the same food. They are also put together more on mechanical principles, are stronger, and have better constitutions. I would recommend to every farmer to give them a fair trial.

Yours with respect, SANFORD HOWARD.

Vaughan Place,
Hallowell, April 18, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MILCH COWS.

MR FESSENDEN—I am much obliged to your correspondents *Colonus* and *W.* for the notice they have taken of my communication of March 2; But I perceive I did not make myself perfectly understood. The fact is, I cannot afford to buy the best cows in Massachusetts; much less to import them from *Switzerland*, *Lapland*, or *China*. I wish to be gradually increasing and improving my stock of milch cows as I may be able either by crossing the best I now have with better stocks or now and then buying young cattle.

I did hope to profit by the experience of those who have tried the imported races of cattle, if it is found to be true that a much larger proportion of any of them are actually better for milk than native cattle.

The communication of *Colonus* is interesting; but it appears to be historical fact, and not his own experience. '*W.*' refers to agricultural reports. I know that some very good milch cows of the imported breeds, have been exhibited at the Cattle Shows. But does the experience of Massachusetts farmers prove them to be decidedly better than the native, with the same treatment? In Governor LINCOLN's letter to Col. JACQUES, in your paper of March 9th, he speaks confidently of 'the entire difference, in different breeds of cattle, between utter worthlessness and great productiveness and value.' This is the best authority, as I am told he has a large stock of different breeds of horned cattle. If he has found by his experience, any breed remarkable more especially for the production of milk, the information would be of great importance to the agricultural interests of the state.

Yours &c,

April 28, 1831.

A Rustic.

WIND-MILL AT SOUTH BOSTON.

MR FESSENDEN—I am much pleased to learn, that the Directors of the Boston House of Industry propose to erect a wind grist mill. I have thought much of the subject; and previous to the suggestion in your paper of the 13th ult. had made a rough calculation, which satisfied me, that the whole cost would be saved in one year. I am now confirmed in the correctness of my estimate. The toll, saved upon 5000 bushels of grain, would be 312½ bushels; which at the present average price of corn and rye, would amount to about 235 dollars. The whole carrying expense to the Dorchester tide mill or to the Mill Dam, will amount to nearly or quite as much more annually. The remaining balance on the cost of the mill, might be gained, by grinding for those of the inhabitants of S. Boston, who send their grain to mill; if the Directors would accommodate them. This would be to them also a great saving and convenience.

Yours respectfully, L. C.

South Boston, May 10, 1831.

SPORTING.

MR FESSENDEN—Permit me, through the medium of your highly useful journal to call the attention of our farmers and horticulturists to the wanton practice of many young men from Boston and its environs, of shooting the birds in this vicinity.

It is a well known fact that the alarming increase of worms and insects in making ravages upon our fruit trees and fruit, not only paralyzes the efforts and disheartens the hopes of the cultivator, but threatens total destruction to many of the most delicious kinds.—So extensive are their ravages that but very few of our apricots and plums ever ripen without premature decay from the worm generated by the beetles which surround our trees in the twilight of the evening in great numbers when the fruit is quite young. And when the produce of our apple, pear or peach trees is small, but few of these escape the same fate.

I attribute the rapid and alarming increase of these worms and insects wholly to the diminution of those birds which fall a prey to our sportsmen, which are known to feed upon them and for whose subsistence these insects were apparently created.

In addition to the important usefulness of these birds, their musical notes in the twilight of the morning are peculiarly delightful; awaking the cultivator to the sublime contemplation and enjoyment of all the infinite beauties of creation.

In vain will be all our toil and labor, in vain the united efforts of Horticultural Societies for increasing and perfecting the cultivation of the most delicious varieties of fruits, unless we can increase, or at least cease to diminish these useful and melodious birds.

If we have a Statute in this Commonwealth providing for the protection of these birds, let us unite our efforts to arrest this wanton destruction of them by enforcing the penalties of the law in every instance of its violation. Our Horticultural Society can scarcely do a greater service in promoting the objects of its organization, than by making a spontaneous and vigorous effort to this effect.

If there be no Statute for the protection of these invaluable creatures, I would earnestly, yet respectfully suggest to the Horticultural Society the propriety and even necessity of their petitioning our Legislature at their next session for such an act.

It is a common practice with these sportsmen through the summer to range the groves and orchards, in this vicinity, almost every pleasant day and more numerous on holidays, and to shoot every bird that comes within their reach.

It is not however a small nor an easy task for one individual, to get their names, residence, and the evidence necessary for their conviction; but it requires the united efforts of all who are immediately interested. Already have these sportsmen commenced their wanton destruction of these useful creatures, even before they had time to build a nest for rearing of their young.—Birds that have survived the dreary winter in a more genial clime, having now returned to bless our efforts by their industry and to cheer our days with their melody, are scarcely permitted to commence their vernal song, ere they must fall victims to a wanton idleness that is as destitute of moral feeling, as of useful employment. A CULTIVATOR.

Brookline, April 31.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—In a communication made for your paper a few days past on this inexhaustible subject, I regretted not having received an answer from a gentleman in the western country to whom I had written last autumn on the method of keeping Bees in the upper part of a house, or any other building. I do not enter into any controversy concerning these valuable insects, or the best

shaped hives. My object is to obtain honey in the safest and easiest way with little trouble or expense, and also I hope with a greater certainty of keeping clear of the bee moth, from the greater elevation from the earth than the usual method.

I have this week received the letter I had so long been expecting, and now give it to you for publication.

Yours, &c,

Roxbury, April 12, 1831.

J. PRINCE.

VERSAILLES, Woodford Co. Ky. April 20, 1831.

JOHN PRINCE, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR—Your friendly letter of October last was forwarded to me at this place, but did not reach this until my departure for the southern counties; consequently this is the first opportunity I have had, and must plead my excuse for not attending to your request sooner: and now, I have to regret that my friend Doct. Parker has not furnished me with all the information I require, concerning the management of Bees; but he has kindly afforded me an opportunity of examining his Bee-house, and if I possessed the power of description you should certainly have it, intelligibly. This much is certain, that he has in the garret, a great number of bees. He thinks about 40 swarms at this time, all proceeding from one hive, put there about 10 years ago. He placed the hive near the brick wall or end of his garret leaving an aperture, or small hole in the wall, through which the bees passed out and in. A tight room was then made for them, such as may be made in the end of any house, leaving a door, which may be locked or bolted. The room must be tight, admitting neither air or light, or very little of either. A large box was then put into this room, say 8 by 4 feet, one half sawed in two, with small hinges on it, and fastened at the bottom by a bolt or lock, for the convenience of raising up and getting the honey whenever you may want it. The hive being placed on the top of the box, and the latter having 5 or 6 holes bored in it by a small auger—as soon as the bees have filled the hive, they go down into the box, and never swarm until they have completely filled it. But you must have room enough in your house to keep them always at work. And this you may do by adding box to box; and they will even then proceed to deposit their comb on the rafters of the house.

Doct. Parker told me the other day, that he could now take from 50 to 100 wt. of honey comb without disturbing, or even seeing a bee.—We have also a Bee-house in the yard; 3 sides planked up, as other framed houses are, we have framed a box the whole length, say 14 feet; this box is 18 inches wide and about 12 deep, with holes bored all along the top, over which the hives are set or placed—the front part of this box is full of holes for the egress and ingress of the bees—they directly go up through the box into the hives, fill them, and then go to work in the large box, so that you may take the hive off as soon as filled, and place another there, so that there is no necessity of ever killing a bee.—You can fasten the hives on the box, by running a bar of iron or wood through each end of the house and putting a lock on it, so as to prevent robbery.—The lock is placed in the end of the bar, outside of the house.

We have several other plans, or methods of raising bees in this neighborhood—such as small brick buildings, and putting the hives in them, leaving holes in the wall for them to go out and in at, having a door in the back or front, as you please. We also have the hives placed in the top of the

porticos or porches boring small holes in the plank for them to go through. In truth, there can be no difficulty in having plenty of honey, if we devote any time to making a house for the bees.

I am, &c, &c,

P. N. O'BARNUM.

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

The probability of a general war in Europe approaches very near to certainty. That it will be one of terrible carnage, may be inferred from the nature of the two great parties in it, despotism and liberty, and from the fact, that it is to decide the fate of the former; but its probable duration is not so clearly indicated—it may be a war of twelve months or twelve years. As members of the human family, as philanthropists, the people of this country will regret this state of things; as republicans, they will feel intense interest in it, but as a nation, we have little to fear, and nothing to lose by it. Its effects will be felt in this country to an important degree, and by no class of people more than the farmers. It will create a demand for bread stuffs, and thus enhance the value of agricultural products immensely. If the war does become general, the probability is that the ensuing harvest will be the most valuable one to farmers that has been reaped for many years. We must not be considered as wishing for a war of bloodshed and devastation in foreign countries, that our own may be benefited by it—far from it; but if such is to be the unfortunate lot of our neighbor nations, without any act of ours, no good reason can be seen for our not preparing to furnish them with such supplies as their necessities may require, and which they must obtain somewhere. As well might it be argued, that it is improper to prepare wrecking vessels to assist shipping unfortunately cast away by the fury of the elements, with a view to salvage, as that we ought not to look for, and even prepare for the *sutlership* of this general war. As well might it be said that we should not take advantage of our neighbor's necessity by selling him bread, because he stands in need of it. One thing we hope our farmers will not neglect; and that is the husbanding not only of their harvests from which they have reason to expect so much, but of their gains also from this source. When our planters and farmers, not many years since, were reaping such rich harvests, from a similar cause, they seemed to forget that there could be a change in their circumstances, and consequently as fast as their money 'came in at the door it was shovelled out at the window.' The probability is, that there will be a state of agricultural prosperity fully equal to that of any period since we became a nation; and it is to be hoped that its benefits will not be squandered.—*American Farmer.*

AMERICAN SILK.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes from London as follows:—I forgot to mention to you some time since, that the American silk offered here for sale, was bid in at public auction. The price was limited at 14s. but only 13s. 9d. was offered. The manufacturers however speak well of it.

Here we have the best commentary that can be made on the assertion, that it is ruinous for us to make sewing silk, mits, gloves, &c, out of our good silk; and that we ought to export our raw silk. At 14 shillings a pound in London the American producer would scarcely realize more than \$2.50 for raw silk. Whereas he can make it into sewing silk, and thread for mits, stockings, &c (those 'gold frying pans' of Messrs. Du Ponceau and D'Homer-

gue!) and obtain from five to seven dollars a pound according to quality. We hope to hear no more of exporting our raw silk, and importing the manufactured article. If the process of manufacturing sewing silk from raw silk is to double the value of the material—that is, to make three dollars worth six—then let us have the advantage of it.—*Id.*

MILCH COWS.

The attention of farmers is invited to the consideration of the character and condition of our milch cows.

How much milk ought a cow to yield to be worth her keeping? What is the average time that our cows are in milk? Is there much, if any, waste of fodder among us by keeping animals that yield little or no return of profit?—Questions like these, and there are many such, ought to be put and answered in the New England Farmer. It may turn out that our dairy stock is extremely low in character and its management wasteful.

If something like an average quality of milch cows could be settled—to effect a standard—and it should be understood that no good farmer would keep an animal for milk that fell below it; all the cows in the country would soon come up to that standard and go beyond it.

A milch cow of *medium quality* in this state will give, it is supposed, 12 quarts of milk per day for two months after calving, and about 7 quarts per day on grass feed for the next four months, and four quarts per day for the next following two months, and perhaps 2 quarts one month longer. Altogether 1500 quarts in a year.

It takes 9 quarts of milk to give a pound of butter, and 4 quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The skim milk and dairy whey may be valued at \$3 a cow per annum.

Now, a cow that gives 1500 quarts of milk in a year, will produce 166 lbs. of butter, worth at 16 cents per lb. \$26 56
Skim milk, say 3 44

\$30 00

Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all the milk the cow gives is credited.

A milch cow's keeping one year cannot be short of 25 dollars in the interior.

Suppose a farmer to resolve that he would keep no cow that did not hold out as a good milker 9 months in the year—and that did not give sixteen quarts of milk per day for 2 months after calving, and 12 quarts per day the next 3 months, and 2 quarts per day the month following.—Such a cow would yield per annum 3000 quarts of milk.

Here it may be remarked, that with the addition of five dollars per annum to the cost of food as estimated for a common cow, the neat profit would probably be four fold.

Is it not practicable to have throughout the country, as common dairy stock, animals as good as the last described?

This question is submitted to farmers for consideration. The probability is that in taking some pains to get stock as good, they would get even better.

If the various modes of obtaining this object were resorted to at once and with zeal throughout the country, there would be a prodigious improvement in a very short time. No young animal of promising appearance for milk would go to the butcher. More care would be taken of young stock. More young stock would be retained to

insure a better selection for milch cows. Farmers would think more of the advantages of employing bulls of the improved breeds. Heifers should be milked with great care and very thoroughly, to get them in the habit of holding out as long milkers. If they once dry early, no care and keeping afterwards will correct this fault. Heifers with the first calf will be fed well with some additional care the last three months they are in milk, to make them hold out.

The profit of a milch cow is not generally understood. Milk is not only the most nutritious but cheapest article of food. The food necessary for a cow in full milk, does not exceed in price, one third of what is necessary in feeding for the butcher.

These few remarks are hastily made to draw out farmers, and particularly scientific farmers, on this subject: There are a great many facts to the purpose, which should come to light.—*Mass. Agri. Rep.*

A MARKET FOR COCOONS.

The Editor of the *American Farmer* is authorized to say that any quantity of cocoons will be purchased the ensuing season, by a gentleman who is preparing to erect a filature in Baltimore.—From forty to fifty cents a pound will be given for them, according to quality.—Particular care should be taken in killing the chrysalis that the fibre of the cocoons be not injured by heat, and that all the chrysalis be certainly killed. If the cocoons be put in to a tin vessel, the cover closed perfectly, and the vessel be placed in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour, the chrysalis will be all killed and the cocoons receive no injury from too high a heat as the water will prevent the temperature rising above the boiling point.

We have thought it proper to give this notice that those who have been deterred from raising silkworms by the absence of a market for cocoons might be induced to commence. At forty cents a pound cocoons will be a very profitable article. One person with a boy to assist during the last ten days, can attend to one hundred thousand worms, which, if well attended to,—kept clean and well fed with mulberry leaves, will produce 300 pounds of cocoons, which will bring at the minimum price \$120, and if really first quality, which they will be by proper attention, they will bring \$150,—and the time occupied will not be over six weeks.—What more profitable employment can females pursue. The gentleman will give notice in a future advertisement of the place at which the cocoons will be purchased. In the meantime the Editor will take pleasure in giving all necessary information on the subject.—All letters must be post paid.—*American Farmer.*

YELLOW JASMINE.

We announce, with deep sympathy in the affliction which the event visits on her fond parents, and in the hope that it will operate as a solemn warning to young persons, the fact, that Sarah, the interesting little daughter of Mr John D. Gordon, aged about 4 years, was poisoned yesterday from eating *yellow Jasmine flowers*. The child, we learn, was in good health at the breakfast table, went out and came home an hour or two after, to breathe her last in the arms of her parents, who are overwhelmed with grief by the sudden and heart rending event.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

BARLEY.

The two rowed barley, if it can be had, is decidedly preferable for mellow ground—if not the four rowed is next to be preferred.—It should be prepared by steeping in cold water some twelve hours, carefully skimming all the oats and foul stuff which rises to the top of the steep; the water may then be drained off; and the barley thrown into a heap upon the floor, where it must remain twelve hours; then some house ashes are to be mixed with the barley and sown immediately three bushels to the acre. Barley from clay land should be sown on sandy or alluvial soil, and vice versa. The time for sowing is from the 20th to the last of April.

I am aware that this manner of treating seed barley is very different from the customary mode; but let the farmer act upon these instructions, and I shall endeavor to sustain the propriety of them in a subsequent essay by what I conceive to be sound reason.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MEDICINE.—We have just heard of a man, who very honestly and conscientiously, takes brandy and loaf sugar, as a medicine for those complaints which have usually been treated in this way. Probably he does not know the fact *himself*, but his friends know that he becomes in reality, intoxicated in this manner almost every week of his life! What shall be done for him? The pledge of the Temperance societies runs—‘except for medicine.’ He takes the medicine only when the disorder returns. He takes but just enough to remove it—but he takes enough to render him an inebriate. Is there no remedy? Is there not, in the whole range of materia medica, a proper substitute? *Has heaven inflicted physical evils on man which it is his duty to remove, and which can only be removed by moral degradation?* Who can believe it?—*Gen. of Temperance.*

CLEANLINESS.—Cleanliness is a mark of *politeness*, for no one unadorned with this virtue, can go into company without giving manifest offence. It may be said to be the foster-mother of *affection*. Beauty commonly produces love, but *cleanliness* preserves it. Age itself is not unamiable, while it is preserved clean and unsullied. Cleanliness is intimately connected with *purity of mind*, and naturally inspires refined sentiments and passions.

THE BLOOD ORANGE.

‘The date tree I observed; but though it reaches a considerable size in Malta, (some specimens of which I have seen being ten or twelve yards in height,) it is not made to bear. The walks and plats [of the Grand Master's Gardens] were literally strewn with oranges and lemons. They seemed left to perish; although in better times the product of the gardens from oranges alone, is said to have yielded the reigning Grand Master two thousand Maltese crowns annually, a sum about equal to one thousand dollars.—The blood orange which is the boast of the island, is a most delicious fruit. It is produced by grafting the slips of the common orange on a pomegranate stock. The pulp inclines to the color of red, but not so much in mass as intermixed in streaks; and hence its name. It is not only more luscious but less husky than the ordinary varieties of orange, and in size it is far surpassing. The blood orange sells in Valetta for eight pence a dozen, while the best of other sorts may be had for four pence.’—*Bigelow's Travels.*

Pennsylvania Canal.—Boats from Philadelphia have arrived at Harrisburgh, via the Schuylkill, and the Union and Pennsylvania Canals.

ON THE USE OF LEAVES AS A MANURE.

BY R. K. MEADE.

The great importance of leaves as a manure has frequently been alluded to in the Farmer, but never recommended in such a manner as to furnish serious ground for a calculating and practical farmer to go to work—the nearest approach by a New England farmer in collecting them for the barn-yard, was by throwing them into a tent and thence into a wagon—a plan so far removed from efficiency as to damp the enterprise of nine out of ten who would attempt it. I have been successfully engaged in converting them into manure for several years past, under the feet of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and find the following prominent reasons preceding others for their use, and for the attempt to promulgate this essay.

1st. A belief that there is a general neglect of the use of leaves as a material for manure.

2d. The almost universal use which might be made of them.

3d. Their importance as a material to keep up a system of operations for a seasonable supply of manure.

4th. Their salutary influence in affording a comfortable bed for all kinds of stock, particularly for hogs; freeing them from the mange—and their valuable substitution when straw is scarce for ice-houses, &c.

5th. The importance of their removal from the fence corners in case of fire, and to preserve the rails from rotting.

6th. Their qualities as a material for manure, as tested by experience in its application generally, but particularly in its adaptation to the wheat crop in spreading it broadcast on the rough fallow, and harrowing it in before seeding, &c. Some object to the use of leaves from the fear of injuring the forests—it will be proper to show why there is no reason for such apprehension. If the scripture truth with regard to the falling of the tree was verified in relation to the leaf, there might be an argument urged in their removal, that Peter was robbed to pay Paul—but it is certainly not the case—the tree lies where it falls, but the leaf is driven by the most prevalent winds into some deep valley, the lee side of declivities, or into the corners of a fence where they moulder into dust, rendering no service to man or beast, and benefitting only a portion of soil which may never be called into cultivation—but the habit of permitting leaves to bank up against fences is highly injurious to them, evidently producing premature decay. If by any prudent forethought or arrangement the leaves could be detained just where they fall, which may in some degree be done by an attention to the clearing of a plantation in reference to its altitude and exposure to the most prevalent winds, their removal would never be recommended, because it is rational to conclude that the forest requires a return of its foliage, however abundant, to keep up a supply of food for its powerful growth and absorption, and detain with greater security the moisture so much to be valued in our dry climates and waving lands; but it is enough for us to know here, the undoubted fact, that millions of tons of leaves are annually deposited in some place and lost to all intents and purposes for the want of either a proper knowledge of their useful application, or the skill and industry to haul them to the farm-pen. Our reason and observation would be given us in vain,

our 'talent' would be hidden in the earth, if the neglect of some of the most apparent opportunities of employing the resources of nature to advantage were permitted.

The process of supplying the farm yard with leaves is as follows: after designating the ground always a prudent distance from the roots of trees, which might possibly be injured by their removal, rake them up into winrows from eight to ten feet wide, then with some kind of plough, cultivator or harrow, scarify the earth on each side lightly, the width of the leaf-bed; with the back of a hand-rake shove the loose earth to the leaves, and with shovels cover them an inch or so deep. This operation should be performed when the leaves are wet and the earth light and loose. This preparation should be made in the spring months to an extent of the probable demands of the farm-pen for the season before you, but may be done at any time most convenient for the farmer if the leaves are not too dry. The importance of having a sufficient supply of leaves ahead, is, that when thus prepared they may be transported at any time whether wet or dry to the farm yard, which should be done at periods of from four to six weeks apart, and spread about six inches deep, as uniformly as possible to receive the animal manure—double this thickness will not be too much for an early winter preparation mingled with straw and corn-stalks—in the spring the leaves will be incorporated with the great mass of manure. The process of hauling them to the farm-pen is important to be considered, as many have laughed at the idea, saying you might as well attempt to haul feathers in an open cart; and it is not much to be wondered at, under the different plans and systems attempted.—Large ox carts discharging their loads by a tilt, or one horse carts, are by far the most expeditious mode of conveyance, with very high sideboards, &c. Four pronged forks, with the teeth slightly curved and flattened, composing a frame about two feet square, are used to lift the leaves, and will raise as many as a man can conveniently heave into the cart, weighted as they are with the adjoining soil, and kept continually wet or damp, by the covering of the earth;—four hands are employed to a large ox cart, two with forks, one with a rake to keep the leaves and earth neatly pushed up, the fourth in the cart to receive and tread them firmly down. One ton, more or less in proportion to the quantity of earth mixed with the leaves, and their weight by reason of the season, may be carried at each load in an ox cart or wagon to the farm-yard—the speed with which this loading is done, and consequent filling up of the farm pen is truly encouraging to one who looks to the improvement of his soil, through a generous and regular system of manuring. As an evidence that I have given this mode of increasing the manure bank a sufficient trial, permit me to say that I have in the course of a year used more than one hundred loads. But once for all, let it be kept in mind, that in the pursuit of this system of increasing the stock of manure, no risk should be run, detrimental to the forest, for all its alluring advantages, one of which has appeared very conspicuously in the last autumn, and although it is a fact which theory of some will combat, it nevertheless stands as an evident confirmation of its truth. Six or seven acres of land were covered with 130 ox cart loads of this leaf manure, and a fraction less than seven gallons of wheat sowed per acre—it ap-

pears to be abundantly thick, and by comparison with experiments made last year, no doubt will prove so in time of harvest—on the same ground, without the aid of this well pulverized manure, ten or twelve gallons of wheat per acre would have been required to have produced this same verdure and apparent thickness; and as to its ultimate production there is no doubt of the great superiority of the thin sowing and manuring. There is then a saving of from three to five gallons of wheat per acre in consequence of the manuring.

But it will be urged by many an industrious farmer, that there is not time to collect the materials for this additional stock of manure, and haul it out in proper place, cultivating at the same time the usual quantity of land. If this really be the case, unhesitatingly let it be recommended that a few acres be detained in grass, in order to afford opportunity for the important work of manuring. At this time of day it would appear superfluous to recommend or exhort our farmers to the accumulation or application of manure, since the practice of ages, and our every day experience tells us it is indispensable; but to investigate the value, and recommend the more liberal use of a much neglected material amongst the varieties presented to our choice, can scarcely be doubted as important to the improving condition of the farmer. A brief hint of another mode of using leaves may be important to some—carry them immediately on your knolls to the cow-pen, and from ten to twenty loads per acre—double the ground may be gone over in the season, and more effectually manured, as half the period will suffice to keep the pen in one place—the leaves preserve their moisture, and save much of the manure from exhalation. It may be well, Mr Editor, now to come to a close—your patience and my pursuits should be considered, though a two feet snow permits the farmer to do but little more than feed the stock and sled a little wood. But be assured that if this leaf subject were done justice to, supported by numberless remarks connected with it, too long for one essay, the practice and science of manuring might be benefited beyond ordinary calculation, and far beyond any feeble attempt of your friend and humble servant.—*Amer. Farmer.*

WHITE WASHING.

As spring is a time country housewives make every exertion to introduce cleanliness into their department, we would particularly recommend *whitewashing*, as well out doors as in. Who ever passed by a cottage where all the fences about the gardens, the out houses, &c, were whitewashed, without being impressed with the idea that the inhabitants were cleanly and respectable? To paint board fences white with lead and oil is a costly business and looks a little like extravagance and unless everything corresponds with it does not have a more pleasing effect than a coat of whitewash well laid on. The cost of doing it is trifling and it can be done by the females when the men are very much engaged in putting in their spring crops. It adds much to the health of the family to have the house whitewashed as often as twice a year and by giving the out-houses and fences a coat in the spring many insects are destroyed, and their haunts are broken up. One of the cheapest and best modes of preparing the whitewash, is to use skim-milk with new slacked lime. This renders it adhesive, and it does not fall off as quick as when the lime is wet with water.—*Genesee Farmer.*

PRESERVING EGGS.

At this season, eggs are plenty and cheap but recollect that next February and March they may be as dear as they have been the past season, viz. from eighteen to twenty-five cents per dozen. It will be good economy therefore, to lay down eggs for the season of scarcity. For this purpose, take a vessel of sufficient size and fill it with strong lime water in which put fresh eggs; let them be kept perfectly covered by keeping a piece of board loaded with sufficient weight upon them to keep them an inch or two below the surface. In this manner eggs may be kept two years.—Another method is to dip them in melted bees wax, tallow or varnish, or a solution of gum Arabic, by which the pores of the shell are made tight. Either method as may suit the convenience of the house wife, will render them suitable for long keeping.—*Ibid.*

PUMPKINS.

We believe this crop is more neglected than it ought to be. Whether this is owing to the old cant phrase of 'Brother Jonathan and Pumpkin pie,' used by our transatlantic brethren we know not. But this is certain, that a given weight or measure of Pumpkins contains more nutritious matter than the same quantity of turnips, and they are not as difficult to keep. For feeding to milch cows in the fall, we do not know of a better article according to their cost; for feeding to beef cattle they are excellent—and when boiled, and a little Indian meal added to them, for feeding hogs excel most kinds of food.—We hope therefore that instead of running mad about raising Ruta Baga our farmers will look carefully to raising Pumpkins, for without them the emigrants from Connecticut would make but sorrowful work keeping Thanksgiving.—*lb.*

Lots of Bacon.—One establishment at Cincinnati, had on hand 100,000 pounds of hams and shoulders; another had 'barrelled and baconed,' eight thousand hogs during the last winter.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—One hundred and eighty vessels, recently passed through this Canal in one week.

Mr Joseph A. Baron, on the 21st ult. presented the editor of the Norfolk Va. Herald with a peck of green peas.

An elegant schooner called the 'Piper,' has been launched from the yard of Wm. Lewis, Esq. Barnstable, being the 68th vessel built under his direction.

Mr Samuel Dare, of Salem county, N. J. slaughtered a hog, 11th ult. which weighed when alive, 1074 lbs. and when dressed 954.

D. Rowell, Esq. of Madison, killed six hogs last winter, weighing 427, 436, 449, 483, 492, and 538 lbs.—in all 2825 lbs.

SPECIE.—About \$55,600, gold and silver, arrived in the ship Florida, from Lima, on the 14th ult. at New York.

The merchants of Portland are taking active measures to have a good road built through the Notch of the White mountains.

Nothing for the Grand Jury.—At a late court in Williamsburg District, South Carolina, it appeared that the Grand Jury had nothing before them. Judge Huger remarked, 'Gentlemen, I perceive there is not much Whiskey drank here.' He was right. Take away the fuel, and the fire

goes out—drunkenness and quarrels will die.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Ship Letters.—A New York paper states that 16,000 ship letters were received at the Post Office, in that city in six days. This gives some idea of the immense business done there.

The Census.—The whole population of the U. States, according to the recent census, is about 12,821,181 souls. Of this number there are upwards of 2,000,000 slaves.

\$12,000 worth of cloverseed has been prepared at one mill near Chambersburg, Pa. this season.

'Decline of Boston.'—The amount of duties at this port for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at one million of dollars! being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830 of \$500,000. The duties for the present month up to this day, amount to about \$600,000.

In addition to the above, we are gratified to state that preparations are making to build extensively, and that the prospect is, that mechanics' as well as every other kind of business will be in active and profitable operation.

We learn that the Liverpool Packet Company will continue their operations, and that they have ordered the keels of two first rate ships to be laid.

The number of arrivals from foreign ports up to the 20th inst. exceeded that for the same time last year by *fifty six*.

Mezzotinto was invented by Prince Rupert, in the time of Charles 1st, 1649. It was suggested by a fusil, which had rusted in the night-dew, and gave the idea of producing a smooth black impression by means of a steel roller with projecting points, to cover the plate with an infinity of small holes. The rough surface thus produced, being scraped away at pleasure, leaves the various gradations of light.—*Mass. Jour.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 324.

THE GOOSE.—This species of birds, is divided into two varieties.

1. The *ferus*, Gray Lag, or Wild Goose, that inhabits the fens and lakes of the northern parts of America, Europe and Asia.

2. The *mansuetus*, or Tame Goose, or the Gray Lag in a state of domestication.

The flesh of the goose is stimulant, hard but palatable, and a favorite dish with the epicure. But it is not proper food for those who lead sedentary lives, whose digestive powers are not in the most efficient state, or are troubled with eruptions or diseases of the skin. The fat of the goose is thought to be peculiarly penetrating and useful in softening and dissolving tumors, &c, and is generally, carefully preserved for domestic applications. The goose attains to a great age, and there are well authenticated instances on record of their living to the extent of 70 and 80 years.

A new breed of geese, called Bremen Geese has been introduced from Germany into the United States, which we are told is decidedly, and considerably superior to any heretofore known in this country. They were first imported by Mr James Sisson of Warren, R. I. who received a premium from the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the exhibition of

geese of this breed. They are said to possess the following advantages over any other animals of their kind:—They grow to a greater size, may be raised with more facility, are fattened with less grain, and make more delicious food.

The last Philadelphia edition of *Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia*, states that 'There is a valuable breed of this fowl in the southern states, from a mixture of the largest Gray Goose with the Wild Canadian Goose, (*Anas Canadensis*.) They are much larger than any sort of tame geese, and in their cry and manners resemble the Canadian Goose.

Breeding.—One gander' according to London, 'is generally put to five geese?' but Willich says 'three of these birds are usually allotted to a gander; for if that number were increased the eggs would prove abortive. The nest should be prepared as soon as the female begins to carry straw in her bill. The number of eggs to each goose for setting should be about twelve or thirteen. While the goose is setting, some writers direct to place corn and water near her. London, however, observes that 'feeding geese upon the nest is seldom required.' The gander should at this time, have free access to the goose to guard and accompany her. The nest should be made of straw, and so constructed that the eggs will not roll out, as the sitting goose, it is said, turns her eggs every day during the period of incubation; a period, according to London, of from 25 to 30 days. It is unnecessary to take any of the goslings from the mother as hatched; but pen the goose and her brood at once on dry grass well sheltered, putting them out late in the morning or not at all in severe weather, and always taking them in early in the evening. The first food may be similar to that recommended for the duck, such as barley meal, bruised oats, or fine pollard, with some cooling green vegetables, as cabbage or beet leaves intermixed.

Rearing.—At first setting at liberty the pasturage of the goose should be limited, otherwise, if permitted to range over an extensive common, the goslings will become tired and cramped, and some of them will fall behind and be lost. As the young become pretty well feathered they also become too large to be brooded beneath the mother's wing, and as they will then sleep in groups by her side they must be well supplied with straw for beds, which they will convert into excellent dung. Being able, says Mowbray, to frequent the pond and range the common at large the young geese will obtain their living, and few people, favorably situated allow them anything more, excepting the vegetable produce of the garden. But it has been his constant practice always to dispense a moderate quantity of any solid grain or pulse at hand, to the flocks of store geese, both morning and evening, on their going out and their return together, in the evening more especially, with such greens as happen to be at command: cabbage, mangel wurtzel leaves, lucerne, tares, and occasionally sliced carrots. By such full keeping his geese were ever in a fleshy state and attained a large size; the young ones were also forward and valuable breeding stock. Geese managed in that manner, will be speedily fattened green, that is at a month or six weeks old, or after the run of the corn stubble. Two or three weeks after feeding on stubble land must be sufficient to make them thoroughly fat. A goose fattened entirely on the stubble, is to be preferred to any other; since

an over fattened goose is too much in the oil-cake and grease-tub style, to admit even the idea of delicacy, firmness, or true flavor. With clean and renewed beds of straw, plenty of clean water, oats crushed or otherwise, pea or bean meal (the latter, however, coarse and ordinary food,) or pollard mixed up with skim milk, geese will fatten pleasantly and speedily.*

It is said that geese may be fed to advantage on turnips, cut in small pieces, similar to dice, but not so large and put into a trough of water. Mr Cobbett says 'when the young ones are hatched they should be kept in a warm place for about four days and fed on barley meal, (probably Indian meal is as good) mixed if possible with milk; and then they will begin to graze. Water for them or for the old ones to swim in is by no means necessary nor perhaps ever even useful. Or how is it that you see such fine flocks of fine geese, all over Long Island, where there is scarcely such a thing as a pond or a run of water?' Water for geese to swim in, however, is said by other writers, to be useful, if not indispensable for the welfare of geese, as it preserves them from vermin.

The Complete Farmer, an English work, says 'if you would fatten geese you must shut them up when they are about a month old, and they will be fat in about a month more. Be sure to let them have always by them in a small rack some fine hay, which will much hasten their fattening. But for fattening older geese it is commonly done when they are about six months old, or soon after harvest, when they have been in stubble fields, from which food some kill them, which is a good way. But those who desire to have them very fat, shut them up for a fortnight or three weeks, and feed them with oats, split peas, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with milk. But the best thing to fatten them with is malt, mixed with beer. You must, however, observe in fattening all sort of water fowl, that they usually sit with their bills upon their rumps, where they suck out the greater part of the moisture and fatness, at a small bunch of feathers which you will find standing upright on their rumps, and always moist, with which they trim their feathers, which renders them more oily and slippery than the feathers of other fowls, and causes the water to slip off them. If therefore the upright feathers are cut away close, they will become fat in less time, and with less food than otherwise. If you give them rye before or about mid summer, it will strengthen them and keep them in health, that being commonly their sickly time.'

* Loudon.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

Lucerne.—The following observations on Lucerne are from *Arthur Young's Farmer's Calendar* for May. 'This plant may yet be sown; being a perennial, and, well cultivated, yielding an immense profit, too much attention cannot be given to lay the seed in the ground with all possible advantages; that is the land should be very rich, fine and perfectly free from weeds; these requisites a man may not be able to procure in April. In such case let him not sow in April, but wait till May: and this whether drilled or sowed broad cast: if the latter let it by all means be sowed with buck wheat, which is preferable to sowing it alone.

'The advantages of cultivating lucerne are so extremely great that the young agriculturist should be determined at all events to have sufficient at

least for the summer support of all his teams and other horses; and if in addition to this quantity, he provides also for thus feeding much other stock in his farm-yard, he will find it a most profitable practice. The proper soil depends principally on two qualities, that it be quite dry and very rich. If near the stables and yard, the convenience will be much the greater; but to choose the best land on the farm is, upon the whole, the best direction he can have. Those who at present cultivate it on the largest scale in Kent, Sussex and Hampshire, where are to be found large quantities of it, very generally have it in the broad-cast mode, and as far as positive practice goes, this method must be preferred, but as effective cleaning it, and especially from indigenous grasses is an object of great consequence, which must be executed when broad cast by a powerful and heavy harrow, it much deserves attention, whether drilling very straight at nine inches equi-distance would not be a preferable method. Drilling has been tried by many and abandoned for random sowing; but nineteen twentieths of the drilled lucerne which I have seen, have been at 18 inches, 2 and some even 3 feet. The consequence has been a heavy expense and trouble in reaping instead of mowing; and, if the spaces are kept truly clean [from weeds and other grasses] the lucerne being damaged by the pulverized earth adhering to it and carried to the racks. If drilled at 9 inches, it might once a year be most effectively horse-hoed, which would eradicate grass far better than any harrowing that could be given to a broad-cast crop, without a formidable expense, and some danger of damaging the crop, tough as the roots are. The grand object in the preparation of the ground is, to have it as free from weeds, and especially grass, as skill and perseverance can effect.

'Not less than 12 lbs. an acre should be drilled, and 20 lbs. if sown broad-cast. It is apt to be eaten by the fly, &c; if it escape that damage, all is safe and the farmer may be assured that his care will be well repaid. No manuring at this period is necessary; but to sow soot just as the young lucerne comes above ground, may be beneficial against the fly. With regard to proportioning the quantity of land thus occupied to the stock intended to be fed on it; a quarter of an acre per head is sufficient for all sorts of large cattle, taken one with another, if the land is very rich and good; but on more moderate soils, half an acre per head will be a proper allowance. It is much better to have too much than too little.

From some experiments made by the Hon. Robert Livingston, recorded in the *Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New York* it appears that with good cultivation and abundant manuring, from six to nine tons of hay may be obtained from an acre of this grass in a season. It answers very well with red clover, and is not injured by the cold or the changes of our climate.

Mr L. advises as the result of his experiments, 1. Never to sow on ground not perfectly pulverized. 2. Not to sow till the ground has acquired a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, viz. in May. 3. To sow with no crop that will probably lodge. 4. If sown with buck wheat to apply no gypsum or other manure till the buck wheat is off. 5. When the quantity sown is small and the farmer can afford to lose a crop to give the ground one turn in autumn, another in April, harrowing fine, and a third the beginning of May, and then if the weather be mild and warm sow if the ground be in perfect tilth, otherwise give it another ploughing.

When lucerne becomes yellow it should be cut and the plants will spring up free from the disorder.

The Hon. J. LOWELL, of Roxbury, has cultivated lucerne successfully for 8 or 9 years past, and from time to time has favored us with his remarks on this grass, and the soil and tillage best adapted to it. His last observations on this subject are given page 243 of the current volume of the *N. E. Farmer*. One piece cultivated by Mr Lowell was sown with tall meadow oat grass, in the proportion of one bushel of oat grass to six pounds of lucerne.

'The first crop was very great; it was difficult to decide in this first crop which excelled the lucerne or the oat grass. But in every succeeding crop, the lucerne predominated to so great a degree that it seemed to be the only crop. This was owing to the greater breadth of its leaves. I never cut it till it flowered. I made 4 crops last summer of excellent hay from it, amounting in all to six tons and an half per acre—and after that it furnished a rich supply of after feed. This crop was seen and admired by a great number of intelligent farmers.

'Having been convinced that it was suited to my soil, I last year laid down an acre and a quarter for a pasture, being satisfied that it is admirably adapted to that purpose. I laid it down with barley, but it grew so fast that I was obliged to cut the barley stalks very short, or else I should not have been able to thresh it, so thick and succulent was the lucerne. I cut over this field once and then depastured it.

'I mention this fact as a remarkable one, because the French writers speak of it as a very rare occurrence even in their climate, that it will bear the scythe the first year.

'At the South and in New York the lucerne has done as well as with me, yet many persons have not succeeded with it here. It will not endure wet or black soils. The land in which I have raised it is a warm soil—the surface good, but thin on a gravelly bottom. It has stood drought better than any other grass. I have always used gypsum, and perhaps owe my success in part to that valuable stimulant. I have employed two bushels to the acre.'

By the Ontario, from London, and the Durham, from Havre, Messrs Buel & Wilson have received a valuable addition to their nursery assortment, comprising 50 of the choicest and mostly new French and Flemish pears, and 30 new roses, from the well known Noisette, at Paris; 40 choice fruits from the London Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick; 50 new roses and 40 splendid dahlias or Georgianas from the best London nurseries, and about 60 varieties of fruits, and several new ornamental plants from correspondents and amateurs. The whole will be propagated with all despatch, and soon added to the catalogue of plants, for sale at Albany Nursery.

At Greenfield, Mass. last week, one Harvey A. Wright was sentenced to the State prison for two years, for stealing oats from a barn in the night time. He is a drunkard, and stole the oats to pay for rum.

2764 passengers from foreign ports arrived at New York between Dec. 1, 1830 and 1st inst.

About a hundred vessels arrived at the port of Boston on Wednesday last, and the night before.

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Peeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. At May 11. Brighton, May 2, 1831.

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced round the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 31 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t May 11.

Grape Vines.

For sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, 00 superior Grape Vines, Isabella and Catawba, being the two leading hardy standard sorts cultivated, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, price 50 cts. each. A further supply of the Alexander, Vinne, Scuppernon and Elsinburg, are hourly expected, at the same price.

Also, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican Dahlia roots, of the most showy and esteemed sorts, from 5 cts. to \$1 each—Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, and Tiger Flowers—price 25 cts. each. All the above are now in fine order for transplanting.

Also, a few Mountain Ash Trees, from 6 to 14 feet high—price 50 cents.

Dahlia Roots.

For Sale, by DAVID HAGGERTSON, at the Green House, Charlestown Vineyard, Eden-street, (on the south side of Bunker's Hill,) a superior collection of the above Roots, containing sixty varieties. The color of each kind marked with the name and warranted as described. This collection has been distinguished by general praise, and was awarded the premium last autumn by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Also, an extensive collection of Green House Plants, and KEENS' Seedling Strawberry Vines, in pots, with ripe fruits at reasonable prices.

All the above roots and Strawberry Vines are for sale by Mr Russell at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market Street, at the same prices. May 4.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

52 NORTH MARKET STREET,

WILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS. This is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, which moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or cubic form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same process fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which admits of being varied into such letters or figures as may best suit the fancy of the owner of the article.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar-Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by GAY & BIRD.

6tis. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street—

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, E-q. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts: Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture.—Price \$1 per package. April 13.

The Old Sherman Morgan Horse.

This Horse so well known in Vermont and New Hampshire, will stand the coming season, at the 'TEN HILLS STOCK FARM' in Charlestown, Mass. 2½ miles from the city of Boston, viz. at one dollar the mare to be paid to the groom at the time of covering, and a conditional Note, to be received, for fifteen dollars, to be paid, if the mare is in foal; all mares parted with, before the usual time of foaling, will be considered in foal, and the note to be valid.—These are the only terms on which this Horse will be allowed to cover.

The Stock of this Horse is so universally known and admired throughout New England, that it is hardly necessary to repeat their merits. To a seller of Horses, it is only necessary, to establish the fact, that his horses are of the Morgan Stock, and he meets with a ready sale, at good prices, and the purchasers are more than satisfied. They excel in great endurance, carrying weight a long distance, noble and generous spirited, with a docility of temper, that the most timid can drive them, but it put to their mettle, they are a full hand for the best whip.—It has been asserted (and I believe it cannot be contradicted with propriety) that there has never been a Stock of horses in New England, which have proved to be so generally useful, as the Morgan stock. They have often excited the admiration of strangers. The above remarks are particularly made for those at a distance, who have not an opportunity of viewing for themselves; for those who have, the Sherman Morgan needs no praising.—Pedigree, &c. hereafter. SAM'L JAKUES. May 1st, 1831.

The Naturalist,

DEVOTED to Geology, Botany and Mineralogy, edited by D. Jay Browne, and published monthly by Peirce & Parker, 9 Cornhill, Boston. Each No. contains 32 8vo pages, accompanied with a plate. Price \$2 a year. The first five numbers of this work have been issued, the contents of which are as follows: Zoology. Man. The Beaver. The Bee. The Silkworm. White Ants. Botany. The Vine. The Mulberry. The Lilac. The Weeping Willow. The Sugar Maple. Mineralogy. Platina. Gold. Silver. Mercury. The Culture of Silk. Remarks on the Culture of The Vine, and The Cultivation of Bees. May 2, 1831.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No. 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these. April 13. 3t

Latest Improved Short Horns.

YOUNG WYE COMET.

The subscriber informs those disposed to improve their stock, that this fine full blood animal will be under his care this season. Terms \$2. Apply to A. GREEN-WOOD, near Dr Codman's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

A valuable mare, with foal by one of the best studs for draught horses in the country; she will be exchanged for a bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL. 3tis April 20.

Cash will be paid for any number of copies of the New England Farmer, No. 41 of the current volume—Printers with whom we exchange, who do not file their papers, will oblige us by returning them.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Marly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each.

Sweet Potato Slips, &c.

This day received at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street, a further supply of Sweet Potato Slips—Price 17 cents per quart; 50 cents a half-peck.—Also, a fresh supply of Millet and Orchard Grass seed.

For Sale,

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with short practical instructions for rearing Silk Worms, by J. H. Conn, which are given to purchasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office No. 52 North Market Street.

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milk Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Dr Hull's Patent Truss.

CASE OF MR FISHBURN.

DR HULL, Sir—Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months, and found myself cured. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a feeling of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable inventions in the world. H. N. FISHBURN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831.

Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st. Feb. 11. cop3t

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 9.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 208 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 12 Sheep, and 116 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—The market today was quite brisk and last week's prices were well supported; more good Cattle were at market, and more were sold at our highest quotations. We quote the same as last week, from \$5 to 5 75, extra at \$6.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$10, \$15 two at 18, 21, 23, two at 25, one at \$28 50 and one at \$30. Sheep—No sales noticed.

Swine—We noticed the sale of one entire lot of 100 at 5 cts.—At retail, 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows.

HAY has risen in the Boston market to from 75 to 80 cts per cwt.

MISCELLANY.

THE SPRING JOURNEY.

BY BISHOP HERBER.

Oh green was the corn as I rode on my way,
And bright were the dew on the blossoms of May,
And dark was the sycamore's shade to behold,
And the oak's tender leaf was of emerald and gold.

The thrush from his holly, the lark from his cloud,
Their chorus of rapture sung jovial and loud;
From the soft vernal sky to the soft grassy ground,
There was beauty above me, beneath, and around.

The mild southern breeze brought a shower from the hill,
And yet, though it left me all dripping and chill,
I felt a new pleasure as onward I sped,
To gaze where the rainbow gleamed broad overhead.

Oh such be life's journey, and such be our skill,
To lose in its blessings the sense of its ill!
Through sunshine and shower may our progress be even,
And our tears add a charm to the prospect in heaven!

TOBACCO.

(Extract from Professor Stuart's Letter.)

But I must return to myself, in order to answer some of the inquiries which you make respecting the results of my own efforts to break off from tobacco. After the conviction which ensued the reading of Dr McAllister, I thought it must be a duty for me once more to make the effort to break off. Two things were and are clear to me; (1) Tobacco, having powerful and fatal properties, must, or at least may be, a dangerous thing to tamper with; or as Dr Mussey of Hanover once told me, "It is not safe to play with edged tools." (2) What other good can tobacco do, than to gratify the senses? A thing which the sor and the opium-eater can plead for, and urge as a reason for continuing their practices. I came therefore to a resolution to desist. But how seemed to be a question of more importance and difficulty, than you will admit who never, I suppose, have been addicted to using tobacco. I had seen veterans in the use of it, suffer seriously in their health and spirits, for a time, in consequence of abruptly breaking off from it. The reason is obvious. Their system had been brought, by long habit, to discharge a great quantity of saliva fluid by the mouth. When the occasion of doing this was wholly removed, the whole system must undergo a change in its economy. Sudden changes, and such great ones, they could not well bear.—Younger persons can endure them much better. But men of grey hairs should look well how they make sudden changes, in cases of such a nature.

"I thought it not safe to break off wholly at once. But I did this; I broke off until hankering became oppressive. I then procured some of the most detestable tobacco that it was possible to find, and took some of it. It generally nauseated me in a very short time; and this was exactly what I wanted. In this way, the appetite would occur more seldom and when it did occur, the gratification of it would admit of but very little indulgence. I cannot say that others need this gradual process; I hope they do not. I am sure that young persons, and men, of robust health, do not need it. They can break off at once without any danger, because they can bear great changes. But veterans would do well to take some precaution, when in a valetudinarian state.

"It is impossible for those who have never used tobacco, even to imagine the strength of the appetite for it, when once fully formed. I cannot suppose that the thirst for ardent spirits exceeds it in strength. But that it can be overcome, I do believe. My own case is yet too recent to boast of it. My full persuasion is, that it is my duty to break off. Occasionally I am persecuted, even now with the baneful appetite. But its power is evidently diminished; and if my reason remains, it will never have the rule over me again.

"As to all those who use a little tobacco, I suppose they are in the same plight with that in which I have been myself. They do not use it, I suppose, less than once a day; and this was my ordinary measure. That it has been mischievous to me, I have not the least doubt, on looking back upon my past experience. That it can in no ordinary case, be proper to use such a powerful and dangerous substance as a luxury, every candid man, it seems to me, must feel inclined to admit. Of course my mind is fully made up to abandon it altogether.

Ingenuity Rewarded.—A Mr Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I. has invented, after much laborious research, and under that worst of all discouragements to ingenious mechanics, poverty, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails. Mr R. under all his embarrassments, by the dint of study and perseverance, has brought his machine to such perfection that it will take from the rod and deliver 200 wrought nails in a minute, superior in every respect to nails wrought on the anvil. The ingenious inventor and his associates have sold the exclusive right of the machine to a company in Philadelphia, and have received as a compensation the liberal sum of \$100,000.

PIRON, the celebrated French satirist, was once brought for some midnight frolic, before a Divisional Commissioner of Police, who sternly asked him the usual questions—his name, his profession, &c; of which he was no sooner informed than he changed his tone, and assuming a smiling countenance, said—'Ah! Mr PIRON, the poet—we are all friends here; for I too have a brother who is a poet.' 'That is very likely,' returned the satirist, 'for I also have a brother who is an egregious block-head.'

REASON FOR WIDOWHOOD.—Mr Crotchet was left a widower, with two children; and, after the death of his wife, so strong was his sense of the blessed comfort she had been to him, that he determined never to give any other woman an opportunity of obliterating the happy recollection.—*Crotchet's Castle.*

It is said the Penacock Indians, who were a formidable tribe in this vicinity, used to predict the weather from the movement of the morning fog, which usually passed off in the direction towards the mountains. 'If (said they) the fog goes a fishing, we shall have fair weather; but if it goes a hunting look for a storm.' This saying is not uncommon among the fishermen at the present day.

ON MISS LONG.—She was a beautiful young lady; but so short, that she was when alive called the Pocket Venus, or Love's Duodecimo. Her epitaph concluded, alluding to her size:

Though long, yet short;
Though short, yet pretty long.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but from their conduct one would suppose that they were born with two tongues and one eye; for those talk the most who have observed the least.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night, ask thyself what thou hast done.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drover purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.

March 9.

ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the See business would be happy to receive order for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26.

6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street. Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street. Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer. Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street. Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Gard. Hartford—GODWIN & Co. Booksellers. Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller. Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller. Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller. Augusta, Me. WM. MANN. Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office. Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1831.

NO. 44.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following article was received some time since, and should have had an earlier insertion had it not been mislaid. It appears to be the production of a practical cultivator who has tested his theories by actual experiment.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

I observed a publication in your paper, vol. ix. No. 33, dated Plymouth, Con. March 7, 1831, subscribed B. in which the writer states his method of raising Corn on green sward, and he plants no other with corn. I understand him that it is not advisable to plant any other ground with corn. I am opposed to this opinion for the following reasons. I will endeavor to show the advantages, which result from not planting green sward with Indian Corn. If potatoes are planted on green sward, there is little or no danger of worms injuring them; and if well managed, the crop is likely to be as good the second year. The ground of course, will be more clear, and better worked over, than by tillage for corn. The ground after the potato tops are taken away for manure, is free from obstructions for cross-ploughing and mixing, and with common usage well fitted for a crop of corn, without the least hazard of being injured by the grub worm, which too often disappoints the farmer of his crop. It is certain that corn will grow well after potatoes, though they are very much against the growth of many vegetables. By planting corn after potatoes the farmer obtains not only a more sure but a much larger crop of corn, and afterwards much better wheat and grass.¹

Mr B. states that he feeds his ground intended for corn as close as possible. For this he gives no reason; but I think there is great reason against it. I am confident there is great benefit derived from ploughing in vegetable substances, and especially if green. I have known good crops of corn without any manure, except those substances ploughed in. In one instance I doubled my crop, side by side, by ploughing one piece a month later than the other, from the benefit of green vegetable manure.

Mr B. says he spreads his manure and ploughs his ground into ridges, leaving a path between the ridges unploughed. I observed his manure has been spread from before ploughing until hoeing on the surface. Every good farmer knows that it has thus been exposed, by evaporation, the effects of sun, air, &c, to a great loss of virtue. At the first hoeing, Mr B. ploughs or breaks up his balk, and if tough, he admits it to be hard hoeing. I presume it is; I have tried a small sample in a similar way, and found it very hard tending my corn. Mr B. states that one of his neighbors tried a level moist piece of ground in Mr Phinney's mode and it being a wet season he nearly lost his crop. Thus it is seen that Mr B.'s advice is altogether in favor of ridge ploughing even of green sward for a crop of Indian Corn. I will endeavor to show more plainly the advantages of level ploughing. In the first place it is presumed that the manure in either cases is equal, and the labor of getting it on and spreading it the same. Now I had rather

plough an acre smooth, by ploughing every furrow, than cut new furrows, and leave one half unploughed: besides, its being much harder for the team, it requires twice the attention in laying the furrows even, and there is the balk to plough between the rows. The advantage in harrowing, pulverizing, levelling and lightening the cracks of the level-ploughed above the ridge-ploughed, I consider very great. I had rather tend 4 acres of the level than one of the ridge-ploughed. Mr B. says his neighbor almost lost his crop. But this must have been because he did not plough right, not because he did not ridge up his ground.²

In ploughing most level ground for tillage, be sure to plough in a direction to drain, and in small lands.

The ordinary mode of tilling low level land with corn is to enter on one side, and plough a large flat land; having no reference to draining it, and paying little or no attention to the depth of ploughing. Consequently in this moist and soft ground it is ploughed one foot deep. If the manure is spread and ploughed in, without any addition, say ten fifty-bushel cart loads, the probable crop, with good attendance is ten bushels of corn to the acre. If four loads of old yard manure is put in the hills in addition, it is twenty bushels. It is seen that I allow but little in this mode of tillage. But my experience teaches me that it is full enough. Now this seems to be discouraging in tilling low ground with corn. But I tell you not to be discouraged; I am sure those soils are the richest on our farms, and they can be improved so as to produce the most corn as well as most other vegetables. Cart on the ten loads of good manure, and spread it even. Plough with a sharp plough with a foot, as we call it, for a gauge on the beam; it is far preferable to a roller, as it levels off small protuberances, instead of jumbling over them like a roller. Plough this ground in small lands, in a direction to drain 6 inches deep. Tend it well, and the probable crop is 40 bushels. Add four loads of manure, and put it in the hill, and the crop will be fifty bushels. Now there is encouragement. But plough the ground with the same apparatus in the same direction and the same manure, three inches deep, with the same good attendance, and the probable crop is 80 bushels per acre. In this last mode of tillage it is improper to put manure in hills. And if the four loads or more be added and spread carefully on sward, and ploughed smoothly in and carefully harrowed lengthwise with the furrow, so that you turn back no turf and the whole attendance be good, you may reasonably expect 100 bushels, common evils excepted. I will observe that these remarks are founded on experience, and not on theory. This last mode I much prefer to all that I have heard of or tried, and I have tried all which promised the least success.³

I will briefly explain the causes of these different products. In the first and ordinary mode, the sward that is full and warm with vegetable manure is turned below the reach of the corn roots, especially as they run shoal on this wet ground, and if manure is in the hill it will spring a little from the effects of it. But there is nothing else to feed the corn, but the wet, cold, naked

clods, destitute of any kind of manure, and the corn is subject to renewed colds from every rain or dew; hence it cannot thrive. On the other hand, if it be ploughed three inches deep, the sward full of vegetable manure, with the barn dung, and the rubbish are ploughed in, the soil will lay up light, and the sun and air having their effect to the depth where the roots will be found most abundantly, and exactly in their elements, not suffering from drought nor wet, will thrive beyond conception. This is the ground and the mode of tillage that I shall principally pursue the coming season.

I choose to plant my rows across the lands and furrow, and as the sward rots, a light harrow has a good effect. I plant in a drill, made by a large tooth in a light horse harrow or a machine for that purpose. There can be no ploughing among this corn, nor any hill made.

I planted high ground last season, and to guard against drought, and to have my ground well prepared to sow winter rye I made my drills 7½ feet apart, and dropped my corn, single kernels 4 inches apart in the drill. A part of it was 3 kernels together, one foot in the drills. One object in tilling this ground in this manner was to have it well prepared to harrow into it winter rye, at any time when I might think proper, without any other expense. I worked my ground so constantly with harrow, plough, &c, drawn by a horse, as to keep it perfectly clear and mellow, snug up to my corn, using the hoe only to clear the weeds round the roots of the corn. By this tillth my ground was kept in the most perfect and beautiful order that can be conceived and without a single cent's cost for the next crop. And I found no obstruction in getting in my rye while the corn was on the ground.

I will observe that I have not owned this ground long, before I tell you that it is much worn down by too frequent tillage. Consequently I could not expect a great crop, especially as I put only 2 loads of barn yard manure per acre. This was strewn in the drills, after dropping the corn. My crop exceeded my expectation. I expected only 200 bushels, but gathered 300 from about 12 acres. This mode of husbandry is somewhat new to me. I shall leave it for the reader to judge for himself the advantage. On my low ground I shall drill for my rows 4 or 5 feet distance, as the land will be much higher manured and not liable to drought. I am sensible that I get more corn from drill than hill planting. But I will give one hint to those who for any reason plant in hills. A general, if not universal opinion prevails that the seed corn should be spread in the hills, and much pains is taken consequently to spread it, and this they say they know to be the best method for a crop. They tell me the corn comes up when alone much stronger and sturdier, shoots out, and far outgrows that which comes up together. This is true as far as respects the better appearance of the corn, when young. But this is not all which should be considered in a crop. The object should be to grow the most corn on the same ground. To convince farmers to change their practice and to plant their seed as nigh together as possible, they will be

benefitted from less labor and a much better crop, I fitted a piece of ground as equally as I could, and well for a crop of corn, with old dung in the hills. I fixed a machine with five tree nails, in an even circumference, eight inches diameter and stamped a number of rows, after being levelled, and planted my seed carefully in them. I took a staff and made one hole in a place, in rows fitted in the same manner by their side. The appearance of the corn planted by single kernels was far before the other while young. I am positive that every plant had from two to four shoots each; and I am as positive that there was not one on one stalk of the other; and they also appeared much slimmer. It is easy to conceive that the single planted was vastly harder to tend. This ground was warm and fair for a crop. As the season advanced, and became hot and dry, the single planted began to stop growing, while the others appeared to suffer for nothing, and throve beyond account compared with the single kernel planted, as that was very bushy, and so affected by drought that it produced but small ears, whereas the other had full, large ears. I weighed the corn in baskets when harvested before husked, and found twice the weight from that planted together, and believe there was more difference when shelled. Since that experiment I have taken care to plant my corn, that I plant in hills, as close together as possible. The reasons I give for this great difference in produce from the different modes of planting are, that corn requires a free circulation of air, and a good exposure of the earth to the sun, and a good unobstructed space for the root; and lastly, not to be over stocked with any kind of vegetable, of which corn-shoots are the worst.⁴

I feel unwilling to leave this subject until I have given a full exposure of erroneous opinions and practices that prevail. A neighbor set out with a full determination to get a premium. His farm was under the highest cultivation; he was in the habit of procuring great quantities of manure and using it freely. In this way he prepared 3 acres of his best ground, and had given out word, with the greatest confidence, that he should get the premium on corn. He considered that his ground was as good as any in the country and he was confident no one would manure as high as he would, and of course his ground ought to be seeded high. He also gave his corn the best of attendance. It throve wonderfully, it was a show, and he appeared to take great pride and satisfaction in it. It grew so high and slender withal, that it could not well support itself. The result was that at harvesting he received only five bushels per acre. A. R.

Portsmouth, N. H. April 11, 1831.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

¹ Dr Deane, in his N. E. Farmer, expressed opinions similar to those of our correspondent with regard to the inexpediency as a general rule of planting corn on sward land; and says 'it is apt to be too backward in its growth and not to ripen well. But if we do it on such land, the holes should be made quite through the furrows, and dung put into the holes. If this caution be not observed, the crops will be uneven, as the roots in some places where the furrows are thickest will have but little benefit by the rotting of the sward. —But if the holes be made through, the roots will be fed with both fixed and putrid air, supplied by the fermentation of the grass roots of the turf.

In this way I have known great crops raised on green sward ground, where the soil was a sandy loam, but mostly sand.' This writer and many others, recommend a crop of potatoes as preparatory to that of corn. E. Phinney, Esq. has been very successful in raising corn on green sward, and his methods of culture are described pages 226, 266, of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.

² With regard to ridge ploughing, the following appears to us to be correct. 'When there is reason to apprehend that the ground will prove too moist for this crop, it will be advisable to plough it into narrow ridges, and seed each ridge with one or two rows as shall be most convenient. But sandy and clay soils should merely be turned over, in a flat furrow, and not afterwards ploughed so deep as to break the furrow. For clay, if mellowed too much will become mortar in wet weather and bake in dry, and the sand will become too loose to support vegetation. *Memoirs of N. Y. Board of Agriculture*, vol. ii. p. 20.

³ Although such shallow tillage is contrary to the theory and practice of most cultivators, it is not without precedent. Earl Stimson, a celebrated agriculturist of Saratoga County, N. Y. raised very great crops by ploughing but 3 inches in depth. In an address delivered before the Saratoga Agricultural Society [re-published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 224, 252,] he gives the details of his mode of culture for Indian corn, and other crops, and remarks, shallow ploughing and the application of manure to the surface is contrary to the common theory, as it is contended by some writers that the manure loses its strength by evaporation, when so much exposed to the sun. There may be some loss by the exposure, but not so much as there is by ploughing it in deep. I should always wish, however, that the manure after being spread from the wagon might be immediately mixed with about one inch of the surface either with the plough or harrow after rolling, as the decomposition is much quicker when it comes in contact with the soil, and in this situation it becomes a better conductor of the vegetable elements to the plant. Keeping the vegetable mould as near the surface as possible, I have found not only a great preservation to the plant against frost, heavy rains and severe droughts, but the sod below absorbs the wash of the manure, and thus prepares it well, when turned back, for the next crop. As our new lands are much surer for and more productive of crops, where the vegetable mould is all on the surface, the nearer I approach the same principle in cultivating the soil, the better I succeed in raising crops. I have received more benefit from three loads of manure applied as above than from five, when ploughed in deep.²

⁴ In an able essay on the culture of Indian corn, by S. W. Pomeroy, re-published in the N. E. Farmer, that gentleman observes, 'I think four stalks together afford support to each other against winds and are not so apt to send up suckers as when single, and there may be some advantage by concentrating the manure, in forwarding the young plants during the cold season, which we frequently have in June.' Judge Buel likewise says 'Plant your corn in hills. The distance will depend on the kind of seed and strength of the ground' &c, see page 326, our current volume.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on the 14th of April, 1831.

William D. Hammond, Esq. presented the fruit of the Custard Apple, or Sour-sop, [*Annona Muricata*,] which he brought from one of the West India islands, and the seeds were distributed among the members.

This fruit is much esteemed by the inhabitants of the tropics; being considered cooling and wholesome, and is often given to sick persons.

The tree is middle sized, rarely above twelve or fourteen feet high, and never above twenty. Leaves oval, lanceolate, smooth and acute fruit, nearly double the size of the largest pear heart shaped and slightly curved; skin greenish yellow, and covered with spines, or mucicates flesh a white pulp, filled with many large flat oval seeds, of a chestnut color; petals ovate, the interior ones obtuse, shorter. The smell and taste of the fruit, flowers and whole plant resemble very much those of Black Currants. The tree was cultivated in England as early as 1656 by Tradescant, and is now propagated with great care by such gentlemen as have appropriate stoves for raising the tropical plants. They are considered an interesting tree, from the beauty of the leaves.

The seeds and scions described in the following catalogue, were received from Doct. S. C. Hildreth of Marietta in the state of Ohio. See his letter in the N. E. Farmer of March 23d.

ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES.

No. 1. *Magnolia Acuminata*. N. B. These seeds must be cleansed from the oily pulp, by ashes and scraping, before planting.

2. *Magnolia tripetata*; from Fishing creek, Va. four miles from the Ohio river, and forty from Marietta.

3. *Bignonia catalpa*. One of the most beautiful ornamental trees, when loaded with its large clusters of rich flowers; very hardy and easily cultivated.

4. *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

5. *Gymnocladus dioica*; coffee nut tree, or mahogany tree.

6. *Celtis occidentalis*; (*Hackberry*.) Fruit hanging on the tree nearly all the winter.

7. *Juniperus virginianus*. (*Red cedar*;) growing mostly in rocky precipices.

8. *Acer saccharinum*; a very beautiful shade tree—the foliage of the deepest green, and putting out early in the season.

9. *Gleditsia triacanthos*.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES.

10. *Circis ohioensis*; (*Red bud*;) a very beautiful flowering tree, or large shrub—blooming at the same time with the *Cornus Florida*, and affording a delightful contrast to the pure white of the latter.

11. *Cornus florida*; *white blossomed*.

12. *Cornus florida*; *red blossomed*.

13. *Eunymus atropurpureus*; (*Burning Bush*, *Indian arrow-wood*;) a beautiful shrub for borders, the filled with red berries in the midst of winter.

14. *Fraxinus aromatica*. (*Sweet scented ash*;) blossom very fragrant. A moderate sized shrub, fit for borders. Root aromatic and bitter, good in dyspepsia, and weakness of the stomach.

15. *Acer regundo*. (*Box-elder*;) Seeds of a small species of maple; suitable for yards and borders.

16. *Hamelis virginica*; (*Witch hazel*;) pale yellow blossoms, flowering in November, and affording the singular anomaly of flowers and fruit at the same time—a large shrub, suitable for door yards and parks.

17. *Staphylea trifolia*, or bladder nut; with pale yellow flowers in spring, and in autumn the branches filled with beautifully inflated capsules; 2 varieties—a shrub, 6 or 8 feet high.

18. *Direa palustris*; a beautiful shrub, growing in a moist, rich soil, northern exposure—and bearing a profusion of yellow flowers.

19. *Genista americana*; (*American Broom*;) a pretty shrub, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers.

FRUIT BEARING TREES.

20. *Juglans alba*, or *Shelbark Hickory* of Ohio. These are of the common size, and well worth cultivating.
21. *Juglans nigra*. This tree in the rich bottoms, is sometimes six feet in diameter, at the lower end, and attains the height of 80 or 100 feet.
22. *Quercus lyrata*, or (*over cup oak*;) growing on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, but flourishes well on dry uplands; timber valuable for posts, &c.
23. *Diosporus americana*, (*American Date*.)
24. *Anona glabra* (*custard apple*.)
25. Chickasaw Plum, a very superior one, from Granville, Ohio.
26. Crab apple. Seeds of the indigenous crab apple—well worth cultivating, for the delicious fragrance and beauty of its flowers.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

28. *Parilla lutea*. Seeds of the yellow Parilla, a perennial vine, bearing large clusters of purple berries, like grapes, and hanging on the vine through the winter. Leaves large and heart shaped.
29. *Rosa multiflora, ohioensis*; producing a profusion of blossoms, of three shades on the same cluster; one stem being sufficient to cover the front of a large house.
30. *Celastris scandens*; a climbing plant; pretty in a order of shrubbery.
31. *Bignonia radicans*; very common in our rich bottoms, and affording a profusion of flowers from May to September.

NATIVE FLOWER SEEDS.

32. Blue Perennial Aster.
33. Seeds of an indigenous Red Lily. The stem from which these seeds were gathered, was 9 feet high, bearing profusion of flowers—37 having been counted on one stem; requires a rich, moist soil, and a little shelter from the sun.
34. A variety of anemone.
35. Button Snakeroot.
36. Indigenous *Dracocephalus*; from the hills near Marietta.
37. *Flos adonis*; perennial—requiring a shady situation; for a rich azure; in October.
38. *Asclepias tuberosa*. Not inferior to any exotic, for beauty and permanency of flowers.
39. *Gillenia trifoliata*. American *Ipecacuana*.
40. *Cassia marilandica*; common in the river bottoms and rich hill sides.

SEEDS FROM MY GARDEN.

- 41—42. Seeds of the Crown Imperial, red and yellow raised in my garden. An ingenious gardener may perhaps raise from them some new varieties of this superb flower.
43. Purple Dahlia; raised in my garden.
44. Scarlet Dahlia. Seeds of a fine scarlet Dahlia; in my garden.
45. Seeds of a fine Water Melon, called the '*Ice-rind*.'
46. Ohio, flat, sweet Pumpkin—Flesh five inches thick; superior for pies.
47. Sweet Potato Squash; to be cut in pieces and baked, with the cuticle on like a sweet potato.
48. Extra Early Corn; from the Mandan villages on the Missouri river; fit for eating the last of June in this State if planted early.

TWELVE VARIETIES OF PEACH STONES,

selected from our best fruit, and ripening at different periods.

- No. 1. Large white freestone Peach—ripe in September.
2. Blood Peach clingstone; medium size—ripe last of September.
3. Portugal Peach; a large white clingstone, remarkably rich and juicy—ripe in October.
4. Large red and white free stone Peach; very rich and juicy, weighing from 6 to 11 ounces—ripe first September, a seedling from my garden.
5. Red and orange free stone; very beautiful—ripe last of September.
6. Large yellow free stone; a very superior Peach—ripe in August.
7. Large yellow free stone Peach—ripe first September.
8. Large red clingstone Peach; weighing from 6 to 8 ounces—very beautiful.
9. Red rareripe Peach—ripe in July.
10. White Peach; (free,)—ripe in August; a very beautiful Peach, producing white blossoms like a plum.
11. Yellow rareripe Peach—ripe in July; a very fine peach.
12. Fine Peaches, not named—Free stones.

ONE SPECIMEN OF OUR COMMON FIELD CORN.

THIRTEEN SEEDLING APPLES, SCIONS OF WHICH ARE PUT UP AND NUMBERED, AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 1. A yellow apple, above medium size; a regular bearer; ripe in March and April, but will keep sound until July—a juicy, pleasant apple, for eating or for pies.

2. A deep and brilliant red, striped and spotted with white. Skin smooth and glossy; flesh white, tinged with red; juice lively and aromatic—a fine eating apple; ripe in October, but keeps till January—grew in the orchard of Mons. Thierry, an emigrant from Paris, in the early settlement of this place.

3. Pale red and yellow, flesh yellow, tender, rich and spicy—a great and constant bearer; fit for the table in October, but will keep with care till January; a large and superior apple for eating.

4. A large red apple; ripe in October, but will keep until December—good for eating or cooking. It has been named by the family of McAllisters, who raised the tree, the '*Lafayette apple*.'

5. Medium size, red and orange colored, flesh pale yellow, juicy and sprightly—keeps till late in the spring; good for eating or cooking.—*From Mr Middleswart.*

6. A mottled and marbled appearance, dark mixed; juice very sweet; medium size, flat—fine for baking or making preserves; keeps sound until spring.—*From do.*

7. A large and yellow apple, of the most brilliant and beautiful appearance; a great and constant bearer—superior for culinary purposes, and a tolerable table apple; keeps till January.—*From Mr Jennings.*

8. A very beautiful apple; spotted on the sunny side like a leopard, red and yellow spots; medium size; flesh white, juice rather acid; keeps well, but more valued for its striking beauty, than excellent qualities.—*From do.*

9. A large, well formed apple, highly tinged with red; flesh white, rich and fine flavored; ripens in October, but will keep till November or December.—*From Mr Gates.*

10. A good sized apple; yellow when ripe, with a russet cheek; flesh, juicy, aromatic and breaking, and to my taste one of the very best table apples; shaped like a lemon, and by me named the Lemon Pippin; a great and constant bearer; keeps till January; raised in the orchard of Mrs Cook.

11. A seedling from the '*Cooper apple*;' a fine large apple, often weighing a pound; one of the most rich, fine flavored, and aromatic apples in the country; in eating from October to January. External appearance like that of No. 9.—*From the orchard of Mr Cole.*

12. A fine large sweet apple—striped with bright red, a little more oblong than No. 7; ripe in October and November, a great and constant bearer; very fine for baking. The tree stands by the side of No. 7, and as the fruit falls on the ground, and intermixes from the two trees, it requires a careful scrutiny to distinguish the sweet from the sour.—*From Mr Jennings.*

13. A large apple, nearly the size of No. 4, in the painted specimens; color not so deep; more flat; ripe in October—a superior apple for eating or culinary purposes.

14. Cuttings of a wild plum; ripe in September.

15. Cuttings of a native Gooseberry; fruit covered with spicula; very hardy and suitable for tarts, but not good for eating.

16. Cuttings of a native grape; growing on the hills in a poor clayey soil, producing its fruit near the ground, being a small vine compared with the fox grape; it makes a very rich wine.

17. Burlingame pear cuttings.

18. Native crab apple scions; blossoms of the most delicious fragrance.

Also, 4 varieties of Peach cuttings—seedlings. Drawings, done in oil, of ten of the apples are packed in the box, with a basket of Ohio fruit, grown last autumn, and painted by Mr Bosworth, of Marietta.

N. B.—The drawings of the apples are numbered on the back of the piece, opposite the fruit represented; and corresponding numbers are attached to the bundles of scions.

Attached to each bundle of Seeds, is a written description of the plant, its blossoms, habit, &c. or something relating to its qualities, which may be useful to the cultivator. [Published in preceding column.]

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Doct. S. C. Hildreth, for the valuable present of seeds and scions, and drawings of several kinds of Ohio fruits which he has so liberally transmitted.

Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. first Vice President, presented scions of several valuable fruits.

Doct. Francis Lieber presented a package of Lentils, which were raised in Germany.

This legume is extensively cultivated by the Dutch and Germans, and is esteemed as one of their most valuable edible vegetables. They are only eaten when ripe and are preserved as a substitute for dry peas and beans.

The Lentils of Egypt were highly valued by the ancients, and are often mentioned in the Bible. Doct. Shaw says 'those of Alexandria are particularly valuable, and are the principal food of persons of all distinctions; they are stewed with oil, dissolving easily into a mass, and making a pottage of a chocolate color. This we find was the "*red pottage*," which Esau, from thence called *Edom*, exchanged for his birth-right.' 'When David was come to Mahanaim, Shobi, Machir and Barzillai brought him *lentils*, among the various articles of food, which were furnished to his hungry, weary and thirsty people in the wilderness.

Doct. Lieber has kindly promised to furnish the German recipe for cooking them, when it will be published in the New England Farmer.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to Doct. Francis Lieber for the addition he has made to our varieties of pulse.

The following letter from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin was read by the President of the Society.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1831.

Sir—I should long since have replied to your kind communication of the 6th of last December, had not the gout disabled my right hand.

I am truly sensible of this additional mark of attention my countrymen have been pleased to pay me, and on all occasions as far as my poor abilities will allow shall be most happy to contribute to the advancement of horticultural knowledge in that part of the United States most dear to me.

I must take occasion to observe, which you can communicate to the parties most interested, that I have no doubt the ravages annually committed by *fiest* on our Islands in Boston Harbor and *not* the sea, may be easily and successfully arrested by planting hardy trees of the Pinastre tribe facing the sea on Deer Island, Long Island and George's Island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,

ISAAC COFFIN,
Admiral.
GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

Clark's Patent Wagon continues the transportation service between Boston and Montpelier, and is approved by the driver. It started from Boston on Saturday, with a cargo of four tons, which was drawn over our pavement with ease and at good speed by two horses, the driver sitting on the wagon with long reins. The wheels are seven feet in diameter, each wheel acting on a short and separate axle established outside of the wagon. The wagon is thus permitted to hang low between the wheels, and is loaded with peculiar convenience. The accident of upsetting, which sometimes occurs to other wagons, can hardly happen to this.

Population.—A list has been published in many of the papers purporting to contain the names of the towns in the United States, of more than 5000 inhabitants, with their population. This list is quite imperfect, and the statement of population incorrect. Three towns in this State, of over 5000 inhabitants, each, are omitted, viz. Gloucester, which has 7513, Nantucket 7202, and Middleborough 5008. There are 15 towns of this class in Massachusetts.

The late Hon. James Lloyd bequeathed \$5,000 each to the Asylum for Indigent Boys, and to the Female Orphan Asylum, of Boston.

THE PLEASURES OF A GARDEN.

Not he alone, remarks a celebrated moralist, is to be esteemed a benefactor to mankind, who makes a useful discovery; but he also, who can point out and recommend an innocent pleasure, friendly alike to morals and to health. Of this kind are our emotions arising from the observation of nature; and they are highly agreeable to every taste uncorrupted by vicious indulgence.

Rural scenes, of almost every kind, are delightful to the mind of man. The verdant plain, the flowery mead, the meandering stream, the playful lamb, the warbling of birds, are all capable of exciting emotions gently agreeable. But the misfortune is, that the greater number of us are hurried on in the career of life, with too great rapidity, to be able to give attention to that which solicits no passion. The darkest habitation in the dirtiest street of the city, where money can be earned, has greater charms, with many, than all the freshness and luxuriance of an Italian landscape. Yet the patron of refined pleasure, the elegant Epicurus, fixed the seat of his enjoyment in a garden. He thought a tranquil spot, furnished with the united sweets of art and nature, the best adapted to delicate repose: and even the severe philosophers of antiquity, were wont to discourse in the shade of a spreading tree, in some cultivated plantation.

It is obvious, on intuition, that nature often intended solely to please the eye in her vegetable productions. She decorates the floweret that springs beneath our feet, in all the perfection of external beauty. She has clothed the garden with a constant succession of various hues. Even the leaves of the tree undergo pleasing vicissitudes. The fresh verdure they exhibit in the Spring, the various shades they assume in Summer, the yellow and russet tinge of Autumn, and the nakedness of Winter, afford a constant pleasure to a mind enamored with the picturesque. From the snow-drop to the moss-rose, the flower-garden displays an infinite variety of shape and color. The taste of the florist has been ridiculed as trifling; yet surely without reason. Did nature bring forth the tulip and the lily, the rose and the honeysuckle, to be neglected by the haughty pretender to superior reason? To omit a single social duty for the cultivation of a polyanthus, were ridiculous, as well as criminal; but to pass by the beauties lavished before us, without observing them, is no less ingratitude than stupidity. A bad heart finds little amusement but in a communication with the active world, where scope is given for the indulgence of malignant passions: but an amiable disposition is commonly known by a taste for the beauties of the animal and vegetable creation.

Among the employments suitable to old age, Cicero has enumerated the care of a garden. It requires no great exertion of mind or body: and its satisfactions are of that kind which please without agitation. Its beneficial influence on health, is an additional reason for an attention to it at an age when infirmities abound. In almost every description of the seats of the blessed, ideas of a garden seems to have predominated. The word Paradise itself, is synonymous with garden. The fields of Elysium, that sweet region of poesy, are adorned by the ancient writers with all that imagination can conceive to be in this way delightful. Poets have always been charmed with the beauties of a garden. Some of the most pleasing passages of Milton, are those in which he

represents the happy pair engaged in cultivating their blissful abode. Pope also was distinguished for his love and taste for gardening; according to Warton, the enchanting art of modern gardening, for which Great Britain is deservedly celebrated, chiefly owes its origin and its improvements to the two last named poets, Milton and Pope. Lucan is represented by Juvenal as reposing in his garden. Virgil's Georgics prove him to have been captivated with rural scenes, though, to the surprise of his readers, he has not assigned a book to the subject of a garden. Shenstone made gardening his study; but with all his taste and fondness for it, he was not happy in it. The captivating scenes which he created at the Leasowes, afforded him, it is said, little pleasure in the absence of spectators. The truth is, he made the embellishment of his grounds, which should have been the amusement of his life, the business of it; and involved himself in such troubles, by the expenses it occasioned, as necessarily excluded tranquil enjoyment.

It is the lot of few to possess land so extensive and well adapted as his, to constitute an ornamental farm. Still fewer are capable of supporting the expense of preserving it in good condition. But let not the rich suppose they have appropriated to themselves the pleasures of a garden. The possessor of an acre, or even of a few rods of ground, may receive a real pleasure from observing the progress of vegetation, even in a culinary plant. A very limited tract, properly attended to, will furnish ample and pleasing employment for an individual during those hours not necessarily devoted to the calls of business or of duty. The operations of grafting, of inoculating, and of transplanting, are curious experiments in natural philosophy, which may be carried on even in a garden of contracted dimensions; and that they are pleasing as well as curious, those can testify who remember what they have felt on seeing their attempts succeed. 'Amusement reigns,' says Dr Young, 'man's great demand.' Happy were it, if the amusement of managing a garden were more generally relished. It would surely be more conducive to health, and the preservation of our faculties to extreme old age, were that time, which is now devoted to indolence or to trifling or vicious in-door amusements, or which is wasted in bacchanalian festivity, spent in the open air, and in active employment—in other words, in the cultivation of a Garden.—*Journal of Health.*

From the New York Farmer.

AN ECONOMICAL METHOD OF RAISING EARLY POTATOES.

In the month of February and the first part of March, let the potatoes intended for family use be pared somewhat deeper than usual.—Save the parings by spreading them on the cellar floor, or any other place where they will not freeze or dry up. About the 20th of March prepare a hot or forcing bed in the ordinary way with fresh stable manure. Spread over the manure an inch or two of sand, or light earth; then lay your potato parings with the skin up close to each other, so that the whole forcing bed may be covered, and cover the parings with light earth two inches deep. Water the bed frequently, and protect it from the frost by covering with mats or straw when necessary, and let it be exposed to the sun and air in moderate weather. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant them into rows or drills two and a half feet apart, and ten inches from each other in the

drill, and you will have potatoes earlier and of a larger size than in any other way. The time of preparing the hot bed and of setting out the plants will vary according to the time when the last frosts are expected, and according to the care taken to protect the plants after they are set out.

The writer of the above has made the experiment three years in succession with uniformly pleasing results. The potatoes where what are called in Pennsylvania, Mercer or Neshanock; any other early kind may answer as well. The same kind of potatoes were planted at the time the parings were placed in the forcing bed, in the ordinary way by cutting and whole, and those from the parings were earlier and larger than those raised in the common way. From experience he is satisfied that it is useless if not injurious to plant more of the old potato than is sufficient to cause the bed to germinate.

The greater part of the potato usually planted may thus be saved and used for the cattle. It is nevertheless thought important to select the largest and most perfectly formed potatoes for seed, because they will afford parings suitable for planting, and will probably improve the stock, which will degenerate if small and deformed ones are used for seed.

Princeton, (N. J.) Feb. 1st, 1831.

PLANTING GRAPE VINES.

As the season for planting out grape vines in this climate has now arrived, a few directions for those unaccustomed to the culture of the vine may be useful.—Two methods are resorted to for the commencement of vineyards: or for cultivating the most approved kinds of grapes for the table. The first is, by procuring from the nurseryman such as have already taken root and made one or more year's growth. When such can be obtained, care should be taken that the roots be not dried or frozen before they are planted out, as either would be very injurious to them. Grapes have very long roots therefore much care should be taken in setting, that they may be well laid in; when they have large bunches of fine hairy roots, they should either be cut off or washed in, by pouring a sufficient quantity of water into the hole after it is partly filled. To reduce the soil to a thin puddle, when by shaking the vine, the earth will be filled in amongst the roots; they should then be left until the water disappears, after which the hole may be filled with good rich soil and trodden firmly about the plants: unless this precaution is taken the fibrous roots being packed upon each other are liable to become mouldy and do the plant material injury. The same effect is often produced by putting manure into the hole dug for receiving the plant: this is a bad practice, and ought never to be allowed. After the vine has been planted out, a little manure spread about it will serve to keep the ground moist in dry weather, and will be found very beneficial.—The first year after planting, a small stake should be driven down by each plant, to which the young vine should be tied as it increases in length. Care should also be taken to trim off all the sprout but one, or two at most, from a vine of ordinary size the first year after setting, and the tops of those should be pinched off by the middle of August to allow the wood to ripen more perfectly to enable it to withstand the first winter. The other method commonly practised, is to cultivate

plants from cuttings which have been taken from the vine previous to the commencement of the circulation of the sap in the spring. The common length of these is from a foot to a foot and a half. These should be planted out in good rich earth and where it is rather inclining to clay—than sand and a northern aspect is preferable to a south. Bury the cuttings in a slanting position nearly their whole length, leaving the upper bud near the surface of the ground. In dry weather they should be watered and the ground covered with some coarse manure to keep it moist. The American varieties do not take root as readily as the foreign ones, but both will grow with ease. As cuttings make but small shoots the first year, it is well to cover them up the first winter, after which all the American and most of the European vines will endure the winters in this district without being covered.—*Genesee Farmer.*

IMPROVEMENT OF CORN.

The Editor of the American Farmer, has been several years in the habit of improving corn by crossing different varieties, with decided advantage. —If he has a variety with small ears, which he deems good in other respects, he plants it in the rows with another kind with large ears that flowers at the same time; and at the time of the tassels appearing, carefully cuts away the male flowers (or tassels) of the large eared kind. By this operation large ears are produced of the small eared kind.—There are some kinds of early corn which, though excellent in other respects for green corn are very much injured by the coloring matter in their red cobs. This he attempted to remedy last summer by transferring the corn from the red to the white cob in the same way and he thinks with success. He planted some of the red cob Tuscarora, which he thinks the best early green corn, in the rows with the largest eared white cob sugar corn he could find, about half and half. As the tassels of the sugar corn made their appearance, he carefully cut them away, leaving the whole to be supplied by the pollen from the tassels or male flowers, of the red cob Tuscarora. The result was he had the Tuscarora corn on the white cob of the sugar corn as he desired. From his experiments the Editor concludes, that any variety of corn may be at pleasure thus transferred to the cob of any other variety that flowers at the same time, and that if a large eared kind can be found that flowers at the proper time, the smallest eared kind may be, made to produce large ears by the above process. He has not extended his experiments to the improvement of the cob of field corn; but, has no doubt, that by the same process, the thick cob of some kinds may be improved. Suppose the thick cob kind were planted in the row with some other that usually has a small cob, and the tassels of the latter cut off as above directed, would not the desired variety of corn be obtained on the small cob? —*American Farmer.*

The aggregate subscription to the stock of the *Schenectady and Saratoga railroad company* is about \$1,100,000. The capital is only \$200,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$300,000. The commissioners met in this city on Saturday, for the purpose of distributing the stock, and we understand, apportioned it in about the following ratio, viz. \$75,000 in New York, \$20,000 in Albany, \$18,000 in Schenectady, and the residue in Saratoga Springs, Ballston, &c.—*Albany Argus.*

From the American Farmer.

TRIMMING ROOTS OF FRUIT TREES.

George Town, (D. C.) 3d month, 1831.

NAMESAKE.—The great benefit of thy extensive Journal is, to communicate results; and the more extensive its circulation, of course the more beneficial its effects will be; and especially, if every man will do his duty; (as it has been said JONAS BULL, or some of his subjects, had required his men.) Then each agriculturist may be put in possession of the best mode hitherto reduced to practice, in most, or all the various branches of husbandry, and at the small expense of the American Farmer. And again, each one may examine for himself, and see, whether the crops which he cultivates, are the best which can be adapted to his soil and condition.

But to the subject; trim before you plant. On the 6th day of 4th mo. 1830, a near neighbor and myself, had each a nice young apricot tree sent us: he took choice; they were then in bloom: we each planted our trees in puddle—that is, we took rich earth, about such as would be considered a good garden soil, and made it so limber with water that it would just run and when we set out the trees in the holes prepared for them, poured the puddle on the roots until they were covered, then filled the holes up nearly even full, with the earth that had been taken out; the trees were planted about nine inches deep. The only difference in our mode of planting was this: he planted his just as it came to hand; I trimmed off all that portion of the end of each root, that appeared to have become dry by exposure to the atmosphere; (the trees were about one inch diameter, brought from the same nursery, and carried about three miles;) now see the result. My tree did not appear to have suffered the very least by the removal. My neighbor's tree was sick, and seemed as though it would die until late in the season, then it revived and became green, and looked healthy.

I considered this a very plain case: and thought it one that might be useful to some of the readers of the American Farmer—it may be to all. Every one will see, that the ends of the roots, no matter how small, are in fact the months that take in the nourishment of the tree; and, that if these, by exposure to the atmosphere, become dry, they of course lose their tone, they cannot operate; consequently the tree must suffer for the want of food—and the only remedy is, that the tree must throw out new roots, which according to the course of nature, will each have its mouth, and thus the tree is enabled again to gather food. But if the roots are all trimmed off to the fresh wood, then each one will perform its proper function, and the tree sustain very little or no injury by a removal—and it may be at almost any season of the year.

Very respectfully thine, GIDEON DAVIS.

RAIL ROADS.—One thousand bales of New Orleans Cotton were to have been drawn in 2 trains on the 2d ult., on the Liverpool Railway. Sampson & Goliath, appropriate names, were the steam engines employed. It has been proposed, by means of a small tube, on the line of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail road to convey information as quickly as in conversation. Herschel mentions hearing a low whisper at the distance of 3120 feet, through the water pipes of Paris. The Liverpool Mercury thinks articulate sounds could be distinctly heard from one city to the other through similar tubes,

The Season.—It may be a matter of some interest with some of our readers to compare the forwardness of the spring in successive years. In 1828, the work of gardening began on the third week in April. Peach trees were in blossom on the 28th.

In 1829, front yards with a southern aspect, were green on the first of April.—On the 7th, the frost was still in the ground in the open fields. Gardening began on the fourth week of the month, but no trees were in blossom till May.

In 1830, the spring was very early.—It commenced in March, but was afterwards checked by an easterly wind which lasted with short intervals from the last week in March, till the 14th of April. It was then mild till the 19th when after a severe frost on the morning, the mercury rose suddenly to 70 in the afternoon.—This was the signal for gardening to begin. Peaches and cherries were in full blossom on the 30th of April: apple and pear trees were in full blossom on the 2d of May. The nights in May were however so cold, that vegetation on the 1st of June was not farther advanced than in ordinary seasons. There were severe frosts on the 10th, 11th and 21st of May.

How this spring will compare with others, remains to be seen. Thus far it is early as the earliest. Last year the weeping willow began to put out its leaves on the 4th of April. The same trees began to be in leaf on the 4th of this year.—*Springfield Rep.*

Preserved Butter.—In the summer of 1827, I had presented to me a piece of butter 21 years old and which to taste and smell, was as fine and sweet as the day it was churned and for aught I know, even sweeter, for it was the very cream of butter. It had been preserved under the following circumstances. A farmer's wife during, very hot weather, had put a large roll on a pewter plate, and tied it over with a white napkin, and lowered it into a deep well to fit it for the table. In withdrawing it, the string broke, and it sunk to the bottom. Twentyone years after, the well was cleaned; during the operation, it got loosed from its imprisonment, rose and swam on the surface to the no small annoyance and surprise of the man who was in the well. It was carefully drawn up as the egg of some land or sea serpent, but the good wife soon laid the spook, and explained the mystery.—*Genesee Farmer.*

It was remarked by the Solicitor General at the Supreme Court in Springfield last week, that he found but one indictment in Worcester county, one in Hampshire, and three in this county; and in other parts of the State, he had found the indictments for crimes surprisingly diminished within two years. He could ascribe this change in favor of virtue and good order to no other cause than the influence of Temperance Societies and the great change in the consumption of ardent spirits.—*Springfield Rep.*

The Tartars have a singular manner of drawing water from a great depth. A long rope, with a large leathern bag (kept open at the mouth by a hoop,) is let down into the well: the end is fastened to the saddle of a mounted Tartar, who rides off, and by this means draws the water from the well; a person in attendance empties the bag while the horseman returns, and repeats the process as often as may be required.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1831.

Twentyfive cents each will be given for any number of copies (not exceeding 30) of the New England Farmer, No. 41, vol. IX. published April 27, 1830.

SMITH'S TREATISE ON BEES.

In our last, page 331, we gave a brief notice, with short extracts of *An Essay on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in Maritime Towns and Cities, as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit*. Since that article was written, it has occurred to us that the work merited a more extended, and analytical notice, and a more decided and explicit recommendation.

The objects of this work are well indicated by the following extract from its Table of Contents. 'Method of beginning an Apiary in town. Localities for Bees in Cities. Plan and Elevation of an Ornamental Bee-house in the form of a prototype temple for glass hives. Swarming. Transferring Bees from one Hive to another. Mode of constituting a profitable family hive. The Bee Moth. To extract Honey from the Comb in quantities. To prepare wax, after taking out the Honey. Method of managing Stock Bees in winter. To bleach yellow wax. Method of relieving the pain on being Stung. Method of supplying Bees with fresh water. Method of marking particular Bees, in and out of the Hive in order to ascertain their specific employments. Anatomy of the Honey Bee. Physiology of the Bee. The Anger of Bees. Language of Bees. Longevity of Bees. Description of Dr Thacher's Hive. Mrs Griffith's Hive.' &c. &c.

This Essay is written in a pleasing and perspicuous style; it embraces a very important and interesting topic of domestic economy, and will be read with pleasure as well as profit by all whose tastes are not vitiated by luxurious habits, and time not engrossed by the frivolous pursuits of the votaries of dissipation. The cost of keeping Bees is nothing, but perhaps a hive or two to begin with, a dark, unfurnished empty apartment to serve as a work shop for the little artists, and some manual like that which we would now recommend to public attention, containing concise but plain and practical rules for the management of the little laborers; workmen whose lives are devoted to our service for a compensation so trifling that the poorest cottager in the country, or tenant of a *ten feet* domicile in the city employ them by millions.

THE BLOOD ORANGE.

MR FESSENDEN—Your Farmer of 11th, has just been perused, and I notice an extract on the subject of the 'Blood Orange' which contains the erroneous statement that this variety of the orange 'is produced by grafting the common orange on a Pomegranate stock.' I have no doubt that silly tales of the kind are propagated at Malta and elsewhere, which has caused the author to insert it, for I have seen many of equal inconsistency promulgated in the public prints. I will state however as a guide against deceptive statements of this kind, that it may be taken as a general rule, that trees and plants can in but few instances be amalgamated by grafting or inoculation beyond the limits of their respective genera, and that all tales of grafting the peach on the willow, the rose on the currant, &c, are mere fables. It is

stated however on good authority that the rose has been made to vegetate when budded on the oak and on the orange, but the shoots thus formed were but short lived and perished as soon as the natural sap became exhausted. The course of nature as regards the vegetable kingdom is quite simply and plainly delineated, and there exists little of that mystery to which some pretend. By the exercise therefore of good judgment we may generally attain to correct conclusions, and not find it necessary to rest our faith on fables.

I have only to remark further that my numerous engagements have for some time precluded me from contributing to your columns, but the period is at hand when I shall be again enabled to do so. Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden,
May 13, 1831.

LEAVES FOR MANURE.

MR FESSENDEN—I have just read an article in your paper of the 11th instant, extracted from the *American Farmer*, recommending the use of leaves as a valuable ingredient in manure. I have long been in the habit of using say 20 cart loads in a year, as litter for my stables, and am abundantly convinced of their utility. I have found them superior to straw, for absorbing, and retaining the urine, which makes no inconsiderable portion of the strength of stable manure, as is well known to most of my brother farmers. I recollect that some years ago, you published a communication from me on the above subject, with my particular method of collecting and using the leaves. I now take the liberty of again recommending the plan to your subscribers as it is often needful that we have 'precept upon precept, and line upon line,' in husbandry, as well as in Theology.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,
Newton, May 14, 1831. J. KENRICK.

Remarks by the Editor—We are happy to avail ourselves of the above intimation, and are under great obligations to Mr K. for his suggestion; which affords additional proof of his will and ability to contribute useful articles for our paper, which are the result of correct theory, tested and sanctioned by actual and beneficial operations, relating to the all important arts of rural economy.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MR HALE—For very many years, I have been in the habit of sending to your paper the state of the seasons. The last two years, I omitted it, because the same information was communicated to the *New England Farmer*; but finding that some persons have complained of the omission, because they read your paper, and do not see the *N. E. Farmer*, I am induced to resume my long continued usage. It is not extraordinary that men, cooped up in the city, should be desirous of knowing what are the prospects of fruit and vegetables for the ensuing year—and there are some philosophical farmers, who are desirous of recording the variations of different seasons.

Let me premise, that the past winter was in some respects very extraordinary—so much so, as to stand alone, when compared with the winters of the last twenty five years. No frost entered the ground to the depth of three inches, before the first great snow, which covered the earth like a warm blanket. There was no moment during the winter in which you could carry heavy loads over

wet meadows.—The effect of this covering of snow was very curious. Plants which are killed in ordinary seasons, survived in perfect vigor. The effect upon grasses of all descriptions was favorable, and I presume equally so upon winter grain. The result was, that the moment the snow was removed, the grass started with undiminished vigor, and although the months of April and May have been cold, yet the grass is more forward than ever I have known it to be at this season. The same causes have been favorable to the early ascent of the sap of fruit trees. The small fibrous roots have not been bound in frost, and the season is very favorable to fruits, as the following comparison will show.

First blossoming of Cherries.

In 1813,	May 10.	In 1826,	May 4.
1815,	May 10.	1827,	April 21.
1816,	May 6.	1828,	May 1.
1822,	May 1.	1829,	May 9.
1823,	May 7.	1830,	April 28.
1825,	April 25.	1831,	April 23.

Pears opening their blossoms.

1823, May 3d—1824, May 4th—1825, April 30th
—1829, May 14th—1831, May 1st.

Apples opening Blossoms.

1823, May 19th—1824, May 13th—1825, May 8th
—1829, May 15th—1831, May 6th.

I have not extended my comparison in this publication as far as I have sometimes done, though I have done enough to show that it is one of the earliest seasons, and I can add that it is earlier (on the whole) than any season for seventeen years.

I will merely add, for the satisfaction of the lovers of fine fruits, that the Peaches have survived the winter, but they suffered from the two last years' over abundant crops. Yet there are blossoms enough on them, and the fruit, if the season should be warm, will probably be as much superior in quality as it will be deficient in quantity.

I have never known a more universal and vigorous bloom in the Pears.

The Apples cannot be so well ascertained, but as the crop last year was superabundant, it is almost certain that it will be very moderate this year.

Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and all smaller fruits, promise most abundant harvests.

A ROXBURY FARMER.

Exhibition of Flowers at Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, May 14th, 1831.

A splendid specimen of *Musa coccinea*, or scarlet flowering plantain tree.

Cactus speciosa, *Amarillis formosissima*, *Keria japonica*, *Asclepias curassavilla*, with many other fine specimens of native and exotic plants, from John Lowell, Esq.

Rhododendron ponticum, several fine varieties of *Geraniums*, Tulips and other flowers, from Mr John Lemist. 28 varieties of Tulips, Double flowering Chinese Apple, *Cornus Florida*, and other flowers, from H. A. S. Dearborn.

25 varieties of *Geraniums*, *Calceolaria rugosa*, from David Haggerston.

Fine Tulips, and other flowers, from J. Joy, John Prince, Rufus Howe and N. Davenport.

Notice.

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Flowers, Shrubs, &c, hereby give notice, that they have fixed upon Saturday next, for adjudging the premium on Tulips. Those members who intend offering for the premium, are requested to have the flowers at the Hall before 10 o'clock, in order that they may be examined by the Committee before exhibition. Per order,

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.
May 15.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Standing Committee on ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers and green houses, beg leave respectfully to submit the following list of premiums for the year 1831.

For the most successful cultivation of the American Holly; the number of plants not less than four, which have been transplanted, at least, three years, \$10 00

For the four best flowering plants of the Magnolia Glauca, which have been transplanted at least three years, \$10 00

For the most successful cultivation of the Rhododendron Maximum, the number of plants not less than four, which have been transplanted three years, \$5 00

For the five best plants of the Kalnia Latifolia, which have been transplanted not less than three years, \$2 00

For the best seedling plants of either of the above, not less than ten in number, of three years growth and upwards, \$5 00

For the five best varieties of the Chinese Chrysanthemums, in pots, \$5 00

For the best half dozen of Tulips, \$3 00

For the best half dozen of Hyacinths, \$3 00

For the best half dozen of Ranunculus, \$2 00

For the best pot of Auriculas, \$2 00

For the best pot of Anemones, \$2 00

For the best pot of Pinks, \$2 00

For the best pot of Carnations, \$3 00

For the best half dozen of cultivated native flowers, \$3 00

For the finest Roses, of five different varieties, \$3 00

For the finest Dahlias, five varieties, \$5 00

For the finest specimens of Camellia Japonica, \$5 00

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Committee, on flowers not above enumerated.

Per order, R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

May 18.

Notice to the Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

At the last special meeting of the Society a vote was passed, directing, that all the books should be returned to the Library, on or before the first Saturday in June, and the members are earnestly desired to comply with the requisition. A complete catalogue will be prepared immediately after the books have been received, and printed copies distributed among the members, when the Librarian, E. W. Payne, Esq. will deliver out the books, on the application of members, in conformity to the Library Regulations.

As the weekly exhibitions have commenced, all the members of the Society are requested to send flowers, fruits and vegetables to the Hall, every Saturday; and that they may be arranged, and the rooms opened to visitors, at eleven o'clock, it is desirable that all specimens intended for premium or exhibition, should be placed upon the stands and tables, as early as ten o'clock.

It is only by the liberal contributions of the members, who have gardens and green houses, that the exhibitions can be rendered interesting and honorable to the Institution. If each person makes it a point to contribute something,—if but a single flower, fruit or vegetable, the collection will be large and imposing, every week. Rare, or magnificent specimens cannot be expected from all, but each member can send at least one or two varieties, of such as he may cultivate, and should not refrain from presenting them because they are deemed common.

We wish to exhibit, from week to week, samples of the horticultural products of the environs of Boston, and this can only be accomplished by the generous efforts of the members. No one should excuse himself, on account of the character or number of the specimens within his command. Let him throw in his mite, and the result will be commensurate with public expectation.

The flourishing condition of the Society encourages us to continue our labors with renewed zeal, so as to render it not only an agreeable, but a useful association.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.
May 18.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street.
April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 63 Kilby street.
April 20. 2mos

Wm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and fine West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba. May 18.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel PICKERING'S Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98.) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protuberances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel. May 18.

Branding Irons, at reduced prices.

Carter's improved Branding Irons, for branding Guide Boards, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. This is a very convenient article for country towns, as it will enable them to put up permanent guide boards at a trifling expense; it is simply by burning the brands into a piece of board, then lightly plane it over, after which give it a coat of white paint. Guide boards made in this way are much more durable than the common boards, and the cost is trifling. The above are offered for sale at 40 to 50 per cent discount from former prices, which will enable all towns to furnish themselves with a very useful article. May 18.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by
GAY & BIRD,
Gtis. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

Grape Vines.

For sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, 100 superior Grape Vines, Isabella and Catawba, being the two leading hardy standard sorts cultivated, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, price 50 cts. each. A further supply of the Alexander, Winne, Scuppernong, York Madeira, true Red Bland's and Orwigsburg, (all hardy sorts) are just received, at the same price.

Also, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican Dahlia roots, of the most showy and esteemed sorts, from 25 cts. to \$1 each.—Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, and Tiger Flowers—price 25 cts. each. All the above are now in fine order for transplanting.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts: Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture.—Price \$1 per package. April 13.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No. 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these.
April 13. 3t

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel.	3 00	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	110 00	112 60
Pearl, first sort,	- "	122 50	125 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 50	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLANSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	6 25	6 37
Genesee,	- "	6 25	6 50
Alexandria,	- "	5 87	6 00
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	5 75	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	75	80
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	70	73
Rye,	- "	80	83
Barley,	- "	58	62
Oats,	- "	40	43
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	12 00	13 00
LIME,	- cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	20 00	18 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 62	1 87
Red Top (northern)	- "	50	62
Lucerne,	- pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	- "	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt.	10 00	12 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	63	65
Merino, half blood,	- "	58	60
Merino, quarter,	- "	48	50
Native, washed,	- "	45	48
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	58	60
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	45	48
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- "	50	55

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	8
POULTRY,	- "	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	12	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.	87	100
Indian, retail,	- "	87	100
POTATOES,	- "	25	
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 16.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 186 Beef Cattle, 9 pair Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 160 Sheep, and 70 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—The Catt'e today were not so good as last Monday, but the same qualities brought a little better prices; we shall quote higher, from \$5 to 6, extra at \$6 25.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—We noticed the following sales: \$18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35.

Sheep—A few cosset weathers were taken at about \$6, a lot of a thin quality at 2 33 a 2 50.

Swine—We noticed the sale of one lot at 5 1/2 cts. and one at 5 1/2.—At retail, 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows.

PRICES OF VEGETABLES at Faneuil Hall Market: Asparagus 6 cts. per bunch; Lettuce 4 cts. per head; Radishes 3 cts. per bunch; Rhubarb stalks, for tarts, &c, 8 cts. per lb.; new Onions 4 cts. per bunch; French Turnips 50 cts. per bushel; Parsnips, do. The stall of Wm. F. Otis & Co. No. 110, is abundantly supplied with squashes from Trinidad de Cuba, at 3 cts. per lb. These squashes are of excellent quality, and will keep six months in their present state.

MISCELLANY.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY OF GOD.

BY MISS ELIZABETH TOWNSEND.

The editor of the American Common-Place Book of Poetry, says, 'These lines are equal in grandeur to the celebrated production of Bryant—"Thanatopsis"—nor will they suffer by a comparison with the most sublime pieces either of Wordsworth or Coleridge.'

'I go forward, but he is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive him.'

Where art thou?—Thou! Source and Support of all
That is or seen or felt; Thyself unseen,
Unfelt, unknown,—alas! unknowable!
I look abroad among thy works—the sky,
Vast, distant, glorious with its world of suns,—
Live-giving earth,—and ever-moving main,—
And speaking winds,—and ask if these are Thee!
The stars that twinkle on, the eternal hills,
The restless tide's outgoing and return,
The omnipresent and deep-breathing air—
Though hailed as gods of old, and only less—
Are not the Power I seek; are thine, not Thee.
I ask Thee from the past; if in the years,
Since first intelligence could search its source,
Or in some former unremembered being,
(If such, perchance, were mine) did they behold Thee?
And next interrogate futurity—
So fondly tenanted with better things
Than e'er experience owned—but both are mute;
And past and future, vocal on all else,
So full of memories and phantasies,
Are deaf and speechless here! Fatigued, I turn
From all vain parley with the elements;
And close mine eyes, and bid the thought turn inward.
From each material thing its anxious guest,
If, in the stillness of the waiting soul,
He may vouchsafe himself—Spirit to spirit!
O Thou, at once most dreaded and desired,
Pavilioned still in darkness, wilt thou hide thee?
What though the rash request be fraught with fate,
Nor human eye may look on thine and live?
Welcome the penalty! let that come now,
Which soon or late must come. For light like this
Who would not dare to die?

Peace, my proud aim,
And hush the wish that knows not what it asks.
Await his will, who hath appointed this,
With every other trial. Be that will
Done now, as ever. For thy curious search,
And unprepared solicitude to gaze
On Him—the Unrevealed—learn hence, instead,
To temper highest hope with humbleness.
Pass thy novitiate in these outer courts,
Till rent the veil, no longer separating
The Holiest of all—as erst, disclosing
A brighter dispensation; whose results
Ineffable, interminable, tend
E'en to the perfecting thyself—thy kind—
Till meet for that sublime beatitude,
By the firm promise of a voice from heaven
Pledged to the pure in heart!

POWER OF HABIT.—Mr Amos, in a lecture, lately delivered on medical jurisprudence, related the following singular fact:—'I may mention a fact, which of course does not appear in the printed trial. Patch's Counsel, then Serjeant Best, pressed the prisoner, in conference before the trial, to say whether he was not left-handed,—but he protested he was not,—as the evidence proved that the murder was committed by means of a pistol-shot by a left handed man; but being called upon to plead, and put up his hand, he answered 'Not guilty,' and raised his left hand.'—*Legal Observer.*

THE ELEPHANT.

This instinct which the elephant possesses of trying the strength of any construction, whether natural or artificial, which it is necessary for him to cross, is particularly worthy of observation. When the enormous weight of a full-grown elephant is considered, it must be obvious, that if the creature were rashly to place his body upon any frail support, his danger would be extreme. His caution, therefore, in avoiding such an evil is constantly exercised; and the powerful as well as delicate instrument of touch which he possesses, enables him always to be convinced of his security, without incurring any risk under ordinary circumstances. The elephant at the Adelphi retained this instinct in full force, however she might have been led away from her natural habits by the artificial restraints of her discipline;—and we, therefore, give full belief to the assertion. We are not quite so prepared to believe what we have also heard stated with regard to this animal, that, upon being satisfied of the strength of the stage, and finding herself in a theatre, she immediately, without any direction from her keeper, began to rehearse the scenes which she had previously performed at Paris. Pliny, however, tells us, that an elephant, having been punished for his inaptitude in executing some feat which he was required to learn, was observed at night endeavoring to practise what he had vainly attempted in the day;—and Plutarch confirms this, by mentioning an elephant who practised his theatrical attitudes, alone, by moonlight.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

One Swallow does not make a Summer.—One sharp frosty day the late King, when Prince of Wales went into the Thatched House Tavern, and ordered a beef-steak; but observing that it was excessively cold, desired the waiter to bring him first a glass of brandy and water. He emptied that in a twinkling, then a second, then a third. 'Now,' said the Prince, 'I am warm and comfortable:—bring my steak.' On this, Mr Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu:—

'The Prince came in and said 'twas cold,
Then put to his head the rummer;
'Till swallow after swallow came,
When he pronounced it summer.'

'Ferdinand the Seventh,' said a distinguished diplomatist, 'is decidedly Priest-ridden—but his people are absolutely governed by lunatics.' 'What else could be expected,' replied a friend, 'When the very capital itself is Mad-ridden!'

AN OLD MISTAKE.—On the 12th of the fifth moon, the Qwong-heep led five hundred soldiers to the villages outside the north gate, in order to seize certain banditti, who had plundered the house and violated the person of a lady, whose husband was absent on duty in Pekin. But, by some mischance or other, the Qwong-heep seized a few of the frightened farmers' men, and let the rascally banditti escape.—*Canton Register.*

A Frenchman, in his recently published 'Tour through England,' remarks that 'punch in all shapes is a great favorite with the English:—punch is his favorite liquor—Punch his favorite entertainment—and a punch on the head his favorite argument.'

Charcoal.—The common council of Troy have passed a law, prohibiting any person from vending and selling charcoal in that city, unless it be sold by measurement in wooden tubs or measures, to contain one or two bushels of charcoal, and to be approved and conspicuously marked by the sealer of measures. A violation of the law, involves a penalty of \$2 for each offence.

'To the question what advantage is there in making use of Greek and Latin sentences, when addressing those who cannot understand them? I answer, none at all, and nobody does it now-a-days that knows any better. It was fashionable once, but it would be fantastic now.'

Valuable and Cheap Land—For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a rich loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollar and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.
March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 53 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbot's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRICE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1831.

NO. 45.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—If the inexhaustible subject of Bees is not worn out in your columns, you may state as follows.

In January last, with two friends, I called at a gentleman's house, in Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y. to see his Beehives.—He showed us a house 4 by 6 feet, and 6 feet to the eaves, boarded, clapboarded, shingled and well floored, with a close door; on unlocking and opening which, we beheld an ordinary beehive attached to the east wall and well braced, with slight scaffoldings extending upon the east, south and north sides. The only aperture was a small hole or two on the east side under the hive, which was elevated about three feet from the floor, for the bees to pass out and in. The bees had been put in, a young swarm, 18 months before. The original hive was not only filled, but large masses of comb were attached to the exterior, and along the contiguous scaffolding. The quantity of honey was probably from 100 to 150 lbs. On my return I called to see another Bee house belonging to the same gentleman, on another farm, built the preceding summer. This was 6 feet square, better finished and painted. The bees had filled the ordinary hive, and constructed eight or ten large pieces of comb on the exterior, and these last were mostly filled with honey, and of the finest appearance, I think, that I ever saw. The gentleman told me he could help himself to honey whenever he pleased, without disturbing the bees. I asked him if the bee moth did not plague him; he answered no. He adopted the simple precaution of sprinkling spirits of turpentine occasionally, say every two weeks, about his ordinary hives, and around the holes of entrance into his large ones, which wholly expelled the moth. I was so much pleased with his plan of managing bees, that immediately on my return I had a house constructed for them, and design to put into it the first swarm which I can save. Respectfully, J. BUEL.

From the New York Farmer.

FATTENING HOGS WITH BOILED FOOD.

The remarks of Mr Buel, on the advantages of cooking feed for fattening Hogs, in the No. of your Journal for Dec. 1830, certainly merits more attention than the subject will be likely to receive. So long since as in 1803 or '4, I had practical experience of this benefit in fattening what was then called a very mammoth of a hog, the net weight of meat about six hundred and fifty pounds.

After having slain my stock of pork for a farm, in December, on riding by a neighbor's, three or four miles from home, in the eastern part of Columbia County, I discovered a very large framed hog capering around the fields, his hair sleek, and concluded he had just escaped from the sty. On giving notice, the owner told me the story of this hog; which was that this had been the second attempt to fatten him, and that the hog 'would only grow, and not fatten,' for which reason he had concluded to give him another wintering, and had

just turned him out of the sty, having done so the fall before. On going to examine his other hogs, I found they had been supplied with plenty of good sound corn in the ears, and cold water from a running brook. I tried to persuade the owner, to adopt my plan with this hog, and feed him on corn meal boiled, but he soon stuck up his nose at the idea of making 'hasty pudding for his hogs.' As my effort to persuade him was ineffectual, he finally made me an offer of his hog, to try the plan myself, confident, as he said, that I would find it altogether unsuccessful.

To make the story as short as possible, I bought the hog, for less than what the owner called the value of the corn he had eaten, put him into a warm sty, partitioned from a horse stable, and the next day commenced feeding him with hasty pudding, as my neighbor called it, made of corn meal and a mixture of boiled potatoes, with now and then some pumpkins. This was done in a large kettle set in an arch, one boiling of which would last him a week. The hog soon began to fatten very fast, and to satisfy my neighbor who often called to see him, I kept an exact account current of his feed. He fattened astonishingly. On the last of the next June, having kept him very cool over night and without food for eighteen hours, I had him slaughtered before sunrise; and after hanging a little time, the meat cooled by throwing on cold water, cut up and thrown into pickle with the hams and shoulders. On the 3d of July, I sent the meat to Albany by a careful man, just as it was laid down in a half hoghead. He sold the meat readily, and brought me back on the evening of the 4th of July, 640 odd York shillings for so many pounds of meat from this hog, sold out of the pickle. This enabled me to close my account current, the result of which was a clear profit of about one third of the sum he produced me. These facts were all perfectly notorious at the time—for at that time this was a monster of a 'porker,' as they say in Kentucky; and I think was published in some newspaper; but I do not know that any one except myself, has persevered in this plan of feeding, or that the experiment had any permanent effect on others. The farmers here have considered the perfection of pork making to consist in plenty of good sound yellow corn, and clear cold water, and so they will for aught that I can discover, judging by past experience. Yet you may, if you please, publish this, for possibly some one may not be too wise to take a hint, if hint this long story may be called. For thirty years I have fattened all my pork on cooked food, and am confident that it has been done with one half of the quantity of corn that would have been required fed raw, on the cob. It is more than ten years since these facts were all communicated to Mr Buel the writer of the Albany County Agricultural Report, by

A SCIENTIFIC FARMER.

ON CHEESE MAKING.

The preparation of rennet is one of the first operations in cheese making, and the flavor of the cheese depends very much upon the manner in which it is prepared. For this purpose, the stomach or maw of some ruminating animal, is made use of, and that of a young calf is preferred

by the best dairy women. Various opinions have prevailed at different times with regard to the use of rennet. The Jews made use of the juice of plants for coagulating milk for cheese making, as the use of rennet was strictly forbidden by the Mosaic law. The Dutch cheese of commerce is made by coagulating the milk with muriatic acid, which combining with animal alkali, contained in the milk, forms muriate of ammonia, and it is owing to the presence of this salt, that Dutch cheese has such a sharp pungent taste, like the sal. ammoniac of the shops. When the stomach of a young calf has been taken out, which is intended to be used as rennet, the contents should be emptied out, and the bag washed very clean, and laid down into a stone jar, or some other convenient vessel, and covered with a strong brine.

It is the custom of some to save the coagulated milk or curd, contained in the stomach, when the calf was killed; but it is found extremely difficult to keep it sweet, and therefore it is now neglected at most dairies. When the maw has been about four days in the brine, it should be taken out and drained, and put into a new brine, sufficient in quantity to cover the maw; in which, there should be put, at the rate of one lemon, and one ounce of cloves, to four maws. After the rennet is thus prepared, it should be kept closely covered so as to exclude the air as much as possible; a stone jug of sufficient size is well calculated for containing it during summer, which may be closely corked.

Rennet which has been kept in this manner one year, is found to be better than such as has been newly prepared.

In whatever way the rennet is prepared, it should be done before the season for cheese making commences, in sufficient quantity for the season. It should all be prepared in one vessel, that the whole quantity may be assimilated in strength as well as flavor. One very great defect in most of our small dairies, is a want of uniformity in the quality of the cheese, and with large ones that we have never adopted any particular standard for quality, which should be known in market by a particular name.

In England, cheese making is reduced to a system, and the kind of cheese to be made being decided upon, the particular process for that kind is pursued; and the cheeses are produced with as much uniformity, as our bakers make their bread from the same flour; and thus cheeses are known from one end of the kingdom to the other, by name; and a person wishing to purchase of any given variety, can send for it with as little danger of being deceived, as there would be, if he sent to the bakers for a loaf of brown bread or a loaf of white.

Now this uniformity of quality, which should be known by name, in our market, is what is wanted to make our cheese compare with any in the world, as no country produces finer or richer pasturage for cows. The first great step towards this, is the careful preparation of the rennet, to have an article of the same strength and flavor through the whole season; and this can only be done by having it all prepared together, before the season commences. This is so important a part

of the process, that it should never be trusted to unskilful hands.

It is a very common practice for dairy women to send to the butchers and purchase dried maws. This is risking the produce of the dairy, as it is next to impossible to tell, after the maw has been dried, whether it was carefully done: and if not, no after process can restore it. And if the rennet is bad, the most skilful operator cannot produce good cheese with it. If you have not sufficient maws in preparation for the season, they should be purchased of the butcher, when first taken out, and prepared under your own direction. It has been practised by some, to make use of the stomach of hogs, as a substitute for those of calves. But this should never be done, where those of calves can be procured, as cheese made from them is very apt to have a strong, rank, disagreeable flavor unless there has been uncommon pains in preparing them.

But let every dairy man and woman remember, that after the rennet is well prepared, and the milk is in readiness, that unless there is a uniformity of process, there will not be a uniformity of product. In the first place, the greatest attention is necessary as to the quantity of rennet to a given quantity of milk. This should always be determined by weight or measure—then the temperature at which the rennet is added. This should never be left to the vague manner of being determined by the hand, but by a thermometer. A thermometer is as essential in this process as in brewing or distilling: and we should pronounce that brewer or distiller mad who attempted to scald his grain without one.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Virginian.

HEMP.

The undersigned, being requested by the Amherst Triune Society to prepare a Treatise on the culture and management of Hemp,—with diffidence and respect performs that duty, and begs leave to report:

The cultivation of Hemp is well suited to the Middle and Western States, and will be found to grow best on land with a deep black mould, formed from the decomposition of vegetable matter. Lands of this description will be found in the mountains, and on bottoms and ravines near the creeks and rivers; and any lands that have an open free soil, will, if manured, produce good Hemp.—The Hemp crop does not require much sun, hence it is that lands with a northern exposure, if rich, will be found to answer well.

As this crop derives its principal sustenance from the tap root, it becomes important that the land should be well broke; not less than six inches deep, and this should be done in the winter, in sufficient time for the land to pulverize before the spring. The land should have at least two ploughings with a two horse plough, and then at suitable intervals, and should be freed from every species of vegetable growth, and well harrowed. It is then prepared for seeding. But the seeding should not take place until there is a favorable spell of growing weather. If the weather is favorable the seed will vegetate and come up in four or five days; and if the weather remains seasonable for ten or twelve days, the young Hemp will cover the ground by means of which the moisture will be retained, and the crop rendered certain. The seed may be sown in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; and then it should be well harrowed

two ways with a two horse iron-tooth harrow. The seeding may take place at any time between the first of April and the first of June. A thick sowing is always to be preferred: and no danger is to be apprehended from overcharging the land with seed. The land will force up as much as it is able to bear, and the balance will remain under ground, and perish without any prejudice to the growing crop. By a thick sowing you reduce the size of the stalks, which increases the quantity and improves the quality.

As soon as the Hemp gets fully in the blossom and the dust flies freely from the blossomed plants, you may proceed to cut or pull them; and if your Hemp is of moderate size and the land free from stone, there is no difficulty in cutting with a scythe and cradle. The instrument most to be preferred is a strong bramble scythe, about three feet long, with a strong cradle, made something taller than what is used in saving grain. With such an instrument, a hand will save at least half an acre per day. If your Hemp is pulled up, you may cut off the roots. The Hemp, after being cut or pulled, should lie on the ground six or seven days in order to become well dried; and then it may be put into stacks, or sheltered in a house.—The latter is to be preferred. When your Hemp is cured, you may proceed to prepare it for the break or machine. This may be done by water or dew rotting—the former process always to be preferred. By water rotting, the quantity is increased and the quality improved, and it will command a much better price in the market.

This should be done in pools or ponds prepared for that purpose, where the Hemp should be immersed in clean water, and weighed down with timber, and if the weather is warm it will be found that from five to eight days will be sufficiently long for it to remain in water. It must then be spread out and well dried. When that is done it should be kept free from the weather until prepared for market. By dew rotting, the Hemp is rendered dark and unsaleable. But it is believed that if it was spread out on meadows and green fields in the month of November, and continued out through the winter, it would become bleached, without injury to the staple, and command a good price in the market.—Some of the growers of Hemp have broken it, in the unrotted state, by the aid of machinery. But Hemp prepared in that way is unsaleable for most purposes, and is entirely rejected for the use of the navy. The breaking of Hemp may be performed by hand breaks or by the aid of machinery, which may be operated by horse or water power, (the latter to be preferred) and it is believed that machines of that kind may be constructed, at an expense that will be within the reach of every neighborhood. To break with machinery is to be preferred on account of despatch and the saving of labor. When Hemp is raised within five or six miles of a machine, it may be hauled that distance and broke on shares or sold in the stack, to the owner of the machine, at a price that will amply remunerate the grower.—The preference that is given to water rotted Hemp in our markets should induce every grower of that article to prepare it in that way, for while dew rotted Hemp will not command more than 125 dollars per ton, the water rotted will command 180, in our own market. It now seems to be admitted that the staple of the American Hemp is equal to that of Russia or any other country, and all that is wanting is a suitable preparation. If a

suitable attention was directed to this subject in a few years we might drive the foreign Hemp entirely from our markets.

The cultivation of Hemp promises to the grower a much better profit from his labor than any other crop raised in Virginia. One acre of good land in Hemp will produce from 5 to 800 lbs. of merchantable Hemp, which if well prepared, will be worth at least eight dollars per hundred; and one able bodied man will manage six acres in Hemp, in addition to an ordinary crop of grain. And there is another consideration which should strongly recommend the Hemp crop to the attention of the agriculturists; and that is, that it is the safest and most certain crop raised in Virginia.

The quantity of Hemp and flax imported into the United States shows the extent of the demand, and that it is increasing. And there is no other country except England, that uses an equal quantity. The Hemp, flax, cordage, sail, duck, and cotton bagging imported into the United States in 1824 amounted to \$6,138,890. All these articles might be raised and manufactured in our own country, and the heavy drain upon the money of the country prevented.

The duty imposed by our Government on Hemp and flax, and fabrics made of these articles, when imported from foreign countries, will secure to the American grower and manufacturer of these articles a certain profit on his labor, more likely to become permanent, than any other thing to which his attention can be directed.

How far Hemp is to be regarded as an exhausting crop, I am not prepared to say. But it is clearly much less so than either corn or tobacco.

The undersigned regrets that the performance of this duty had not been assigned to a more competent hand. The importance of the subject is one that demands the best talents and experience of the country. All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID S. GARLAND.

A WORD TO BEE KEEPERS.

AN EFFECTUAL SECURITY AGAINST THE WORM.

As soon as your bees commence working in the spring, incline your box or hive one side, and with a slab of wood having a thin edge, scrape the stars immediately under the hive, also around the inner edge of the box, taking care to remove all the wax that may be attached to the stand or hive, as the whole secret is in keeping them free from the web formed by the moth or fly. Having completed this operation, provide yourself with four small blocks of wood, and place one under each corner of your box so as to raise it about an inch from the stand without removing the hive; this scraping operation must be repeated every three or four days, if there should be any appearance of web forming on the stand or around the inner edges of the hive. It seems necessary to remark, that the moth or fly commences its attack by a kind of regular approach first forming its web on the stand, then extending it up the sides of the hive, until it gets complete possession; by a little timely attention in removing the web as directed, the ravages of the worm may be effectually prevented. As an additional part of the plan proposed, it will be necessary to make an entrance for the bees by cutting a perpendicular slit in the front of the hive a few inches from the bottom, say about two and a half inches in length and one fourth inch wide, with a kind of shelf under it, to serve as a resting place for the bees going at

returning to the hive; after being a little used to it the bees seem to prefer this entrance to the one at the bottom. In the winter remove the blocks from under the hive, and allow it to rest immediately on the stand; that will render the hive perfectly close at the bottom, and the entrance in from being purposely made narrow, will guard against the attacks of mice, who are sometimes troublesome.—*Am. Far.*

From the New York Farmer.

Weevil and Smut, in Wheat.—Mr FLEET: Among the directions which I have found in looking over the volumes of the N. York Farmer, for destroying Weevil in Wheat, is the laying wet cloths in the bins.—From the experiments I have made, I find dry bags in which has been flour, answer the purpose much better. Do these destructive insects seek the flour left in the bags? If so, could any means be, or have any been devised from this circumstance, to destroy them more effectually?

Two persons bought seed wheat of me, in which there had been some smut. In the crop of one, there was a great deal of smut, that of the other was free from it. Was the difference owing to the soil? An answer to these inquiries would be acceptable.

Newark, N. J. April 1831.

N. W. T.

Planting Corn.—If you plant in hills on good highly manured ground, be careful not to spread your seed, but let it be entirely close together. If it be scattered to six or eight inches on such ground, from five kernels you will probably have fifteen stalks at least, and to pluck them off is much trouble and is likely to be injurious to the corn.—Five kernels in a hill close together, never will have a shoot from the ground, and with good attendance will thrive and produce double the quantity of corn of the other, and is much cheaper managed. This ground can be over seeded with two kernels only to a hill of the same size; that is, plant on a bed of manure eight inches apart in the hill, hoe it well and you will have as much as ten stalks to a hill. Now if five is enough, ten is too much.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

PLANTING VINES IN YARDS.

Every person who occupies a house, either in the city or country should consider himself under obligations to plant a vine in his yard. Suppose a choice variety of either foreign or native grapes should be planted in every yard in this city, in a few years not a family, however poor, would be without this delicious fruit. The expense would not exceed 50 cents. Many would undoubtedly be neglected and die: but many, also, would grow and bear fruit abundantly. Let it be not an objection, that the tenant is to occupy but one year.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

A Dentist in London had thousands of bodies unearthed at Waterloo, in 1819, for the sake of the teeth: by the sale of which he is said to have made a fortune. The U. S. Telegraph remarks that the teeth once employed in biting cartridges now ornament the mouths of the proudest or fairest in the kingdom.

Millions of bushels of the bones of these poor fellows and their horses have been carried to England and ground up to manure the land.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

A writer in the American Farmer says, he has frequently tried every way which has been recommended by its correspondents, to preserve hams, &c, free from bugs, worms, and rancidity. With him, not one of them succeeded well. The greatest difficulty in a warm climate, is to preserve them free from rancidity. After being so unsuccessful in experiments, which might, perhaps, succeed well in colder climates, he resolved to pack his hams in charcoal, knowing its antiseptic qualities. This has succeeded to his perfect satisfaction, and he shall not hereafter try any further experiments in this matter.

It is of great importance, to have the hams, &c, dried as early as possible, that they may be packed away before the season arrives for the bug or fly to attack them. If this is effected in due time, and they are well packed in dry charcoal, made moderately fine, he feels assured that the lover of good hams, will have no reason to regret having made the experiment. The difficulty of getting the charcoal off, may be made an objection by the neat house-wife, but this is not much greater than to get ashes off when bacon is packed in ashes, as is the practice with many. As the season will soon arrive, when every prudent house-keeper may wish to save his bacon, he has thought proper to state his experience upon the subject, wishing it to pass for no more than its real value.

Chinese Corn.—A new species of corn from China has been introduced into Ireland, a sort of skinless oats, the most valuable produced in any country. It has many advantages over other grain when threshed from the sheaf, it is exactly like oatmeal, fit for immediate use, and free from any particle of rind or husk.

The flavor is delicious, and it contains much farinaceous matter. There accrues, of course, a great saving of the oats; and expense of kiln drying, grinding, and sifting, is avoided. The average produce is twenty-six barrels of 14 stone, to the Irish acre. It is remarkably hardy, and well adapted for this climate.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

‘Daniel Brown, Esq. of Portsmouth, N. H. has recently put in operation a manufactory of potato starch which has already used 15,000 bushels of potatoes and it is thought will use 40,000 bushels before 1832.’

We believe there are two manufactories of starch in this county alone, one at Gilsun, and one in Dublin. Mr Abbot's factory in Gilsun worked up 16,000 bushels of potatoes the last season. One farmer, in Sullivan, raised 2000 bushels. Starch is used in all the cotton manufactories.—*New Hamp. Sentinel.*

Such and so well established is the confidence in rail-roads in England, that three canals are about to be filled up to make rail-roads in their place!—the power of steam has effected wonderful changes on land and water. Actual experiment has proved that a locomotive engine will travel on a level rail-road, with perfect convenience and safety, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and draw one hundred and fifty tons.—What further improvements are to be made we cannot say, but enough is done to prove the economy as well as expedition of the mode of transportation. It is less than one third of a cent per ton per mile; making a liberal allowance for wear and tear, and all possible expenses.

U. S. Gazette.

MRS CHILD, author of the *Frugal Housewife*, and the *Girl's Own Book*, has in the press a work on education called *THE MOTHER'S BOOK*. It is intended to supply a deficiency which has long been felt; being expressly intended for the middling class of people in this country. It furnishes hints for the management of children from three weeks old to sixteen years of age.

A BLACKSMITH'S STUDY.—What would the reader say to an invitation to visit the study of a journeyman blacksmith? Ladies and gentlemen, walk in; don't be frightened; blacksmiths were in fashion before dancing masters, and steel was used for many purposes of utility previous to the invention of corsets. In one of our editorial peregrinations we took some pains to call on a subscriber and correspondent, whose zeal in the cause had procured us a number of subscribers, and whose pithy productions in our columns had drawn the attention of the conductors of some of the first literary periodicals. On arriving at the village inn, we inquired for A. B. and was directed to a blacksmith's shop, where we found our friend busily engaged at his usual occupation.—Without useless apologies or ceremonies, he politely introduced us to his residence and to his study. It was a comfortable and snug upper chamber, neatly plastered, and provided with a fire stove, a bed, writing desk, a book case and shelves, with other corresponding conveniences. His library consisted of upwards of a hundred well selected volumes, comprising some standard works on history, civil government, science, law, theology, and general literature. It must have been in such retirements that the Benjamin Franklins and Roger Shermans of a former age conceived and planned the movements which resulted in the establishment of our free institutions.—*Cádiz Gazette.*

Propagation of Grape Vines.—The enterprise and experience of Mr Longworth, are worthy of notice. He has a variety of vines which he raised from the seed, producing different varieties of grapes, which bid fair to be excellent wine grapes. His mode of propagating the vine on the wild stock, has in no instance failed, and merits description. Late in the fall he selects a wild vine, about the size of a walking stick—cuts it up about three feet from the ground, and digs it up with as much root as he conveniently can and transfers it to a hole, in which are mingled, fine manure and light rich soil: thus the root is placed until March.—He then cuts it close to the ground, and inserts neatly the grape scion, in the same manner in which an apple tree is grafted. He then applies a paste made of clay and fine dry horse dung,—then scrapes the loose rich earth around into the top of the graft. So luxuriant is the growth, that it is necessary, the first season, to protect them from the severity of the frost, by covering them with earth. They bear plentifully the second year, and are more hardy and fruitful than if raised from cuttings. Next season, we may expect to see Mr Longworth in our market, with grapes worth looking at, worth buying, and worth eating.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

Bone Manure is highly estimated in every country where it has been used. For wet meadows it is of great service in promoting the growth of grass. They should be broken up and driven into the soil with a large hammer, or back of an axe.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON THE USE OF CHLORIDE OF LIME, AS A PREVENTIVE AGAINST COUNTRY FEVER.

DEAR SIR—The period has arrived for the performance of a promise that I made you in September, that if I escaped the country fever until the middle of November, that I would make you a communication on the use of the chloride of lime, as contributing to the preservation of health, when exposed to the mephitic air of the country during the summer. Before I enter on the explanation it is necessary to premise, that I visited my plantation (under the culture of rice) throughout the summer, for twenty years past, generally remaining two and often three nights—that for twelve successive years (*with the exception of the two last*) I invariably contracted the country fever, and was several times dangerously ill, and many weeks confined to my chamber. My annual exposure to the deleterious air of a rice plantation, with a regular recurrence of fever had made it almost a habit in my system; but I nevertheless continued to incur the risk of visiting my plantation. In the month of June, 1829, having reflected much on the established purifying quality of the chloride of lime on animal and vegetable putrefaction I determined to test its efficacy on the miasmata of the country supposing that the air of my chamber might possibly be corrected by it, and rendered more salubrious. Under this impression, I procured a small jug of the chloride, and took it to my plantation about the middle of July, in the summer of 1829, when I commenced my experiment with it by putting two table spoonfuls into two saucers, (two in each) one saturated with water to a state of paste and the other was kept dry; they remained on my mantle-piece until I retired to bed, when they were removed to my chamber and placed on each side of my bedstead, (on the floor) at the distance of three or four feet. I never replenished the saucers until I revisited the country, which was generally in the course of eighteen or twenty days throughout the summer. I experienced no fever, after June, in 1829, and I can confidently say that my visits to the country in the summer of this year, have been more frequent and of longer duration than heretofore, and with perfect impunity. I have regularly used the chloride on each visit, with the alteration of placing the saucers on the hearth, in preference to the bedside. Whether my exemption from fever in the two last years, may be ascribed to the chemical properties of the chloride, or not, I am incompetent to decide; but I am disposed to think that it affords some protection in our dormitory during the hours of sleep. Planters will recollect that the summer of 1829, was as remarkably wet as this has been dry. As an auxiliary to the chloride, I recommend the avoidance of night air whilst in the country, and an early breakfast before exposure to the morning air. Having acquitted myself of my promise,

I remain, very respectfully,

Dear sir, your ob't serv't

HUGH ROSE.

Charleston, November 16, 1830.

REMARKS ON THE CURCULIO.

I have been endeavoring to collect some materials for a paper on this formidable insect, but these are far from being completed. It may be more useful to mention the little that I do know, however, in this stage of the inquiry, as it may stimulate others, than to wait till I could speak with more confidence.

The 3d volume of SAY'S ENTOMOLOGY, I have not examined, and know not its contents; but I suspect that our *Curculio* is exclusively American and that we shall not find it in any European work. I have doubts also whether the insect described by W. Wilson, as perforating a peach stone, is the same as those which prove so destructive to our smooth skin stone fruit.

Soon after the blossoms are fallen from the plum trees we found our insect in considerable numbers among the branches; and on jarring the tree, they commonly drop, pretending to be dead. Several of my friends assure me that they watched the movements of the female; that her manner of depositing the egg in the young fruit is similar to that of the *Curculio nucum* of Europe; and that while engaged in this business she is not easily shaken from the tree. They have also removed the nit and then the fruit healed with a scar. These worms when found in fruit nearly ripe, are much larger than those described by W. Wilson. On conferring with several persons who have examined our insect in its winged state (for I have no specimen) we think its length is one fourth of an inch. The color is dark brown.

The worms found in pears, plums, and apples were considered as the same species by Dr TILTON.

It is said that the worm escapes from the fallen fruit to the ground, and there remains during the winter.

The fruit of an old pear orchard in a pasture near Philadelphia, had been much infested by worms. At last the proprietor had it ploughed late in Autumn or in Winter, and scarcely a worm was seen the succeeding year. This effect was ascribed to the Ploughing which turned the larvæ up to the frost.

As an entomologist, I am solicitous that this insect should be figured and described, and its manners well understood; but as a cultivator of fruit, I have no anxiety on the subject. I want no premium to be proposed for its destruction, because I consider the problem to be already solved. One of my friends has had plentiful crops of plums for eighteen years in succession by keeping hogs in his fruit garden; yet trees within fifteen rods of that garden, have annually lost all their fruit by the *Curculio*.—N. Y. Farmer.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Tragopogon porrifolium, L.

This plant is a hardy biennial, which has, within a few years past, become a favorite with our gardeners.

It is cultivated for the roots, which are about the size of small carrots, of a dingy white color with a milky juice. When cooked, they have a flavor not unlike oysters, from which circumstance is derived their common name. To cultivate this plant the seeds should be sown in the fore part of May, in beds of deep rich earth, prepared the same as for parsnips—their general culture and time of use being the same, and also their mode of preservation.—To save seeds, a few plants should be put in the ground in the spring, when they will shoot up about four feet high. The flowers are of a dull purple color, which are followed by seeds about an inch long, attached to a feather, like the seeds of the dandelion. The young stalks and leaves of this plant are sometimes boiled, and make an excellent dish.

We think this plant will be more generally cultivated, as gardeners become more acquainted

with it, as it is the best substitute for oysters that has yet been discovered, and may be cooked in all the different ways in which they are, and in some dishes, it would be very difficult to distinguish the two. Having cultivated them for a number of years, we most earnestly recommend them to our western farmers and gardeners, as a vegetable deserving a place in every garden, as they are of easy culture, not liable to be destroyed by insects and as giving a variety to the table through the fall winter and spring months.—*Genesee Farmer*.

The Soil best suited for Longevity in Peaches is a light sandy bottom, for instance, the wood is never so strong as in strong loam, and not so apt to be infested with the worm in the roots: in such soil as this, well cultivated every year, they will maintain their vigor for many years.

What I mean by well cultivated is, the ground kept continually removed by cropping it with such crops as will tend to improve its texture; such as potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, &c, and every four or five years a crop of buckwheat, to be ploughed in, when in bloom; this will be found to be great service to both land and trees; as for corn, clover timothy, orchard grass, and such like, they ought never to be suffered to be cultivated in an orchard.

It is much better to have 100 trees of good kinds, such as you want them for, well cultivated, than 500 or even 1000 neglected to take their chance, as is often the case when ground is cheap.

Great care is required in preparing the ground for an orchard.—*American Farmer*.

Composition for preserving Farmer's Utensils.—With three fourths of a pound of rosin in an iron kettle, melt three gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown or any other color you choose, ground up with oil in the usual way, as will give the color you desire. Then lay on a thin coat with a brush, and when dry lay on another. This will preserve barrows, ploughs, carts, wagons, yokes, gate posts, weather boards shingles, &c, &c, many years from the effects of the weather. It will also prevent the rain from injuring brick walls.

Slips.—Ladies who are fond of green house plants, and have it in their power to procure slips of various kinds, will find a great benefit, and a most certain preventive of failure, particularly either in a warm room in winter, or a warm sun in summer, by covering their slips with bell glasses, or where they cannot be procured, with tumblers, or any kind of glasses that will admit light observing to admit air, at least one hour each day, and not keep the slips too wet, as it has a tendency to rot them before they strike root, or have leaves to carry on evaporation. By this process, hardly any single instance of a plant has been known to fail. In setting slips, it is important to clip nearly all the leaves, else there is too great a call for sap ere it has rooted. An ounce of saltpetre, or a spoonful of chloride of lime, in a gallon of water, is a great quickener of vegetation, and at once shows its beneficial effects.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Tar on Sheep.—It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of young lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes upon them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

From the Mother's Book, a work now in press, by MRS. CHILDS.

POLITENESS IN CHILDREN.

In politeness, as in many other things connected with the formation of character, people in general begin outside, when they should begin inside; instead of beginning with the heart, and trusting that to form the manners, they begin with the manners, and trust the heart to chance influences. The *golden rule* contains the very life and soul of politeness. Children may be taught to make a graceful courtesy, or a gentlemanly bow,—but, unless they have likewise been taught to abhor what is selfish, and always prefer another's comfort and pleasure to their own, their politeness will be entirely artificial, and used only when it is their interest to use it. On the other hand, a truly benevolent, kind-hearted person will always be distinguished for what is called 'native politeness,' though entirely ignorant of the conventional forms of society.

By no means think graceful manners of small importance. They are the outward form of refinement in the mind, and good affections in the heart; and as such must be lovely. But when the form exists without the vital principle within, it is as cold and lifeless as flowers carved in marble.

Politeness, either of feeling or of manner, can never be taught by set maxims. Every-day influence, unconsciously exerted, is all important in forming the characters of children; and in nothing more important than in their manners. If you are habitually polite, your children will become so, by the mere force of imitation, without any specific directions on the subject. Your manners at home should always be such as you wish your family to have in company. Politeness will then be natural to them; they will possess it without thinking about it. But when certain outward observances are urged in words, as important only because they make us pleasing, they assume an undue importance, and the unworthiness of the motive fosters selfishness. Besides, if our own manners are not habitually consistent with the rules we give, they will be of little avail; they will all probably be misunderstood, and will certainly be forgotten. I, at this moment, recollect an anecdote, which plainly shows that politeness cannot be shuffled on at a moment's warning, like a garment long out of use. A worthy, but somewhat vulgar woman, residing in a secluded village, expected a visit from strangers of some distinction. On the pur of the occasion, she called her children together, and said, 'After I have dressed you up, you must sit very still, till the company comes; and then you must be sure to get up and make your bows and courtesies; and you must mind and say "Yes, ma'am," and "No, ma'am"—"Yes, sir," and "No, sir, I thank you."' The visitors arrived—and the children, seated together like 'four and twenty little dugs all of a row,' uprose at once, bobbed their bows and courtesies, and jabbered over, 'Yes, ma'am to, ma'am, Yes, sir, No, sir, I thank you, There,—tother, now we've done it!'

POLITENESS TO THE AGED.

Nothing tends to foster the genuine politeness, which springs from good feeling, so much as scrupulous attention to the aged. There is something extremely delightful and salutary in the free and happy intercourse of the old and young. The freshness and enthusiasm of youth cheers the dreariness of age; and age can return the benefit a hundred fold by its mild maxims of experience and wisdom. In this country youth and age are too much separated; the young flock together, and leave the old to themselves. We seem to act upon the principle that there cannot be sympathy between these two extremes of life; whereas there may be in fact, a most charming sympathy—a sympathy more productive of mutual benefit than any other in the world. The aged, from the loneliness of their situation, the want of active employment, and an enfeebled state of health, are apt to look upon the world with a gloomy eye; and sometimes their gloom is not unmingled with bitterness: hence arises the complaint of their harshness and asperity toward the follies of the

young. These evils, so naturally growing out of their isolated situation, would seldom gain power over the old, if they were accustomed to gentleness, attention, and deference from the young; they would be softened by juvenile love, and cheered by juvenile gaiety. Such intercourse sheds a quiet brightness on the decline of life, like sunshine on a weather-beaten tree, or a moss-covered dwelling. What is there on earth more beautiful than an aged person full of content and benevolence?

An Invention.—The Banner of the Constitution describes a machine moved by a steam engine for planing, grooving and tonguing boards. A rough pine board is placed on a platform, or carpenter's bench, and drawn under a cylinder, to which are affixed a number of knives, which, revolving with the cylinder with the rapidity of a spindle in a cotton factory, chip off from the upper surface of the board small pieces of shavings as it passes along, whilst at the same time a groove is formed on one edge of the board and a tongue on the other, by the application of other stationary tools. In about forty seconds a rough board is fitted to be laid down in a floor, having this advantage over one planed by hand, that it has a thickness, uniform even to mathematical exactness with all the others, so that, not only is it better calculated to make a solid floor, from its evenness, but the tongues and grooves all fit with perfect precision. In this manner board follows board in rapid succession, without any stopping of the machinery, and when each reaches the end of its journey it is pushed by the machine out of a window, where it gently slides down an inclined plane into the yard, from which it is hauled away to its final destination. The most which this machine has yet accomplished is five hundred boards in a day, fourteen feet long, and from one to twelve inches wide. It requires two men, or one man and one boy to attend it. A good day's work of a man with the hand plane, is twenty boards per day.

Discovery.—It is found that every loaf of bread in the process of baking gives out about two ounces of spirit in the form of vapor. A method has been contrived of constructing ovens in such a manner as to save this spirit.

It is a coincidence worthy of note that at the same time that a discovery was announced, which is calculated to increase so prodigiously the quantity of distilled spirit, Mr John Sullivan, civil Engineer, has found that spirit is the readiest, surest and cheapest means of igniting anthracite coal. In steamboats, factories and even in private houses this may be very important.

A SEA EAGLE.—About a month ago the gamekeeper at Davenham Hall, Cheshire, the seat of J. H. Harper, Esq. observed a remarkably large bird seated on one of the highest trees in the park. He fired at it, and the bird was mortally wounded. On approaching it, he found that it was a sea eagle of extraordinary size, as well as beautiful in form and plumage. From the tip of one wing to that of the other, when extended, it measured nearly nine feet. This great curiosity has been presented to the Natural History Society, Manchester, and now enriches the museum, it being the finest specimen of the sea eagle which the Society possesses.

A few days since a Catholic clergyman residing in this city, called at the residence of a gentleman, and inquired of the servant if he was at home. On being answered in the negative, he asked for the lady of the house, and on her presenting herself, he observed—'Madam, are you the lawful wife of Mr —?' She replied affirmatively, when he handed to her a small sum of money which he said, he was instructed to pay to her husband, or his legal representatives—being the amount of which he had been defrauded by a person in his employ. The clergyman then retired without giving any further information.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

RAILWAYS, &c.

The number of engines now on the line of the Liverpool railway, all of which are made by George Stephenson, Esq. the celebrated engineer under whose superintendence the road was constructed is 19, and it is expected that several others will be placed upon it in a few weeks. With respect to the conveyance of goods, the railway most fully answers the expectation of the directors.—More goods are conveyed by the company than by all the carrying firms who ply between Manchester and Liverpool. The journeys with goods are invariably performed in an hour and a half, in order that they may not obstruct the carriages with passengers. The extraordinary speed with which they must necessarily move, to accomplish the distance within the prescribed time, fills the mind of spectators with astonishment; and notwithstanding the frequency of the journeys made by these machines, the craving of the public seems still undiminished. The facilities afforded to commerce by the railway, are strikingly apparent from the fact that the entire cargo of an American vessel, from Charleston, S. C., laden with cotton, arrived at Manchester within a hundred minutes after being discharged.

Important Invention for Manufacturers.—Napoleon offered a premium of three millions of francs to the person who should discover some material the production of France, that should in all respects answer as a substitute for indigo. In consequence of this stimulus, M. Souchon, a practical chemist and dyer, expended a fortune in experiments which finally resulted in the discovery of a method for fixing the color of prussiate of iron, even more permanently than indigo blue. With this preparation he has succeeded in dyeing green, blue black, and black, at an expense of little more than one third of that of indigo colors, and said to be in every respect equally fine and permanent.

We learn that Mr Arnold Buffon of this state, during his residence at Paris, effected a contract with M. Souchon, for the communication of the process to him, to be introduced into the United States; and that he has recently received a full explanation of the method by which this important desideratum is effected.

The colors are said to resist the action of both acids and alkalis, and when worn for years (as we have seen stated by a mercantile house of high standing in Paris,) will present no whitened appearance on the seams, or at the pocket and button holes of garments, the colors there remaining unchanged.—*Providence American.*

Fecundity of Fish.—Eight or ten years since, half a dozen small pickerels were put into the Cobbeosseconte, none of whose tributaries before contained any, and now all the ponds and streams connected with it swim with these fish. Within the last year thousands have been taken and yet they appear to be on the increase. Yesterday we saw 40 or 50 very fine ones—one of which weighed 5 pounds—all taken by one individual in 2 or 3 hours.—*Gardiner, Me. paper.*

Charcoal for Hams.—A writer in the American Farmer recommends to pack Hams, after they have been smoked, in pounded charcoal. It keeps out the flies, and prevents the fetid smell and unpleasant taste too often found in hams exposed for sale.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1831.

Messrs BUEL and WILSON, Nurserymen, of Albany, who are indefatigable in their exertions to introduce the new horticultural productions of Europe, have just received the following valuable acquisitions which will be propagated with all practicable despatch.

100 varieties of pears, mostly new, duplicate plants, from M. Noisette.

15 new green house and 15 hardy tree roses duplicate plants, from do.

27 new Roses from Loddiges of London.

50 do do from Charlwood.

18 Pears, 12 apples, 3 plums and 5 cherries (scions) from the London Horticultural Society's garden.

27 Pears and 15 apple (trees) from B. Saunders, island of Jersey.

13 Pears and 28 apples from M. Saul, Lancashire, Rev. Mr Bree, Coventry, Youngs, Epsom and Ronald's, at Brentford.

40 extra fine Dahlias, selected by an amateur, and cost in London \$1 each.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Maine.

'Twenty years since I planted out several peach trees, all of which died soon after, for want of knowledge how to treat them. I was then informed by our knowing ones, that the peach would not grow in this place. I believed them, and made no farther effort to propagate them, until three years since, I procured from Wm. Kenrick's valuable nursery half a dozen trees, five of which, I now have in a healthy, flourishing state, very full of blossoms, and with a prospect of much fruit from them. For this I am indebted to the information obtained from the New England Farmer. There are some persons here who know not what kind of tree it is that appears so beautiful, and others when passing have even called in to inquire what they were.'

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

The following letter was written by the proprietor of 'Orange Farm,' to the editor of the American Farmer. This farm is situated about two miles from Baltimore, and is under the care of Mr Underwood, formerly of Roxbury. It is certainly a very encouraging example.

MR SMITH—Under an impression that the agriculturists of our country with a few exceptions, did not employ capital enough in their business, I, about twelve years since, determined to carry my ideas into effect upon my Orange Farm, consisting of 400 acres. After the desired fertility had been given to the soil, 80 acres of it were converted into a garden, and 270 acres into a dairy farm. Of these 270 acres, about 70 are in wood, and about 200 under cultivation.

The cows are in number about 100—sometimes more, and sometimes less. They are kept in warm, but well ventilated stables throughout the winter, and part of the spring and autumn. They are not exposed to cold rains even in summer. They run during the summer on luxuriant pastures, each of which afford a comfortable shade. So much importance is attached to shade, that sheds have been erected over the troughs,

where they get their drink. As there is no running water on the farm, we have to depend on pumps. And it may not be out of place here to state, two dogs, one at a time, pump all the water, and cut all the corn stalks, straw and hay used for all the cows and other animals of the farm. These cut articles, mixed with cornmeal, bran, shorts and roots, are cooked by means of a very simple steam apparatus for their food during the winter with occasional variations.

The cows are at all times in the stables clean, by being kept clear of their own dirt, by means of a well constructed drain so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine.

Of the sales of the products of this dairy farm, there has been for a series of years a progressive increase.—The account of the sales of last year, as rendered to me by my manager on the 1st Jan. last, you have below; and I am given to understand that it will be more this year. In this statement the proceeds of the garden of thirty acres are not included.

As the expenses of repairs, of buildings, and of every other kind, are paid by the manager, I have not allowed myself to pry into them very closely. I have contented myself with knowing, that he has to deliver to me, and that he does deliver to me, without limitation every day, whatever quantity my family may want of fresh butter, cream and milk, and that he has to pay to me and does pay to me in cash every Saturday, a satisfactory net amount of rent.

Amount of sales on the Orange Farm for 1830.

Milk,	\$4.822 20
Butter,	1.779 36
Beef,	1.201 84
Veal,	184 79
Pigs,	72 50
Vegetables,	455 87
Hay,	1.153 06
	\$9,669 62

Extract from the Report of the Visiting Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, made July, 1830.

'NURSERIES AND GARDENS OF D. AND C. LANDRETH.'

'These extensive grounds stand on Federal street, near the Arsenal; they were first cultivated fortyone years ago, and have been well kept up ever since.

The earliest collection of *Camellias* was made here; some of those now in possession of these distinguished nurserymen, are 10 feet high; they have twentyfive sorts, two of them seedlings, in high estimation.

The selection of GREEN HOUSE Plants is valuable, and extensive—consisting, among many others, of *Rhododendron arborea*, 7½ feet high, bearing rich crimson flowers. The *Erythrina cristagalli*, conspicuous in the Papilionaceous tribe, and bearing for the second time this season a profusion of flowers; the *Strelitzia regina*, with its curiously formed and elegantly contrasted flowers; the *Correa speciosa*, &c. Different species of the genus *Citrus*, consisting of the *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Citron*, *Shaddock*, &c. are in good order and covered with fruit.

The GREEN HOUSES are 132 feet, to which are added a room 40 by 20 feet, and extensive glass framing for keeping plants. Adjoining to the mansion-house are some handsome evergreen hedges of the *Arborvita*, *Thuja occidentalis*, and

orientalis; some of them are well grown although only three years planted.

In the NURSERIES we saw a great many *Magnolias*, of which they possess no less than thirteen distinct species, and three varieties; one plant of the *Grandiflora* is 20 feet high, and in full bloom. Here are likewise the *Cordata* 50 feet high; a beautiful *Eliptica*, in flower; and a magnificent specimen, 18 feet high, of the *Conspicua*; the curious *Osage Orange*, that retains its lucid foliage longer than any other deciduous tree; a very large *Virgilia lutea* the *Gordonia pubescens*; the *Halesia*—Carolina snow-drop tree; a beautiful bush, 8 feet high, of the *Clethra acuminata* the *Andromeda arborea*; varieties of red, yellow, and white *Azalea* fine; *Hydrangeas* planted in the open ground many years back, some of which are 4 feet high, and 22 feet in circumference with about two hundred flowers, one flower measured 12 inches diameter; it is thus proved that with a little protection this shrub will stand our winters in the open ground; a large bush of the *Pyrus Japonica*, more than 30 feet round, stands the winters well too.

The NURSERIES are very correctly managed, and cover 40 acres, supplying every part of the Union, a detail of which would occupy too much of our space. We therefore content ourselves with stating that the stock is very large, and in every stage of growth, consisting of *Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Creepers*, with a collection of *Herbaceous Plants, Fruit Trees* of the best kinds, and most healthy condition; large beds of *Seedling Apples, Pears, Plums, &c.* for budding and grafting upon, a plan very superior to that of working upon suckers, which carry with them into the graft all the diseases of the parent stock. In these grounds are to be seen in the spring the most beautiful *Hyacinths* in the country, consisting of fifty different sorts of the double kinds.

GARDEN SEEDS of the finest quality have been scattered over the country from these grounds, and may always be depended upon. The seed establishment of these Horticulturists is the most extensive in the Union, and the reputation is well sustained from year to year. To obviate the chance of mixture of the *farina* of plants of the same family, they have established another nursery at a suitable distance, so that degeneration cannot take place, and which secures to purchasers a genuine article; the age, quality, and process of culture of every plant being thus known to the proprietors, the supply from their grounds is recommended with great confidence. When properly assorted and labelled, the seeds are sold at their Warehouse, No 85 Chesnut street, where may be had likewise all kinds of *Garden Tools*, and publications on *Botany, Horticulture, Landscape, and Decorative Gardening*.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Baron Humboldt says, that timber should be left standing on the tops and sides of hills, for three very good reasons:

1st. Affording a shelter during high winds.

2d. Affording better fuel than timber from low lands.

3d. Preserving the subterranean water courses which pursue the uneven tenor of their way up the steep woodlands; but when the sun is let in, the parched earth drinks up, retards, and finally destroys them.

Sheep—Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good locks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—on the character and value of Merino Sheep—anatomical structure, &c., &c.—5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.

Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America—and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tessier, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment—and others in France.

Also for sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c. &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge,

Under the direction of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Now publishing by LILLY & WAIT, (late Wells & Lilly,) rear of Boylston market, and by CARTER, HENDEE & BABCOCK, Washington street, Boston.

The parts of this interesting work which treat upon Timber Trees, and on Fruits, give much useful and curious information on these subjects,—and are valuable to the farmer not only for the facts, that are collected with great research and judgment, but for the interesting manner in which they are combined and narrated—leading the old and the young to regard their daily occupation, not alone as a laborious means of gaining a livelihood, but as an amusement, and a science.

The parts upon Insect Architecture and Transformation will prove unusually interesting.—Interesting to all; but to the Agriculturist particularly useful, in enabling him to understand the origin and the character of such insects as may be made subservient to the uses of man, as well as of that numerous tribe that often blight the expected harvest, and nip his promised fruits in the green tree and in the bud.

There is scarcely a subject already treated upon, or that has been announced in this beautiful series, that is not calculated to prove interesting to the farmer. Not the farmer alone, but the mechanic, and the scholar, will find it in the highest degree useful and interesting. It is a treasure to the man of science, without proving a stumbling-block to the unlearned.

Each part contains more than 200 pages, and numerous engravings on wood, beautifully executed.—Price forty cents a part, and continued on the same terms.

Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge, schools and seminaries, supplied on the most favorable terms.

Twelve numbers of the American edition are now published, and several others which are equally beautiful and interesting, now in press, and will appear in speedy succession. May 25.

The public are respectfully informed that sundry persons, lost to a sense of honor and regardless of the lives of the community, have offered and do continue to offer for sale an article purporting to be 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life,' but which does not even approach an imitation—the bills of Directions have the same caption—enumeration of diseases and certificates as former bills enclosing the genuine article, but the list of agents is not the same. The individual against whom I would most particularly guard the public, is Benjamin F. Simpson, of Chester, N. H. This man has sold to sundry persons in the city of Boston the spurious article—to some individuals he has given his own name, to others he has called his name Moore—to one person he sold a parcel of his article, and affixed the signature of Ebenezer G. Moore—to his bill of sale to another person he represented himself as my brother, and claimed an equal right with myself to manufacture and vend 'Moore's Essence of Life.' I should not have noticed Mr Simpson if certain dealers in Medicine were not in the habit of receiving from him and palming upon country traders the spurious article—whether their object is gain, or a wish to injure the reputation of the genuine Moore's Essence, and thereby introduce articles of their own composition, I know not—this much I do know, the reputation of 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life' is too firmly established to be overthrown by the concentrated efforts of spurious dealers. I have long known of the circulation of the pretended imitation, and have suffered it to pass unnoticed, but the duty to the public, my aged father, and myself, requires

JOHN

Feb. 23.

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Grape Vines.

For sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, 100 superior Grape Vines, Isabella and Catawba, being the two leading hardy standard sorts cultivated, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, price 50 cts. each. A further supply of the Alexander, Winne, Scuppernong, York Madeira, true Red Bland's and Orwigsburg, (all hardy sorts) are just received, at the same price.

Also, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican Dahlia roots, of the most showy and esteemed sorts, from 25 cts. to \$1 each—Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, and Tiger Flowers—price 25 cts. each. All the above are now in fine order for transplanting.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c. &c, with directions for their culture.—Price \$1 per package. April 13.

Wm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and fine West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba. May 18.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel PICKERING'S Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protuberances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel May 18.

Branding Irons, at reduced prices.

Carter's improved Branding Irons, for branding Guide Boards, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. This is a very convenient article for country towns, as it will enable them to put up permanent guide boards at a trifling expense; it is simply by burning the brands into a piece of board, then lightly plane it over, after which give it a coat of white paint. Guide boards made in this way are much durable than the common boards, and the cost is— The above are offered for sale at 40 to 50 per cent from former prices, which will enable them to furnish themselves with a very useful art.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all assortment of American, English—American Braziers' Rods—Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Pipe-box and Mould-board ploughs by

6tis. No

For Sale, Full blood Bull and

Two Alderney Bull Cattle, one Bull and two Heifers, Teeswater breed, all of both sides. For terms:

Ye

Just received and with the New Market Street

A few psee

Dahlia Roots.

For Sale, by DAVID HAGGERTSON, at the Green House, Charlestown Vineyard, Eden-street, (on the south side of Bunker's Hill,) a superior collection of the above Roots, containing sixty varieties. The color of each kind marked with the name and warranted as described. This collection has been distinguished by general praise, and was awarded the premium last autumn by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Also, an extensive collection of Green House Plants, and KEENS' Seedling Strawberry Vines, in pots, with ripe fruits at reasonable prices.

All the above roots and Strawberry Vines are for sale by Mr Russell at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market Street, at the same prices. May 4.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

WILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS.

This is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, which moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or cubic form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same process fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which admits of being varied into such letters or figures as may best suit the fancy of the owner of the article.

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

Dr Hull's Patent Truss.

CASE OF MR FISHER.

DR HULL, Sir—Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months found myself cured. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises with return of the complaint, not even a feeling of it in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as well as ever I was; it is one of the best inventions in the world. H

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831.

Dr Hull's Trusses are agent for this city, Milk-street Feb. 11.

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Album.

NOTHING TO DO.

Alas! how very wearily
The heavy hours roll by!
I wonder if there ever was
A man so dull as I.
From morning light to dim twilight
There's nothing I can do,
Except to eat, and drink, and write,
And feel exceeding blue.

I wander with a stare forlorn
Through many a well known street,
And see how full of business
Is every one I meet;
And then I sigh to think that I
Alone among mankind,
Have not a thing to occupy
My fingers or my mind!

I heard one say the other day,
That I had grown a bore,
And did not seem to understand
The purpose of a door—
The paltry dunce! I lent him once
A fifty dollar bill:
He has not paid it to me yet—
I guess he never will!

When now I call on Adeline,
She never is at home—
She says, she could not bear a man
So much inclined to room;
She has returned, and I have burned,
My letters old and new;—
'Tis queer she did not think to send
The watch I gave her too.

And now there's nothing I can do,
So pestered by the blues!
Our daily papers are not fit
For Christians to peruse:
I do not care for politics,
Wars, trials, or debates—
Skip all 'horrid accidents,'
And never notice dates.

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COFFEE.—The general effect of coffee upon the nervous coat of the stomach is, unquestionably, a gentle stimulant; and as most substances of that class have to a certain extent, a tonic power, it may be safely recommended to individuals whose powers of digestion have been debilitated by stimulants of a more powerful character, such as fermented liquors, wine, spirit, &c. The custom of taking coffee after dinner, and just before retirement to rest is bad; because its stimulant property on the nerves of the stomach exerts a power destructive to sleep; it promotes an activity of the mind, and gives a range to the imagination, which prevents self forgetfulness that sure harbinger to repose.—*Manual of Invalids.*

ROYAL TENDERNESS.—The Emperor of China has reproved the *sheriff* for strangling the wrong subjects *by mistake*, and requests them not to do so in future!

PRETTY GOOD.—'What dat you pie up dere, Sambo?' 'Dollar, Pompey.' 'Well juss leff 'em down again; I only put 'em dere to try you.'

A caoutchouc (India rubber) tree is mentioned as growing in a garden in Philadelphia. The Baltimore American says there is also one in the garden of a gentleman residing in that city. It somewhat resembles the fig tree.

There is one in Boston. It may be seen at the fruit store in the right wing of the Tremont House. It is a very beautiful thrifty sapling.

New way of blucking boots.—An Inn-keeper in Connecticut—who was prodigiously fond of a joke, and valued himself more on his gibes and jeers, than his good accommodations and honest reckonings one day, as he was sitting before his door, observed a raw looking young man from the country, whose boots were polished much beyond the general style of his appearance. Boniface thinking he would be a capital subject for sport, called to him.

'Here, young man, I wish to speak with you.'
The fellow stopped, and Boniface proceeded.
'I admire the appearance of your boots—I wish you'd tell me how to black mine.'
'That,' said the awkward looking fellow; 'you can do easy enough—jist rub them against your character.'

ANECDOTE.—The Duchess of Marlborough, at evening conversations, occasionally covered her forehead with her handkerchief and was then supposed to be asleep. She was in that state one evening; at which time John Spencer, for acting, as she was much displeased with her influence of Mr Fox, whose name she had just mentioned, she exclaimed, 'Is that the way to sleep?'—*The Marchmont Papers.*

An eminent chancery barrister, at Lord Chancellor Eldon's knowledge of the case he was to try, of the documents, and not of the facts, and that he invariably attended sittings between counsel and a daily correspondent. Sir Edmund cites a long epistle, this sending to their stupid clerk to write to you.

of Discovery
on occasion
susus,

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.
March 9. ept16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N.B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Wm. MANN.

J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Bookseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1831.

NO. 46.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FORM OF A ROLLER.

MR FESSENDEN—Having lately seen two or more descriptions of Rollers in the Farmer, I will try give you the description of one I lately saw in Lancaster County, Pa. at the farm of a friend of mine and which he says is the kind most approved of in parts of Chester County, Pa. A stick 6 ft long and from 20 to 36 inches in diameter is bored through with a 5 inch hole, then by boring blocks in each end find the centre of each and describe a circle on each end of the block, as large as it will admit, from which dress round and smooth, and then with a cross cut it in two which gives you two pieces of 3 ft each in length; next prepare a good piece of wood for an axis, dressed round, and $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an inch less than the hole bored, and long enough to go through both pieces and secure in the frame with a tenon of 2 by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches on each end; on each end is to be left a shoulder, inside of the tenon and on the other a piece of board as a washer to keep the roller clear of the frame in working. The frame consists of 2 pieces before and 2 behind, and one on each side; into the latter of which is put the axis after having the two parts of the roller and the washer put on. A tongue is secured to the two front pieces of the frame with chains to prevent strain in turning, and a notch and rings for breast chains on the end, a pin hole at the proper place for a double chain, but where oxen are used nothing but 2 pins at the end of the tongue is necessary, and no iron is used in the construction except the stay pins and sheath. A box for giving it additional weight or for gathering stones may be placed over the top, or, as is often done, to lengthen the tongue, on the hind part of the frame. The advantage of having the roller in 2 pieces is, that it is easier and without dragging the ground, and a short turn the pieces move in opposite directions.

It is said to work admirably.—My friend told me that in cash laid out, his roller cost \$3; that he had of his own and took no account of making it. He had a carpenter 1½ days whom he assisted and paid for also boring. If the foregoing description has not been already given and I think it will be of any use, you may publish it.

A PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIBER.
May 2, 1831.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Much has been written in your useful paper on the subject of blight in pear

and I am not fully satisfied as to the causes of this—today I noticed that nearly one fourth of the upper extremity of one of my small pear trees had lost all its leaves and was apparently dead. On close examination at the foot of the dead limb, a swelling or tumour was discovered, nearly one inch in length, and so nearly of the color of the bark of the limb that it would not have been noticed but for the enlargement of the limb. This protu-

berance proves to be a worm, wrapped in a coat of mail, closely adhering to the wood.

The worm is alive. I send it, with the limb for your inspection. This worm has evidently caused the death of this shoot. Is not this the cause of blight in pear trees?

Yours respectfully,

W. B.

Framingham, May 20, 1831.

Remarks by the Editor.—The limb of the pear trees, alluded to above, came to hand, but the insect had made its escape, and of course has evaded our observation. Blight is nothing more than another term for withering, or decaying suddenly; and whatever causes a fruit tree or other vegetable production to wither or wilt (as we express the drooping of a plant) is the cause of blight. Loudon says 'Blight is a common term for injuries received by the vegetable kingdom, when in a state of growth, which cannot be referred to any obvious or certain cause, and coming suddenly is said to give them the appearance of being blighted or blasted.' Some writers attribute the sudden decay of the pear tree, commonly called blight, to the scorching rays of the sun. Others imagine that warm weather in winter, or early in spring, sets the sap in motion, which subsequent cold weather arrests, and causes it to stagnate, and become corrupt in the pores of the alburnum. Others are of opinion that manuring too high, and pruning too much causes the tree to die of surfeit. Then there is abundant proof that blight in pear trees is often caused by *scolytus pyri*, a small insect, first accurately described by the late Professor Peck, and often taken notice of in our Journal. In all cases of blight, the only cure or palliation yet discovered is found in sawing off the affected branch or branches some inches below where the blight, or marks of disease appear.

PEACH TREES.

MR FESSENDEN,—During the time I have paid attention to the cultivation of Peach trees, viz, since 1820, I have observed that young trees are liable to be stung on the body and limbs by an insect, often fatally. The appearance produced by the sting is the oozing out of a darkish greasy looking gum; on examination the stings can be traced quite into the alburnum, the inner bark being much discolored. On older trees in the spring and fore part of summer, tufts of dead leaves and fruit are seen through the trees, the twigs to which they are attached having been sprung. Also the fruit when half grown or more, stung in many places, at first occasioning whitish spots, which if the fruit in a knotty state it does not outgrow, results in rot, accompanied with a bluish dusty mould, which on touching, occasions the speedy rotting of the adjoining fruit. Is all this occasioned by the sting of the same or different insects? I presume cultivators generally in the middle states must have observed it.—An answer in the Farmer from Dr Harris, yourself, or any other of your learned or practical correspondents or readers would be very acceptable, especially if it contain directions for preventing said depredations, which to me often proves a serious loss.

Your friend, A PENN. CULTIVATOR.

York County, (Pa.) May 2, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—In the 6th vol. page 301, of the New England Farmer, I read a communication by Solomon Drown, M. D. recommending 'the ancient quincunxial mode of planting,' and having an orchard to plant the following spring, I concluded to dispose of the trees in that way. The piece contains near four acres, has two ravines meeting in it at an obtuse angle which renders it of little value for common farming purposes. The soil of middling quality and slaty. I commenced at the side where the hill was the steepest, and most extensive, and ran my rows of stakes so that in ploughing that face of the ravine, the plough would run in a horizontal direction, and continued row after row until the whole was finished, when on examining the faces of the other slopes I was surprised to find that in every case the rows were so disposed as to admit of the plough running in a horizontal direction between. Had this piece been laid out in squares, I do not see that it could have been ploughed at all; as it is, under the most favorable circumstances, it has cost the life of a valuable horse by a fall while ploughing one of its steepest faces. However the piece, containing 104 apple and 310 peach trees (now in a flourishing condition) has been ploughed and sown with grass seed, and in future it is my intention to cultivate the trees by digging around them, as I shall never again attempt to plough it.

This spring I have planted another piece of uneven shape and surface in the same manner, containing about 140 apple and three times as many peach trees. I plant my apple trees at 40 feet apart and between every two apple trees a peach, and again between every two rows of apple an entire row of peach at 20 feet apart, which, upon the peach trees failing and being cut away, will leave the orchard of apple trees at 40 feet apart.

I think this manner of planting is preferable to squares in every case, but more particularly where there is an unevenness of shape or surface in the piece to be planted. The beauty of this manner of planting consists, in part in each tree being the centre of a circle,* whose circumference contains six trees standing equi-distant therein and each of course equi-distant from the centre, thus forming within the circle a hexagon, three rhombs or diamonds, or six equilateral triangles, and thus throughout the orchard. By way of illustration I send you the annexed diagram. The figure as extended, exhibits a large circle inclosing a hexagon, the latter divided into three rhombs, viz, one composed of diamonds, one of triangles and one of circles and parts of circles, a square and larger rhomb is also shown, and the places marked for trees after the quincunx order, extended to the whole and shewing how each figure would be filled thereby. But there exists a difference of opinion respecting what constitutes the quincunx; several of our encyclopedias and dictionaries and one of your correspondents stating it to be what appears to be nothing more than squares reversed, while in the place before referred to is

* See Mr Drown's communication in N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 301.

given what I suppose to be the real quincunx, viz, two letters V joined thus,



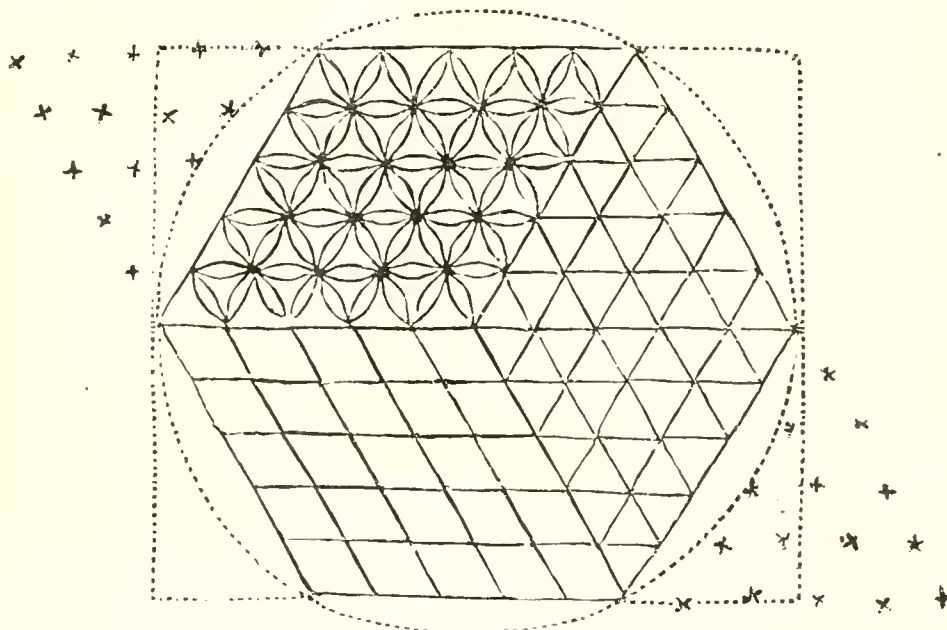
Where trees are to be planted in quincunx at 20 feet apart, I would recommend using two 20 feet poles, first running a straight line of stakes at 20 feet apart along one side, leaving sufficient room between the row of stakes and fence for a plough and horses to turn; then let the end of a pole be placed to the first stake and another to the second and the other ends of the poles be drawn together until they meet in the direction from the fence, where drive a stake; then place the poles to the 2d and 3d stakes, draw the ends together and drive another stake and so proceed till finished. If the piece is of uneven shape, noth-

ing more is necessary than to change the line to which the ends of the poles are placed and they will meet in any desired direction, as it is nothing more than laying out one equilateral triangle along side of another and repeating the same throughout. It requires one person to each pole and another to draw the ends together and drive the stakes. Where it is desired to plant at 30 feet or further, chains or tape lines may be used instead of poles. Where stakes have got a little out of place, in proceeding with the work, I have found it disposed to correct itself; where the ground is not level care must be taken to hold the measures in a horizontal position in laying out.

If you think the foregoing or any part of it would be of use to any of your readers, you are at liberty to publish it. Your friend,

Wrightsville, Pa., April 15, 1831.

M.



The following is a translation from the German Encyclopedia Dictionary, edited by Captain Pierer, Altenburg, 1823, and communicated for the New England Farmer by Doct. LIEBER.

Lentil. 1. *in botany*, the genus *Erum*. 2. *in gardening*, the common lentil, *L. lens*, comes from France and the Valais. The thin, annual root brings forth weak, creeping, hairy, angular stalks, from 1 to 2 feet long, divided from near the bottom into several branches, and clinging for support to other plants; the feathered leaves stand alternately; from the angles of the leaves proceed five stalks which each have two or three whitish flowers, hanging down. The pods do not contain more than two sound seeds, flat upon both sides. 3. *in husbandry*, lentils are cultivated in the fields for the seeds just mentioned. They require a rather sandy yet strong soil; they are sown somewhat later than peas and vetches (in the middle of April), because they cannot endure night frosts; the soil is to be ploughed in narrow furrows and well harrowed; care is to be taken that the seed is not put too deep into the ground and that the young plants are well hoed and well weeded. For the harvest (generally in the middle of August) the precise time is to be chosen, when the little pods begin to turn brown though the plant may be still quite green, and, if possible, it is best to choose the

afternoon of a dry warm day, for if the pods are quite ripe, or are wet with rain at the time of gathering they easily crack open, and a great loss of seed takes place. Two varieties are generally cultivated; *a*, the large garden lentil, *b*, the common field lentil; the former is distinguished by its size and the greater quantity of mealy substance which it will afford, but not by a better taste. The straw of lentils is good food for cattle and sheep, particularly for calves and lambs; lentils are also mixed with vetches and sowed as food both green and dried for milch kine. 4. **Nutrient.** Lentils when cooked afford a nutritious food, (this should be done in the pod to preserve their flavor) but like peas and beans are not good for persons whose digestive powers are weak, particularly if they are not cooked quite soft. They ought to be cooked for two hours and a half; when they are browned, some butter and a few onions roasted in butter are added, also salt; they are then cooked half an hour more. A good soup may also be made of them. Some persons soften the lentils before cooking in cold water. Purified rain water is best to cook them in. In the Archipelago they are one of the principal articles of food. Formerly the meal of lentils, (*farina lentis*) was used by apothecaries. To fatten pigs, lentils are excellent; and given with other food increase the milk of cows.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at the Exhibition meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution on the 28th of May, 1831

Report made by H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society.

On a recent occasion, I alluded to the meritorious services, which had been rendered, by several distinguished horticulturists, whose names are enrolled among the members of our Society, and confirmation of the assertion, that their ardor has not abated, for the advancement of rural culture. I will read a communication from Sam'l. G. Perkins, Esq., on a new method of warming Green Houses, Vineries, &c.

Brookline May 21, 1831-

GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR—Agreeably to my promise I have now the honor to submit to your consideration the result of my first experiment on the application of hot water in heating Hot Houses or Vineries.—I must however, premise, by observing that at the time this experiment was made, my house was unfinished; the west end, where a well is now built where the reservoir is placed, was then entirely open; besides this there is an opening at the other end of the house directly over the boiler; of course there was a free current of air through the vinery which prevented me from ascertaining the degree of heat which the apparatus would give to the house when shut up.—This experiment was made on Friday evening last, 20th inst., when the mercury stood in the open air at 8 P. M. at 57 degrees—and the reservoir was entirely exposed, uncovered, to this temperature.

The boiler and reservoir are of cast iron, containing each about 80 gallons.—their diameter is about 3 feet, and their depth 22½ inches. The house is 80 feet long in which they stand, the boiler at the east, and the reservoir at the west end; of course the length of the pipes that connect them is about 74 feet. These pipes are introduced or open into the kettles as follows—viz. the upper edge of the upper pipe is within three inches of the top of the rim; and the under edge of the under pipe is a little below the perpendicular or straight line of the side of the kettle, which brings it (as the lower part of the kettle is somewhat dishing) within two or three inches of the bottom.

The pipes are of cast iron, 4½ inches in diameter within the bore,—but the exterior of the pipes presents a surface of 16½ inches, making in the pipes a surface of 33 inches.—These pipes are laid perfectly horizontal; of course when you fill your boiler you fill your reservoir in the same degree; the proper point when filled for operation being an inch above the upper edge of the upper pipe.—The pipes are computed to hold about 120 gallons of water, which together with the water which is contained in the two kettles when filled to the proper height, say 140 gallons, makes 260 gallons of water to be heated, before the full effect of the apparatus can be experienced throughout the house.

At about 6 o'clock fire was put under the boiler with some light fuel; in half an hour the heat was sensibly felt in the end of the upper pipe at the boiler; at 7 o'clock the mercury stood in the boiler at 120,—and in the middle of the reservoir it stood at 96—but at the mouth of the upper pipe that opens into it, it rose to 100. At this time the upper pipe gave out considerable

at half past 7 o'clock the mercury stood in the boiler at 144 and in the middle of the reservoir it stood at 116—but upon its being put to the mouth of the pipe it rose to 120.

The under pipe was now warm as far back as the centre towards the boiler. The top of the reservoir being open during the whole process of heating, you could see the movement of the hot water from the upper pipe into the reservoir after the boiler had attained the temperature of 120,—the heat of the lower pipe had increased so much that I was satisfied there was no difficulty to be apprehended, and being troubled with rheumatism, the evening air being cold, I left my gardener to watch its progress, and to report to me the next morning, which he did as follows:

Soon after I left him he went to his supper and found on his return the fire had burnt down, but was renewed and kept up until the temperature of the water in the boiler was 176, and that in the reservoir 156,—this was a little after 2 o'clock. The upper pipe was now very hot, and the lower one giving out heat throughout its whole extent. Soon after, the fire was allowed to go out, which it did very readily, as it was supported only by pine chips, and some half rotten chestnut posts that had been out of the ground a few days previous. The next morning at half past five, I found the temperature of the boiler, at 88; this, considering the open state of the house, and especially over the boiler, was higher than I expected to find it, particularly as the night air was quite cold.—Had the house been closed, it would have made a great difference in the temperature of the apparatus in the morning,—the water in the boiler would have been heated sooner, and of course that in the reservoir and the pipes would have been sooner in a state to communicate warmth to the house, had the old air been excluded.

I think, when the house is closed at both ends, the boiler may be raised to 185 or 190 degrees in two hours, at which time a peck or a peck and a half of Lehigh coal will keep up the heat during the winter nights of Jan'y and Feb'y.—The objection to the large boilers is, the time taken to heat so large a body of water; but it must be recollected that during the whole time of its heating, it communicates a portion of its caloric to the house—first to that part nearest the boiler, and subsequently to the other end, as the heat increases in the reservoir; so that the fuel employed in heating is not lost entirely at any time; for long before the whole apparatus is heated, the temperature of the house will be found to have changed; indeed, all the heat which is communicated to the water must be given out again; and as it has no escape but into the house, the air or the temperature of the air therein, must be rising from the moment heat is felt in the boiler.

Another reason for preferring large boilers and large pipes to small ones is, first, that where a large body of water is heated, it takes a much longer time to cool it than it does to cool a small volume, during all which time it is giving out heat into the house.—2. When a large body of water is heated, a small quantity of coal will keep up the heat, so that the gardener may retire to his rest with full confidence of finding his house in good heat the morning,—in this point of view it has a great advantage over brick flues; as it frequently happens that gardeners are obliged to set up half the night to watch and renew their fires in the winter season, when their houses are heated by

this means. Besides, brick flues cool very soon after the fire has gone down, whereas, a large body of hot water will continue to give out heat many hours after the fire is extinguished.

Another important advantage in heating with hot water is the saving of fuel;—a house 80 feet long requires two furnaces, and two flues, each 40 feet, to keep up an equal heat at both ends of the house; and it is difficult to heat these sufficiently with Lehigh coal, at their extremities.—Whereas by the hot water process you require but one furnace, and the whole consumption of coal must be much less in this, than in one of the furnaces attached to brick flues, because these, to be heated to any extent, require a strong draught, which of course consumes the fuel with rapidity; but when this fuel is applied to the heating of a kettle, set over a well and judiciously constructed fire place and smoke flues, there is no waste or loss of fuel, as moderate draft only is required.

Another very important reason in favor of large boilers and large pipes is the extent of surface from which heat is given out into the house; and when compared with any single brick flue it is as 33 to 18; for instance, the pipes in my house each present a surface of 16 inches, making 33 inches surface together. Now the largest size tiles which are used here, at least the largest that I have seen, are 12 inches square; an inch on each side lodges on the brick, of course they present only a surface of 10 inches on the top, from which heat is given out freely.—Beside this there are 4 inches on each side of the flue, where the bricks stand edgewise; this added to the ten on the top makes 18 inches.—The pipes therefore present 83 per cent more surface than the flue, through which heat is communicated to the house, to say nothing of the surface of the top of the boiler, and the top and sides of the reservoir, which added to the pipes, would make 100 per cent in favor of the hot water system on the single point of medium through which the heat is communicated.

Under this view of the subject, I cannot but think that heating hot houses, vineries, &c, by the application of hot water is more efficacious, more certain and uniform, and more economical than heating by brick flues.

I shall, whenever my house is closed in, make another trial of the apparatus, and a further report on its effects, and in the mean time I remain respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

The very important discovery of distributing heat throughout the most extensive Green Houses, and Vineries, by the means of boiling water, is destined to have a very favorable influence, on the horticulture of all countries, situated beyond the tropics. In Great Britain, the experiment has been made with complete success, and we are much indebted to Mr Perkins for having made the apparatus known in this country, by a practical application, on a large scale. There cannot be a doubt, that hot water will be universally adopted, as a substitute for steam and hot air flues, to heat Green Houses and Vineries, while the former, will be combined with the apparatus, as the best mode of irrigating the foliage of plants, requiring protection.

It is understood that Col. T. H. Perkins, who is erecting a Peachery, Vinery and Green House within his magnificent grounds at Brookline, 280

feet in length, intends to heat the whole range with hot water, in the manner so successfully adopted by his brother. He has a Vinery 300 feet long, which was built some years since, warmed and irrigated by steam.

It is cheering to behold the rapid increase of Green Houses and Vineries, in all the beautiful villages which surround our capital. Within three years from fifteen to twenty have been erected, and others are in progress. While gentlemen of fortune thus embellish their country seats, practical gardeners find them profitable appendages to their establishments; as the sale of the flowers and fruits, which they are enabled to cultivate affords an ample remuneration for the expense of the edifices and the labor of superintending them.

Respectfully submitted, by

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

{ Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, May 21, 1831.

This being the day appointed by the Committee for awarding the premium on Tulips, the number and beauty of the flowers exceeded that of any previous exhibition.

Fine specimens of tulips were exhibited by H. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Z. Cook, Jr, of Dorchester, John Prince, of Roxbury, P. B. Hovey, of Cambridgeport, S. Walker, of Roxbury, D. Haggerston, of Charlestown, Otis Pettee, of Newton, Rufus Howe, of Dorchester, Charles Lawrence, of Salem.

A branch of the double flowering hawthorn from the garden of John Prince, Esq. was particularly admired.

Rich lunches of Flowers from the gardens of Henry A. S. Dearborn, Z. Cook, Jr, and Charles Tappan.

From Otis Pettee of Newton, a fine specimen of double rose colored Paeony and Calla æthiopica. An Orange branch with fruit from E. G. Austin. P. B. Hovey exhibited many fine specimens of Ranunculus for premium.

Messrs Winships from the nursery at Brighton, exhibited a fine collection of hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants, including five distinct varieties of Lilac, and the beautiful shrub *Lonicera tartarica*, or upright Tartarian Honeysuckle. This variety of Honeysuckle is one of the most ornamental shrubs which can be introduced into a garden, being perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, and covered at this season, with the most delicate and interesting pink flowers.

The standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, award the premium on Tulips to Mr David Haggerston of the Charlestown Vineyard.

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

May, 21 1831.

MEMBERS ADMITTED MAY 21, 1831.

J. M. Brown,	Boston.
Edward Motley,	"
William W. Wheelwright,	"
Lot Wheelwright, Jr.	"
Amos Lawrence,	"
Joseph Russell,	"
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	"
Henry Sheafe,	"
John Gray,	"
Jacob Bender,	"
Ezekiel D. Dyer,	Roxbury.
George Read,	"

AGRICULTURE.

SYSTEMATIC ALTERNATIONS OF CROPS.

In the cultivation of the ground, either in farming or gardening, a proper attention to the regular rotation of crops forms one of the first and principal features of good management, although its beneficial influence has not yet been fully accounted for by chemists. The rationale of rotation is thus given by Sir Humphry Davy:— 'It is a great advantage in the convertible systems of cultivation, that the whole of the manure be employed; and that those parts of it, which are not fitted for one crop, remain as nourishment for another. Thus, if the turnip be the first in order of succession, this crop manured with recent dung immediately finds sufficient soluble matter for its nourishment, and the heat produced by fermentation assists the germination of the seed, and the growth of the plant. If after turnips, barley with grass-seed be sown, then the land little exhausted by the turnip crop, affords the soluble parts of the decomposing manure to the grain. The grasses, rye-grass, and clover remain, which derive a small part only of their organized matter from the soil, and probably consume the gypsum in the manure, which would be useless to other crops; these plants, likewise, by their large system of leaves, absorb a considerable quantity of nourishment from the atmosphere, and when ploughed in, at the end of two years, the decay of their roots and leaves afford manure for the wheat crop; and at this period of the course, the woody fibre of the farm-yard manure, which contains the phosphate of lime, and the other difficult soluble parts, are broken down, and as soon as the most exhausting crop is taken, recent manure is again applied.'

Gardeners should pay particular attention to rotation of crops, as far as the nature of the thing will admit of; a good practice is to sow down part of the garden every season in grass, clover, and barley, which may be used as green food for horses and cows. The barley should be sown with the clover, and cut down, not being allowed to ripen; thus it acts as a nurse and a shade to the clover. But in all cases where this is done, let the ground be laid down in as good condition as possible, and the manure laid on will not be lost.— Land thus laid down should continue so for two years, or if for three, the greater will be the benefit. However, this is generally regulated by the quantity of ground which can be spared from crops, for the time when the ground is wanted. The crop of grass, if dug in, but not too deep, for reasons given already, will materially improve the soil; but on no occasion whatever trench it in, as is too often the case. This practice, although excellent, can however only be applied to gardens on a large extent; for its adoption would not be attended with the same advantage in the general run of our gardens.

By a rotation of the perennial crops, such as quartering out currants, gooseberries, and raspberries, &c, the ground will not only be renewed, but also rested, or at least very much improved. None of these crops need occupy the ground above twelve years, and not less than three; this, together with trenching for the principal crops of autumn-planted brassica will keep the ground in fresh order, and be attended with no loss of space; for in all large gardens, and the generality of small ones, new plantations of these things should be made to a certain extent annually, which will throw a certain proportion of ground into regular rotation.

In cropping all gardens, as far as it can be rendered practicable, rotation should be aimed at, and thus, by keeping all the legumes, as peas and beans, the brassica or cabbage kinds, the bulbous or onion kinds, and lighter crops, as salads, &c, by themselves, each following in regular succession, the garden would not only look better, but would to a certain degree, produce the rotation required. In no case should any of the brassica tribe follow another upon the same piece of ground, neither should peas follow peas, nor beans, beans; onions are probably, the only exception in garden culture. A journal, or plan of the garden should be kept, and the ground divided into portions, each of which should be numbered and a careful record kept of all crops, manurings, trenchings, &c.

The necessity of rotation is pointed out to us by nature; for all perennial herbaceous plants have a tendency to extend their circumference, and to rot and decay at their centre, where others of a different kind, spring up and succeed them. This is particularly exemplified in the strawberry, and all such stoloniferous growing plants; mushrooms are said never to rise two successive years on the same spot. The production of the phenomenon, called fairy rings, has been ascribed to the power of the peculiar fungus, (*Agaricus oreades*), which forms it, of exhausting the soil of the nutriment necessary for the growth of the species.—The consequence of which is, that the ring extends itself annually, as no seeds will grow where their parents grew before them; at the same time, that the interior of the circle has been exhausted by succeeding crops; but in those places, where the fungus has died, grass has grown luxuriantly, nourishment being thus left for the support of grass and other plants, after the agaricus has exhausted all that was destined by nature for its support.

All crops for a few years thrive well on newly turned up virgin mould, but in a few years they degenerate and require a fresh soil. Land, in the course of years, often ceases to produce the most common vegetables, and fields which are well laid down with cultivated grasses, lose every one of them in a few years; they become, as it were, tired of them, but the truth is, that they have exhausted the nourishment proper for their respective sorts, and consequently die, and give place to others. This fact is frequently experienced by botanists to their regret, for a plant is often found in abundance for years, in one field or wood, and in course of time wholly disappears.

From the general richness of garden-ground, and much manure being constantly employed in the raising of garden-crops, much less attention has perhaps been paid to the courses of cropping in the garden, than in the field. It is, however, equally necessary in one case as in the other, and the same principles are applicable to both.

A variety of circumstances, however, conspire, to prevent its being so effectually accomplished in the garden as in the farm; such as the smallness of the portions of ground generally allotted to this use; the vast number of articles which are to be grown, and their great similarity and relation to each other. The following classification may be considered the most proper:—

Broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoy;

Common beans, French beans, and peas;

Carrots, beets, and parsnips;

Turnips, early potatoes, onions, leeks, eschalots, &c;

Celery, endive, lettuce, &c, &c;

It is found in practice that celery constitutes a excellent preparation for asparagus, onions and cauliflowers.

Turnips or potatoes are a good preparation for cabbages or greens.

Broccoli or cabbages are a proper preparation for beans or peas.

Cauliflowers prepare well for onions, leeks, and turnips.

Old asparagus land affords a good preparation for potatoes or carrots.

The strawberry, currant, gooseberry, and raspberry, for the same.

Turnips give a suitable preparation for celery or endive; and peas, when well manured, are good preparation for spinach, &c.

By properly attending to all these different points of management, crops of almost all descriptions may be put into the soil, so as to succeed with much greater certainty, and in a much more perfect manner, than is usual in the ordinary methods of putting them into the ground.—*English Practical Gardener*.

MANURE.

Farmers should make it a point to get as much manure as possible in the ground in the spring. They thus save a great deal that is lost by evaporation when the manure is left in the yard until summer and then carted out into the fields. The composition, too, is more gradual in the spring affording food to the plants according to their increasing wants.

Fattening Hogs.—A writer in the General Farmer, remarking on the article on this subject in the last New England Farmer, by a 'Scientific Farmer,' gives the following directions.

'In the spring as soon as the grass has attained sufficient growth to afford a good bite, the hogs are let out of the pen and put upon pasture (clover is best) in which there is plenty of running water, and fed regularly about two quarts of corn meal to each hog, per day—kept well salted, and, occasionally mix with the feed a little sulphur, salt petre, &c preventives against disease. About the first of October, they are again shut up and fed high a few weeks upon boiled potatoes and corn, until the weather is cool enough for butchering. Should adopting this method, I have always realized for a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds more per head with the same expence than I could get from a hog of the same quality (in the spring) treated in the usual manner of pasturing during the summer, and fattening in the fall upon raw corn and cold water.'

I have never been able to make hogs grow so rapidly upon grass alone, but with the aid of a little grain they may be made to thrive and grow much faster than one would suppose, who has not tried it; and when fed in such small quantities, when running to grass, they will thoroughly digest without boiling. There are other advantages derived from fattening hogs during the summer—they are always peaceable and contented; your pork is ready for the fall market, and the trouble is over the way before cold weather comes on.

Those who keep a dairy, and feed their cows and butter-milk to hogs would find it much to their advantage, I think, to mix with it a little meal. Hogs fatten much faster and easier in warm cold weather.

LAMPAS OF HORSES.

As the season is now approaching when some people commence one of the most cruel and barbarous of practices ever retained by any people, pretending to be civilized, viz: that of burning out the lampas from the mouths of young horses, we cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon that subject.

We are sensible that some of our most enlightened readers will say, that this article should appear under the head of VULGAR ERRORS; but yet we have what we consider a reasonable excuse for not putting it there.

Most of the articles which have been placed under that head, in our paper, are rather innocent delusions, than partaking of the barbarous; rather superstitious rites and ceremonies, appertaining to property, than any retained usages of the dark ages of barbarity. At what time or with what people this practice originated, we will not pretend to say; but there is one nation who should either discontinue the practice, or else say less on the general diffusion of useful information; that is America.

The idea that the enlargement of that part of the roof of a horse's mouth, is a disease, has long been exploded by all veterinary surgeons. All horses are subject to it, between the ages of three and five, more or less; and in many cases, this soft spongy enlargement, descends to a level with the fore teeth, without marks of tenderness or inflammation indicating disease, and if left to the operation of nature, will disappear, and the horse will have a sound and healthy mouth; not to speak of the danger of bleeding the horse too freely, by opening the palatine artery, the manner of performing the operation, is shocking to the feelings of humanity, as well as painful to the animal. It is uncalled for; and must be considered a piece of wanton cruelty.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Thunder fatal to Goslings.—A writer in the American Farmer says, in a late thunder storm the lightning descended in a field, within less than half a mile of my dwelling, and killed two laborers and laid prostrate and injured three more. But the effect in my fowl yard was very remarkable. I had two broods of goslings, one nearly a week old, on the ground, and another, two days, in a basket in a house. At the instant when the thunder fell, which it did with the most astounding force, the woman who had the care of the fowls, happened to be looking upon those in the basket, and saw them, at once, all fall over upon their backs and expire. Those in the yard, half an hour after, were found dead also; a nest of eggs under a goose, then in progress of hatching, were all killed. You may rely on the correctness of this statement. Though goslings are easily raised, and live more than a century, they seem to be endued with nerves of uncommon sensibility, or to have systems peculiarly favorable to electric impressions.

A French chemist states that potatoes one third boiled, effectually supply the place of soap in washing linen. That their farina is a useful ingredient in starch, has long been known.

Currying Cows.—Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they too often swallow the hair, and receive injury.

TREES.

No pains and no reasonable expense should be spared by the farmer in setting out useful and ornamental trees around his house and the public road. He should do this for his own interest and from patriotic feelings. Our fathers made sacrifices for our country with sword in hand. It belongs to their children to make them with the spade. The necessitous calls of our country are so few, that a patriotic spirit is in danger of becoming too quiescent. It should be said of no farmer, in any part of the Union, that he has not patriotism sufficient to set out a tree to ornament his house or the public road. The good of the country requires that a mulberry tree should be planted in every unoccupied corner.

Yellow Locust, Robinia pseudo acacia.—Mr Wm. Buckminster of Framingham, encouraged by a premium of fifty dollars, offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, sowed some seed in 1828. He first poured boiling water on them and let them soak three or four days. He then sowed them in his garden. In the spring following, he transplanted them in worn-out land, in rows eight feet apart and four feet distant in the rows. On an acre he has 1000 trees some of which are four and a half inches in circumference. Many a farmer would add to the value of his farm by following this example.

Prevention of the Mildew on Peach and Nectarine Trees.—The following preventive of the mildew on Peach and Nectarine trees has simplicity, as well as the experience of many years, to recommend it:—Take of sulphur and rain or river water, proportions of two ounces of sulphur to every four gallons of water. Put the quantity which may be required into a copper or boiler, and let it (after commencing boiling) boil for half an hour: after which it may be taken out, or suffered to remain until it becomes of a tepid state, when it ought to be applied to the trees by means of the garden engine or syringe as in a common washing with water. The time for applying it is annually, as soon as the fruit is set and considered out of danger.—*Loudon.*

Harvesting Oats.—It is much the best way to mow (not to reap) oats when beginning to turn yellow, whether they are wanted for fodder, or for the oats with the fodder. If a farmer wants to make the most of his oats, if they are ever so stout, let him mow them when beginning to turn yellow. Dry them well, thresh them as much as he pleases and his cattle will eat the straw in preference to the best meadow hay; and besides the grain will be much brighter and heavier than if they stand in the field till quite ripe, and the straw is spoiled.—*De-troit Courier.*

Exportation of Cattle.—During the first three months of the present year, there have been exported from New Haven to the West India Islands nearly one thousand head of cattle, horses and mules, amounting in value to more than fifty thousand dollars; being a much greater number and amount than was ever before exported from this place in the same length of time.

Chickens destroy Insects.—D. T. recommends, in the Genesee Farmer, as the most effective plan to destroy insects, to put chickens, as soon as they leave the nest, into the garden. The hen is confined under a coop.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

LUCERNE.

We believe that the frequent complaints of the failure of lucerne in this country might be traced to the tenderness of the young plants, and the soil becoming monopolized by weeds for want of thorough culture the first season. Young's Calendar for June, says 'The lucerne drilled in the spring, will now want attendance. It will not be advisable to horse hoe it the first year, because its great tenderness will not bear any accidental evils that may arise in the operation, but the hand hoe should be kept diligently at work; the land kept throughout this month perfectly free from weeds, and the surface well broken by hoes, to prevent any degree of binding. While the men are hoeing they should never omit to stoop and pluck out such weeds with their fingers as grow among the plants in the rows: this is highly necessary; for if they are left they will injure the young lucerne much. Whoever cultivates the grass, must absolutely determine to spare no expense in the eradication of weeds. There is no plant will bear the neighborhood of weeds so badly, and especially while it is young. If the hand hoes are applied in time and often enough, the expense will not be great; but if, through saving, you defer it till they are gotten much ahead, the crop will either be lost, or the expense of clearing enormous.

KILL CATERPILLARS.

It is strange that the owners of orchards should permit caterpillars to overrun their fruit trees, when a little time and attention might rid them of the nuisance. A rag fastened to the end of a long light pole well wet with strong soap suds, and applied to the nest is an approved, cheap and efficient remedy. Care should be taken to attack the insects when they are in their nests, either morning, evening or in cloudy weather.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Sir John Sinclair observes in the Code of Agriculture 'It cannot be too strongly inculcated that to permit young fruit trees to bear fruit too early is to do essential injury to their future fruitfulness and duration.' The fruit should, at least on young trees, be thinned by plucking it carefully by hand, till there is no more left than will be sufficient to serve as a sample of the product of the tree, and show whether it would be desirable to engraft it.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

In the progress of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is finally expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive to animal life. This mixed with from three to five parts of water, is found to be an effectual remedy for the aphids, caterpillars, and other insects of every description.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

We have been assured by a gentleman, who kept a large flock of sheep, that, during the season of grazing he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day for every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it and the sheep consume it with eagerness.

SALT FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.

All domestic animals, which subsist on green and fresh food require salt. It is recommended to keep it under cover, in such a situation that cattle and sheep may have recourse to it at pleas-

ure. Those cattle, however, which have not been accustomed to so free an use of salt should be brought to it by degrees. We have been informed by a practical farmer that in giving salt to his cattle and sheep, he mixes it with unleached wood ashes, at the rate of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He thinks it increases the appetite and improves the health of the animals.

COPPERAS WATER FOR SEED CORN.

We have several times adverted to contradictory testimonies relative to the benefits of a solution of copperas for soaking seed corn. We recently conversed with an intelligent farmer, who assures us that he has used the solution for several years and found it a perfect antidote against the *wire-worm*, or *red-worm*, an insect which attacks the seed corn under ground before it vegetates.—That last season, he planted a part of a field with corn prepared with copperas water, but not having enough prepared to finish the piece, a few rows were planted with corn, without any preparation. Most of the latter was destroyed by the wire-worm, but the prepared corn wholly escaped. He says, however, that the solution of copperas is *not* a preservative against the *cut-worm*. This last named insect is an ash coloured worm, with a stripe almost black on its back, which eats off the stem of the young plants of cabbages, cauliflowers, &c. as well as of corn, near the surface of the ground. This gentleman is of opinion that the solution of copperas is a perfect antidote against the *wire-worm*, but of no use against the *cut-worm*; and thus reconciles the apparent contradiction relative to the solution of copperas preserving corn against insects.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Forsyth says the leaves of walnut, steeped in boiling water, and that infusion mixed with lime water, soap suds, and urine are found very efficacious for destroying slugs and worms in the ground and insects on trees.

TO PRESERVE INDIAN CORN AND POTATOES AGAINST THE GRUB WORM.

The farmers of Rensselaer county, N. Y. say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of corn hills soon after planting, if it follow sward, to prevent grub larvae from destroying it. The same applications will have a similar effect, if applied to the top of potato hills, but neither unleached ashes nor lime in its quick or caustic state should in any case be allowed to come in contact either with the seed corn, or the young plants.

SOILING

Is a term applied to the practice of cutting herbage crops green for feeding or fattening live stock. On all farms, under correct management, a part of this crop is cut green, for the working horses, often for milk cows, and, in some instances, both for growing and fattening cattle. There can be no doubt of the advantages of this practice, in regard to horses and cows; but for young and for fattening beasts, a sufficient number of experiments are not known to have been yet made with any great degree of accuracy. Young animals require exercise in the open air, and probably will not be found to thrive so well in houses or fold-yards during summer, as in pastures; and though in every case there is a great saving of food, the long woody and comparatively naked stems of the plants, with leaves more or less withered, are perhaps not so

valuable in the production of beef or fattening stock as a much smaller weight of herbage taken in by pasturage. Milk cows, however, are so impatient of heat and insects, that this way of feeding them at least for a part of the day, in warm weather, ought to be more generally adopted; and the convenience of having working horses always at hand, besides that they fill their stomachs speedily, is of not less importance than economy. See *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, vol. vii. *Brown's Treatise or Rural Affairs*, vol. ii. *General Report of Scotland*, vol. ii. and iii.

HEATING HOT HOUSES BY STEAM.

We would beg leave to solicit the attention of our reader to the article under the head, of '*Massachusetts Horticultural Society*,' in this day's paper written by S. G. PERKINS, Esq. with remarks on the same by GEN. DEARBORN. We highly approve of the object, and are happy to perceive the successful results of Mr Perkins' experiment. Having devoted some attention to heating apartments &c, by hot water and steam, we intend as soon as room and leisure will permit to offer some observations on the economy of heat.

Culture of Silk.—We are happy to learn that several public spirited individuals in this vicinity are making exertions to introduce the culture of silk into Massachusetts. One gentleman in Middlesex County intends to have under culture next year one million of white mulberry trees, which will be sold at the bare nominal cost. He has now growing a large number of trees and is making preparations to raise 300,000 this season. Mr D'Honnegue of Philadelphia has been consulted on the subject and invited to establish a silk Filature at Lowell, which he is willing to do as soon as cocoons are raised in this quarter in a sufficient degree to justify it. The general introduction of the culture of silk into New England would justly be considered an auspicious era in the agricultural prosperity of the country.

FARMER'S FARRIER,—illustrating the peculiar nature and characteristics of the horse, and diseases to which he is liable, with the symptoms and remedies familiarly explained; accompanied with the Pedigree of the blooded horses in the West. With several elegant Engravings. By H. L. BARNUM, Editor of the United States Agriculturist, and Farmer's Reporter. Cincinnati, published by A. B. RAFF, &c.

The above is copied from the title page of a valuable book lately presented to us by the publisher, after having been bound, gilt and lettered in a beautiful manner. The following extract from the preface of the work will exhibit its object and claims to public patronage in a manner equally concise and perspicuous.

'The most of the publications on Farriery are either too voluminous and expensive, or so abstruse as to render them little better than "sealed books" to the majority of those who are most interested in the subject. But few farmers make any pretensions to veterinary surgery, and it cannot be expected that they will understand all the technical terms which generally characterize publications on Farriery, therefore we have attempted to form a concise, simple and correct treatise, which will be intelligible to any person of common capacity. In compiling it we consulted the most celebrated and skilful farriers, and endeavored to select everything that would be useful to farmers on this subject, and at the same time to expunge all that would not be immediately connected with their interest.

The book appears to us to fulfil the promise conveyed by its preface, and of course is a valuable acquisition to the community, as well as the class of mankind for whose use it is most directly adapted. The following extracts may serve as a specimen.

'The horse is a bold and fiery animal, even in a domestic state: he faces death with ardor and magnanimity: he delights in the tumult of arms and seems to feel the glory of victory; he exults in the chase: his eyes sparkle defiance on the course and his whole air bespeaks spirit and energy. He is nevertheless docile and tractable: he knows how to check and govern the vivacity and fire of his temper. He appears pleased to yield to the hand that guides him, and to consult the inclinations of his master: he in some measure, appears voluntarily to resign his very existence to the pleasure and accommodation of man: his education commences with the loss of liberty and is finished by constraint. Who could endure to see so noble an animal abused? Who could endure such barbarity? The Arabians consider the horse a valuable present sent them from heaven, and they consider it a religious duty to treat it with that respect which is due to the great Giver of so valuable a gift. Could so much be said for those districts of the world which are termed civilized, and distinguished by the exalted epithet—Christian?

TO PREVENT WORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Keep a handful of wood ashes in the bottom of your manger, and salt your horse at least every third day; this will also prevent many other diseases. The ashes will prove destructive to worms, (if any exist,) and is also a gentle cathartic. The nature of the animal requires salt, without which he cannot be fattened, nor his bowels kept in a healthy state.

Tree Pæony.—The HON. JONATHAN HUNEWELL has sent to the office of the New England Farmer a beautiful specimen of this magnificent plant. It is three feet high, covered with 30 blossoms, some of which are 18 inches in circumference, of a light purple color, intermingled with some paler shades, and of a mild agreeable fragrance, forming a rare combination of splendor, delicacy, and fragrance. This plant is extensively cultivated in China, of which they have several varieties, some of which it is said, were formerly sold for 100 ounces of gold. It is there held in such high esteem, as to be called the 'King of Flowers.' Mr Prince of Flushing has specimens in his garden that have produced 50 flowers each, annually.

Roses.—A magnificent show of Scotch Rosés, in bloom, is to be seen at Messrs WINSHIPS' Brighton Nursery. Of this unique and delicate rose, which is at present so fashionable in Europe, there are about sixty varieties under cultivation at the Brighton nursery. Their collection of other roses comprises upwards of one hundred and fifty choice varieties, which will soon be in bloom.

Horticultural Curiosity.—Mr Emmons has growing in his garden in Eliot Street, a Grape Vine that in November last was covered with fruit in Rochelle, France. It has blossomed well this spring, and gives promise of another fruitful product in Boston.

Scientific Societies.—It is estimated that there are above fifteen hundred learned and scientific societies in the world: above one half of which are occupied in the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

MESSRS EDITORS—Mr ANDRUS Russell, of Deerfield, (Bloody Brook) killed on the first day of March last, five pigs, a few days less than a year old, their exact age not being known, which weighed respectively as follows:—285, 310, 331, 358 and 352; making in the whole, 1636 lbs, and including rough fat 1703 lbs. He has since killed another pig about thirteen and a half months old, which weighed, as dressed for market, 496 lbs, and including rough fat, 518 lbs.

Mr Russell is a gentleman who would not boast of his agricultural exploits, nor challenge his brother farmers to surpass him; but should you hear of any one equalling him in this particular, you will doubtless make it known to us through the medium of your paper.—*Greenfield pa.*

Cheap Paint.—Mr John C. Pendegrast, painter, of this village, has discovered a material for mixing paints, which promises to be of immense value. It incorporates completely with Linseed Oil, and may be used as a substitute for that costly article. The cost of the new material is comparatively trifling, and abounds in almost every part of the U. States. Paints are mixed and prepared with it, in the same manner as with linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. The most satisfactory experiments have been made. It produces a smoother and harder surface, answers for any color, and is equally impervious to water. The inventor has obtained a patent, and has already disposed of rights to several of the first establishments in this state. He also introduced his paint in Wilmington, and had the pleasure of seeing it used on the public buildings in that city.—*Wayne Sentinel.*

Specimens of the above can be seen at 109 Beekman Street, New York.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

A method of accelerating the maturity of Melons.—This consists in spreading under and around the melons, a bed of pulverized charcoal two inches deep. Lampolas, at Freiberg, attempted this experiment in 1813, and he succeeded in ripening melons in a box filled with earth and not covered during the cold summer of that year. The surface of the charcoal attained a temperature at noon of from 115 to 128 degrees, while elsewhere it was only from 85 to 88 degrees.—*American Farmer.*

Gypsum near the Ocean.—A writer in the Middletown Sentinel living seventeen miles from Long Island Sound, speaks from his own experience since 1796, of the benefit of using Plaster of Paris as a manure, particularly in dry seasons. He finds it answers an excellent purpose for flax, potatoes and grass. He generally puts it on the same land. The farmers on the greater part of this Island do not pay sufficient attention to the cultivation of succulent crops as food for their stock, and with a view of supplying the New York market.
Oyster Bay, April 6, 1831. E. L.

NOTICE.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Hall in Joy's buildings, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

Those members who have books belonging to the Library are requested to return them on that date, in conformity to a vote of the Society, passed on the 7th of May.
R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.
May 31.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

ALSO—Large and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Wants a situation,

As Gardener, a married man without children, who understands the management of a garden in all its various branches—hot house, green house, laying out garden ground, &c.

A few lines will be thankfully attended to at this office.
June 1.

Sheep—Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—in the character and value of Merino Sheep—atomical structure, &c, &c—5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.

Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America—and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tessier, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment—and others in France.

Also for sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c, &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge,

Under the direction of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge

Now publishing by LILLY & WAIT, (late Wells & Lilly,) rear of Boylston market, and by CARTER, HENDEE & BABCOCK, Washington street, Boston.

The parts of this interesting work which treat upon Timber Trees, and on Fruits, give much useful and curious information on these subjects,—and are valuable to the farmer not only for the facts, that are collected with great research and judgment, but for the interesting manner in which they are combined and narrated—leading the old and the young to regard their daily occupation, not alone as a laborious means of gaining a livelihood, but as an amusement, and a science.

The parts upon Insect Architecture and Transformation will prove unusually interesting.—Interesting to all; but to the Agriculturist particularly useful, in enabling him to understand the origin and the character of such insects as may be made subservient to the uses of man, as well as of that numerous tribe that often blight the expected harvest, and nip his promised fruits in the green tree and in the bud.

There is scarcely a subject already treated upon, or that has been announced in this beautiful series, that is not calculated to prove interesting to the farmer. Not the farmer alone, but the mechanic, and the scholar, will find it in the highest degree useful and interesting. It is a treasure to the man of science, without proving a stumbling-block to the unlearned.

Each part contains more than 200 pages, and numerous engravings on wood, beautifully executed.—Price forty cents a part, and continued on the same terms.

Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge, schools and seminaries, supplied on the most favorable terms.

Twelve numbers of the American edition are now published, and several others which are equally beautiful and interesting, now in press, and will appear in speedy succession. May 25.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by

GAY & BIRD,
61a. No 44, India Street, Boston.

Wm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and fine West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba. May 18.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel PICKERING'S Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98.) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protuberances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel May 18.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by PENKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater-breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co, No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831. 6w.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 30.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 304 Beef Cattle, 10 pair Working Oxen, 31 Cows and Calves, 601 Sheep and Lambs. Unsold at the close of the market about 90 Beef Cattle, exclusive of 70 which are left within a few miles of the market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—The extreme warm weather, and the large number of Cattle at market, produced a 'glut.' Sales were slow and uneven, and at a reduction of about 50 cts. per hundred, taking all together. We shall quote from 4 75 to 5 75, extra at 6.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—We noticed several sales as low as \$12, also several at about \$30, and a number at intermediate prices.

Sheep and Lambs—We noticed a number of lots, the sales of which averaged about \$2; one or two lots, quality poor, several shillings less; also extra at 2 25 a 2 33; one lot of wethers, sheared, at 2 50, one at 3 and one at 3 50.

Swine—None.

New-York Cattle Market, May 23.—At Market this day from 3 to 400 Beef Cattle, several lots Sheep and Lambs, number not ascertained; a few lots Swine, and 30 to 40 Milch Cows. Demand for Beef good, nearly all sold, but prices somewhat reduced; the quantity, however, was observed to be a little inferior to those of former sales; a few lots extra, taken at 7 50, several good, at \$7, fair \$6 a 6 50, middling 5 1 a 5 1/2, and a few prime pairs at \$8 per cwt. Sheep, market fair, and all sold, extra, \$5 a 5 1/2, good 3 1/2 g 4, fair 2 1/2 a 2 3/4, and ordinary at \$1 1/2 a 2 each. Lambs in great demand, and bring \$2 a 2 50 per head. Swine, quality, rather inferior, being still fattened, 4, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4 c. Milch Cows, dull at \$22 50, 25, 28, and 30.

MISCELLANY.

THE FALSE ONE.

BY T. H. BAILEY.

I knew him not, I sought him not—
He was my father's guest;
I gave him not one smile more kind
Than those I gave the rest:
He sat beside me at the board,
The choice was not my own,
But oh! I never heard a voice
With half so sweet a tone.

And at the dance again we met—
Again I was his choice—
Again I heard the gentle tone
Of that beguiling voice:
I sought him not—he led me forth
From all the fairest there,
And told me he had never seen
A face he thought so fair.

Ah! wherefore did he tell me this?
His praises made me vain;
And, when he left me, how I longed
To hear that voice again!
I wondered why my old pursuits
Had lost their wonted charm,
And why the path was dull, unless
I leaned upon his arm.

Alas! I might have guessed the cause—
For what could make me shun
My parent's cheerful dwelling place
To wander all alone?
And what could make me braid my hair,
And study to improve
The form that he had deigned to praise—
What could it be but love?

Oh! little knew I of the world,
And less of man's career;
I thought each smile was kindly meant—
Each word of praise sincere:
His sweet voice spoke of endless love—
I listened and believed,
And little dreamed how oft before
That sweet voice had deceived.

He smiles upon another now—
And in the same sweet tone
He breathes to her those winning words
I once thought all my own;
Oh! why is she so beautiful?
I cannot blame his choice—
Nor can I doubt she will be won
By that beguiling voice.

Providential escape of Gen. Mina.—During the last ill-fated attempt of the constitutionalists upon the Spanish frontier, Mina, in order to detach the attention of the enemy from his flying friends, with two of his officers, attempted to retreat by another route, which, from being on horseback, they hoped to accomplish with the greater facility. They were, however, disappointed; for the woods and defiles through which they had to pass were so close and intricate, that they were at length obliged to destroy their horses; and at the moment they were about to sink under excessive fatigue, they providentially discovered a cave, in which they took shelter. The enemy having discovered the dead horses, naturally conceived from their having been recently killed, that their prey could not be very distant, they continued their search as long as daylight allowed them, but, happily for the fugitives, fruitlessly. Several bloodhounds were then procured; but who will deny the interposition of Divine Providence, when it is stated that at this moment of extreme peril two wild deer, animals rarely if ever met with in Spain out of the royal preserves, started up, and the dogs so ardently pursued them that no efforts could draw them off.

The merciless wretches then procured torches; but the utmost exertions of feeble men are unavailing when opposed to the all-protecting power of Omnipotency; and thus the fugitives escaped their otherwise but too certain fate.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE.—The human race is naturally the inhabitant of a warm climate, and the paradise described as Adam's first abode, may be said still to exist over vast regions about the equator.—There the sun's influence is strong and uniform, producing a rich and warm garden, in which human beings, however ignorant of the world which they had come to inhabit, would have their necessities supplied almost by wishing. The ripe fruit is there always hanging from the branches; of clothing there is required only what moral feelings may dictate, or what may be supposed to add grace to the form; and as a shelter from the weather, a few broad leaves spread on connected reeds will complete an Indian hut. The human family, in multiplying and spreading in all directions from such a centre, would find, to the east and west, only the lengthened paradise, with slightly varying features of beauty; but to the north and south, the changes of season, which make the bosom of high latitudes lay up its winter store of honey, and sends migrating birds from country to country in search of warmth and food, would also rouse man's energies to protect himself. His faculties of foresight and contrivance would come into play, awakening industry; and, as to their fruits, he would soon possess the knowledge and the arts which secure a happy existence in all climates, from equator almost to the pole. It is chiefly because man has learned to produce at will, and to control, the wonder-working principle of heat, that in the rude winter, which seems the death of nature, he, and other tropical animals and plants which he protects, do not in reality perish—even as a canary bird escaped from its cage, or an infant exposed among the snowhills. By producing heat from his fire, he obtains a novel and most pleasurable sort of existence; and in the night while the dark and freezing winds are howling over his roof, he basks in the presence of his mimic sun, surrounded by his friends and all the delights of society, while in his store rooms, or in those of merchants at his command, he has the treasured delicacies of every season and clime. He soon becomes aware, too, that the dreary winter, instead of being a curse, is really in many respects a blessing, by arousing from the apathy to which the eternal serenity of a tropical sky so much disposes. In climates where labor and ingenuity must precede enjoyment, every faculty of mind and body is invigorated; and hence the sterner climates form the perfect man. It is in them that the arts and sciences have reached their present advancement, and that the brightest examples have appeared of intellectual and moral excellence.—*Arnott's Physics.*

MOSTACHES.—There is no civilized animal that looks respectable in Mustaches, but grimalkin. To her they are quite becoming, for they suggest at once ideas of use and fitness. But a man in mustaches—a human being with purrers—is an object supremely ridiculous. If they are of no use to him—and of this there can be no doubt—do they add anything to his beauty? To an officer, military or naval, they may, but not to a citizen, not to a boy whose cheeks are hardly razorable. Young gentlemen who cultivate mustaches are like boys when first inbreached; they strut about and fancy themselves men; but no one but themselves is cheated in the belief of it.

[He must have been a bold fellow who indited the above, for if known, there is but little doubt that like Absalom he would fall a victim to hair. In England the rage for whiskers and mustaches is so great, that the office of barber has become a sinecure—that ancient profession receiving now the same recompense for thinning the hairy crops in the corners of a man's mouth, as they did formerly for denuding the whole face of the excrescence. Shakspeare says, something about 'the more hair the less wit'; but he being as lightly bearded as a spear of wheat, and bald withal, is not so good authority upon this subject as some others, and cannot therefore be quoted as giving to 'hairy nothings' a local habitation and a name.]—*N. Y. American.*

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.
March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$3, the season. 6t May 11.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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NO. 47.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON.

MR FESSENDEN—I have just read the observations upon the season by a Roxbury farmer; and although I feel the greatest respect for the opinion of this accurate and scientific observer, I cannot but think him mistaken in attributing the earliness and promise of the present spring in Massachusetts to the great depth of snow the last winter, its long continuance on the ground, and consequent shallowness of frost. I should once have concurred in this opinion; but the experience of the last year in Maine has satisfied me, that it is dependent on other causes. The past winter was in Maine, as well as in Mass. 'very extraordinary.' The autumn had been uncommonly mild. Agricultural operations on the Kennebec, usually impeded by frost as early as the middle or 20th Nov., need not have been suspended the last year on account of frost, till the 20th Dec.; and the river, the average of whose final close for the last 40 years is the 10th Dec., was not finally shut up this year till the 11th January. There were several violent storms of rain, but very little snow during the whole winter. There was very little sledding, only a few days at a time and in the whole not much more than a fortnight. After the middle of January, the winter assumed nearly its usual severity, the mercury occasionally falling below zero; and the earth being unprotected by snow allowed the frost to penetrate to very unusual depth. I found it this spring in a clayey soil, 3 feet 4 inches below the surface, and 3 feet 8 inches in gravel. Such a winter ought, according to common opinion, to have been followed by a backward and unfruitful season. Particularly as one rain was accompanied with cold, so that the trees were so loaded with ice that many branches were broken off by its weight. So far however is this from being true, that the spring is early; and I have no recollection of a season, when every product of the earth gave such promise of fruitfulness. The river opened 9 days before the average time, having been closed but three months and a half. The ice was not carried out by a flood, but dissolved by the heat of the weather. I subjoin a table of the comparative forwardness of the spring for the last 6 years.

	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831.
Kennebec River open at Gardiner	April 2	Mar. 23	Mar. 18	Ap. 8	Ap. 1	Mar. 26
Ground Lilac in blossom.	Ap. 15	Mar. 29	Mar. 23	Ap. 21	Ap. 4	Mar. 31
Anemone, do.	Ap. 23	Ap. 8	Ap. 6	Ap. 25	Ap. 4	Ap. 6
Scented Lily, do.	Ap. 30	Ap. 19	Ap. 19	May 4	Ap. 19	Ap. 21
Tun do.	May 11	May 9	May 8	May 12	Ap. 30	May 6

Winter grain, which according to common theories, ought to have been destroyed by the winter, never suffered less, or looked more promising in May. Neither did the grass suffer from its exposure to the cold; but there is a prospect of an unusually heavy crop. I might go on and speak of every plant that suffers in our climate for the winter, and say that it either has not suffered from the winter or suffered much less than usual. The Antwerp Raspberry is alive to the extremity of every branch; nearly the same may be said of the roses; and the Magnolia and Catalpa have for

the first time since I have cultivated them, lost but little of the preceding year's growth of wood.

The peach tree, which is so frequently killed, as scarcely to be worth cultivating, has not only survived the winter, but has been most beautifully covered with blossoms. The hardier kinds of cherry are generally productive; but the more delicate kinds seldom perfect their blossoms. This year they were covered with bloom, and two successive frosts, while they were in blossom, have not prevented the conversion of those blossoms into fruit. Pears and apples promise to be abundant. The plum is the only tree, which does not now promise a great crop. Two years since, the plum trees in this section were mostly destroyed by the winter. I lost about seven eighths of mine, and the remainder have not yet entirely recovered. That winter so fatal to the plum and injurious to many other trees and plants was a winter of deep snows, which continued late. I submit these facts without attempting satisfactorily to account for them, but I would ask whether we may not attribute the present early and promising spring to the circumstances; that the autumn was mild and moist, so that the buds were well formed; and not injured by alternate severe frosts and warm weather, and that the spring, though upon the whole forward, did not have very hot days or very cold nights, before the month of May.

Gardiner, May 20, 1831.

ONE WAY TO PROTECT CABBAGE PLANTS FROM WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN—In the months of May and June, 1830, the soil in this vicinity was infested with an unusual quantity of worms of various kinds which made great havoc in gardens, corn fields, &c. I set out on a small plat of ground nearly 200 cabbage plants which were destroyed in a few days. The same ground was set a second and a third time, but with no better success than before and although hundreds if not thousands of worms were destroyed in my cabbage yard, their number appeared to increase; having only a sufficient number of plants to set in my yard once more and it being late in the season I thought of the following expedient:—after I had taken the plants to my intended cabbage yard, I cut pieces of paper from 6 to 8 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches wide and wound or wrapped them round the stalk of the plant leaving the roots as far as the dirt was attached to them below the paper, and shaped the top or upper part of the paper that stood out of the ground in the form of a tunnel, to give room for the top or leaves of the plants; and the better to keep the paper in shape, wound some slack twisted yarn around the papers; but the paper will do well without the yarn by placing the soil snugly round it: this had the desired effect and entirely protected the whole; my crop of cabbages was abundant, and found a ready market. This plan holds good to other plants when it is practicable, and even to small fruit trees.—When the cabbage had grown considerably and needed hoeing, the papers were removed, which is done with great ease directly after a rain, or early in the morning, after a heavy dew.

Respectfully yours, &c, ENOCH PLACE.
Strafford, N. H. May 25, 1831.

CALCAREOUS MANURES.

This class of manures comprehends a number of articles, as, Burnt or calcined limestone;—Pounded limestone;—Limestone gravel;—Chalk;—Marles;—Sea shells;—Soaper's waste;—and Gypsum.

1. *Advantages of Lime.*—Though there are exceptions to the rule, yet in general, it may be confidently asserted, that unless where a soil has by nature, enough of calcareous matter in its composition, for the purposes of vegetation, it can neither be brought into its most fertile state, nor will other manures be so useful as they ought, if lime, or some other calcareous earth, be not previously applied. By lime spread upon a moory soil, good herbage is produced where nothing but heath, and unpalatable grasses grew before. By the same means, grass-lands, instead of yielding nothing but bent, and other inferior grasses, have been covered with those of a more valuable description. The utility of lime to turnips is so great, that though in the same field, where no lime had been applied the crop died away, yet in the limed part, the turnips flourished with unabated vigor. On the Mendip lands in Somerset, by the application of lime, the value of land was raised, from 4s. to 30, per acre; and dung, which previous to liming had no sensible effect, operated after its application, as on other lands. Macclesfield forest in Cheshire, and vast tracts in the northern and more elevated parts of Derbyshire, and adjacent districts, have been astonishingly improved by the same means. The rye lands of Herefordshire, in 1636 refused to produce wheat, peas, or vetches; but since the introduction of lime, they have been so fertilized, as to be successfully applied to the growth of every species of corn. In maiden soils of a tolerable quality, the richest manure will not enable them to bring any crops, but those of oats or rye, to maturity; whereas if they receive a sufficient quantity of lime, crops of peas, barley, or wheat, may be raised to advantage. The benefit resulting from the use of lime, has been indisputably proved in the same farm, for the richer parts that were left unlimed, were uniformly inferior in produce, to the poorer that had been limed, during a period of not less than twentyone years, under the same course of management.

2. *The principles on which lime operates as a manure.*—Quick-lime in powder, or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants; hence grass, watered with lime water, is destroyed. But lime freshly burnt, or slacked, forms a compost with vegetable matter, which is soluble in water, and nutritive to plants. Mild lime, (as chalk, or quick-lime again impregnated with carbonic acid,) chiefly operates, by improving the texture of the soil, and its relation to absorption.

3. *The various sorts of limestone.*—Sometimes limestone is almost perfectly pure, as is the case with marble, which frequently contains scarcely any other substance but calcareous matter. Several sorts of limestone, however, have mixtures of clay and sand, in various proportions, by which the efficacy of the manure, in proportion to the quantity of these substances, is considerably diminished. It is necessary, therefore to analyze limestone, to ascertain the proportion of pure lime,

before it is advisable to use so expensive an article in great quantities, more especially if it must be conveyed from a distance. Bituminous limestone makes good manure. But the magnesian is the species which requires the greatest attention. Limestone sometimes contains from 20.3 to 23.5 of magnesia, in which case it would be injurious to weak soils, to apply more than from 25 to 30 bushels per statute acre, though in rich soils, double that quantity may be used, and still more with peat, on which soil it would have a most powerful effect in producing fertility.

4. *Mode of preparing it for use.*—Limestone is burnt in kilns of various constructions. It is applied with advantage to soils recently reclaimed, in a caustic state; but is generally *slacked*, by throwing water upon the lumps, until they crack and swell, and fall down into a fine powder. This operation, when it is to be done, should not be delayed, for if properly burnt, calcined lime is easily reduced into a fine powder, which may not be the case if the slacking be postponed. If water cannot easily be obtained, the lumps may either be divided into small heaps, and covered with earth by the moisture of which they are soon pulverized, or made into large heaps, the lumps and earth six inches thick, and the whole covered with earth. Where it can easily be had, it is a great advantage, to slack the calcined limestone for manure, with sea-water or urine. When applied to land in a powdery state, lime tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that the soil contains, into a more rapid state of decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants.

5. *Application.*—Summer is the proper season for liming land. That experienced farmer, Mr Rennie of Phantassie, is of opinion, that the most profitable period for applying lime is, when the land is under summer fallow, in the months of June and July, that it may be completely mixed with the soil before the crop is sown. This is also the general practice in other districts. For a turnip crop, it should be laid on early in the spring before the turnips are drilled, in order that the lime may be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, by the ploughings and harrowings it will receive; the land will thus have time to cool, and the lime will not dry up the moisture necessary for bringing the turnips into leaf. For potatoes, lime is not to be recommended, as it is apt to burn and blister their skins. When applied to old ley, it is a good practice to spread it on the surface, previously to the land being broken up, by which it is fixed firmly on the sward. One year has been found of use, but when done three years before, it had produced still greater advantages; in the former case, the increase of oats, being only at the rate of 6 to 1, and in the latter, that of 10 to 1 of the seed sown. The quantity applied must vary according to the soil. From 240 to 300 bushels, of unslacked lime, may be applied on strong lands with advantage. Even 600 bushels have been laid on at once on strong clays with great success. On light soils, a much smaller quantity will answer, say from 150 to 200 bushels, but these small doses ought to be more frequently repeated. When applied on the surface of bogs or moors, the quantity used is very considerable, and the more that is laid on the greater improvement. The real quantity, however, of calcareous matter used, depends upon the quality of the stone. It often happens, that five chaldrons do not furnish more *effective manure* than three, because they do not contain three fifths of calcareous matter.

6. *Effects of lime.*—Many farmers have subjected themselves to an expense, at the rate of ten shillings per acre per annum, for the lime they used, and have been amply remunerated. The benefit, derived in the cultivation of green crops is sufficient for that purpose. Such crops may be raised by large quantities of dung; but where calcareous substances are applied, it is proved by long experience, that a less quantity of animal and vegetable manure will answer the purpose. This is making the farm-yard dung go farther, with more powerful, and more permanent effects; and, from the weightier crops thus raised, the quantity of manure on a farm, will be most materially augmented. Indeed, upon land in a proper state for calcareous application, (as old ley), lime is much superior to dung. Its effects continue for a longer period, while the crops produced are of a superior quality, and less susceptible of injury, from the excesses of drought and moisture. The ground like wise, more especially if it be of a strong nature is much more easily wrought; and, in some instances, the *saving of labor alone*, would be sufficient to induce a farmer to lime his land, were no greater benefit derived from the application, than the opportunity thereby gained, of working it in a more perfect manner.

7. *Rules for the management of lime.*—1. It is necessary to ascertain the quality of the soil to which lime is proposed to be applied; and whether it has formerly been limed; and to what extent. In general it may be observed, that strong loams and stubborn clays, require a full dose to bring them into action, as such soils are capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less lime to stimulate them; and may be injured, by administering a quantity of lime, recently calcined, that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature. 2. As the effects of lime greatly depend on its intimate admixture with the surface soils, it is expedient to have it in a powdered state before it is applied, and the drier and the more perfectly powdered, the better. 3. Lime having a tendency to sink in the soil, it cannot be ploughed in with too shallow a furrow or kept too near the surface. 4. Lime ought not to be applied, a second time, to weak or poor soils, unless mixed with a compost; after which the land should be immediately laid down to grass.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

MR FESSENDEN—I have noticed sundry communications, upon the best method of preparing seed corn for planting, with a view to prevent crows from pulling up the corn, &c. Much has been said about soaking the seed in copperas water and it would seem that the question was now settled by general consent, that this mode is the only safe preventive in the ear, but my own and my neighbors experience has brought us to a different conclusion. We were in the habit of using the copperas water for several years, and at first (as is the case many times with new experiments) we were disposed to believe that it had the desired effect, but upon further experiment we found that the crows made the same depredations upon the seed soaked with copperas, as with that which had no preparation before planting. I could if necessary cite sundry careful experiments which brought us to this conclusion, but I take the liberty

to state the result of another experiment which has had the experience of my neighbors for the last three or four years, and I believe without a single instance of failure so far as I have ascertained the fact; it is as follows: to a half bushel of seed corn take one pint of tar, more or less; let it be warmed over a moderate fire until it will run freely; then put it into the corn, at the same time stirring it up until it be all coated over with the tar; you may then add ground plaster of paris or wood ashes (as is most convenient, either will answer,) and stir it until the kernels will separate, and will not adhere to your fingers; you may handle it when cooled without the least inconvenience, when planting. The first impression from the appearance of the seed after it has gone through the foregoing process is, that it will not vegetate, but three or four years of actual experience among farmers who raise from two to five hundred bushels of indian corn each, annually, has settled that question beyond a doubt,—and the crows never have pulled up more than two or three hills in any one field, and have never carried even that away, but have left the field instantly, without ever returning to renew the experiment,—and in addition to this, the corn has never been infested by the wire worm, which has been many times very destructive to the crop, nor has any other animal or reptile been yet found who was fond of making a meal of tarred corn.

I confess when this mode was first proposed I was very faithless; I doubted whether seed would vegetate, and if it did I had my doubts whether the tar would not be detrimental to the crop: but I am convinced that tar is so far from being injurious to the crop, that I now believe that it not only guards the crop against birds and insects, but is salutary to the growth of the corn.—If you see fit to insert the foregoing in your useful paper, (although past seed time) it may at least give time for corn growers to inquire into the truth of the facts herein stated, and I hope may result in some benefit to the community; and you will gratify one at least who inhabits the

VALLEY OF CONNECTICUT.

HOW TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF TREES AND PLANTS.

MR Knight, in his treatise on the culture of the apple and pear, p. 83, has this passage: "In the garden culture of the apple, where trees are retained as dwarfs or espaliers the more vigorously growing kinds are often rendered unproductive by the excessive though necessary use of the pruning knife. I have always succeeded in making trees of this kind fruitful by digging them up and replacing them with fresh mould in the same situation. The too great luxuriance of growth is checked, and a disposition to bear is brought on." The same observation was made by Mr Lawrence. So if beans, which are but a few inches high, be transplanted, they do not become so tall, but they flower and ripen sooner. The same occurs in frequently transplanting broccoli; the plant does not grow so tall, but has earlier flowers, and in greater numbers. It is probable says Dr Darwin that confining the roots of cucumbers and melons in small garden pots would stop the too luxuriant growth of the vines, and make them more fruitful if care was taken to supply them with water more frequently, and with sufficient nutriment, by mixing with the water some of the carbonic acid fluid which has drained from a manure heap.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the second quarterly meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution on the 4th of June, 1831.

Report made by H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society. A few weeks since, Gideon B. Smith, Esq., Editor of the American Farmer, published in Baltimore, presented the Society, a number of the tubers of the Aracacha; another citizen of that city has evinced his laudable zeal for the advancement of rural economy, throughout the Union, by a donation of the seed of the Chenopodium Quinoa and seeds of several varieties of grapes. The following letter accompanied the package.

Baltimore, May 24, 1831.

DEAR SIR—By the brig Chatham, I send to your address, for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a small package containing as follows, viz.

- One paper Lenoir Grape seed.
- One do Herbemont's Madeira do.
- One do mixed Grape seed, viz. Bland's Madeira, Isabella, and Herbemont's Arena; and
- One do of *Chenopodium Quinoa* seed.

The Grape seeds were sent to me by that excellent horticulturist, N. Herbemont, Esq. of Columbia, S. C. and the object expected to be attained by their distribution and planting, is the production of new and valuable varieties of grapes, capable of withstanding the rigidity of our various climates.

The *Chenopodium Quinoa* was received from Peru by J. S. Skinner, Esq. from Lieut. Fitzhugh of the U. S. Navy; an account of this grain will be found in the 10th number, vol. 13, of the American Farmer. It is presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the name of J. S. Skinner, who requests their acceptance of it. If we succeed in cultivating this grain, it will be one of the most important additions to our agricultural products ever made in any country.

I am, respectfully yours,

GIDEON B. SMITH.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Quinoa has vegetated and grows rapidly. Planted on Friday, 13th May, came up Friday, 20th, and on Sunday, 22d, many plants had their second leaf formed.

Extract from the American Farmer, on the character and culture of Quinoa.

QUINOA.—The letter below from Lieutenant Fitzhugh of the United States navy, accompanied the quinoa, the receipt of which we noticed last week, and together with the subjoined direction for cultivating the quinoa from the same gentleman, has been politely furnished for publication in the Farmer by Mr Skinner, to whom the quinoa was sent from Peru.

We have examined all the publications in which we could hope to get any information on the subject of the quinoa, and have satisfied ourselves on the subject of its botanical character. In Peru it is called *quinua*, pronounced *keen-wa*, with the last syllable very slightly accented. Humboldt speaks of the *chenopodium quinoa* as being one of the few plants cultivated in the highest and coldest regions of the Andes and Mexican Cordilleras; and says that when the old historians use the expression small Peruvian rice (*arros pequeno*), they mean the *chenopodium quinoa*. Don Ulloa also

speaks of quinoa being peculiar to the province of Quito, and as deserving of being ranked as one of the most palatable foods. These authorities, supported as they are by the name by which the seed in question is called by the natives and residents of Peru at the present time, sufficiently establish the fact that it is the *chenopodium quinoa*, of botanists. There are a great many varieties of *Chenopodium*, several of which are very common, (mere weeds) and the whole genus is called *goose-foot*, in England—for instance, English mercury, upright goosefoot, purple goosefoot, &c. Several of the species are indigenous to the United States, viz. the anthelminticum or worm seed, the spear leaved, the bearded, &c. But the quinoa, the one particularly under notice, is the only one of the genus that is indigenous to Peru.

It is annual, grows three feet high, flowers in July, flowers green, propagated by seed, in common earth. The seed are circular, flat, one twelfth of an inch in diameter, white, and easily pulverised. It belongs to the 5th class, Pentandria, and 2nd order, Digynia.

The quinoa is cooked and used like common rice and hence the name sometimes given it of *Peruvian rice*. Capt. Dungan, in whose vessel the seeds were sent, politely presented the Editor with some of the prepared seed for his table. It seems that the quinoa is scalded or part boiled, before it is disposed of by the cultivator, whether for the purpose of its better preservation or to prevent its cultivation in other countries we know not; and to this fact is probably to be attributed the failure of all previous attempts to cultivate it. Having eaten of the quinoa, prepared in several ways, we are of course enabled to speak of its qualities from experience. Gentlemen who have eaten it in Peru speak of it in the highest terms of praise. We are not willing to go so far, though it may improve with us upon further acquaintance. It is certainly of a very pleasant flavor, but that is peculiar—unlike that of common rice, and resembling that of oatmeal. Its appearance when served up is singular. The grain is principally composed of a germ, or sprout of the young plant, closely coiled, and surrounded with farina. In boiling, this spiral germ is detached, and the dish presents the appearance of being full of skippers, something similar to a dish of boiled beans. Our present impression is, that though it may attain an equal place with rice, it never can supersede that excellent vegetable on our tables.

The Editor of the Farmer has planted a quart of the seed of the quinoa, and taken such measures and resorted to such means to insure its growth as he supposes will be successful so far as soil and cultivation are concerned. He is not however, very sanguine in his expectations. The climate of Peru is very different from ours, the former being very temperate and subject to no change of the seasons; therefore, we have our extremely hot and dry weather, and the comparative shortness of our seasons, as obstacles to success in the culture of the quinoa. And yet it is very possible that it will withstand all this, and if so, it will be an important agricultural acquisition. It will be observed, that the subjoined directions say it is to be sown at the same season and gathered at the same time as wheat. It should however be recollected that there is no winter in Peru, and of course no fall sowing of wheat to withstand its rigors. If it succeeds with us at all it must be sown in the spring and gathered in the fall, for it

is not believed that it can bear our winters like wheat.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

U. S. S. St Louis, Callao Roads, }
Jan. 31, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have at length the pleasure of sending you by the James Beacham, two bottles of Quinar, which after much inquiry and research, on the part of my friend Mr McCall, of Lima, has come forth, it was obtained two hundred miles from this. Inclosed you will receive a description of its cultivation, curing, and preparation for culinary purposes.

Truly yours,

AND. FITZHUGH.

Description of the Manner of Sowing in Peru the Grain known under the name of Quinoa.

It should be sown in soil and climate not of too cold a temperature for wheat, neither should it be what would be called warm. It is sown at the same season and gathered at the same time as wheat. The ground is prepared in furrows, twice ploughed with Peruvian ploughs, (which are nothing more than wooden knees pointed at the end,) and the seed is sown, scattered as wheat. When ripe, (to save waste, as the grain shells off very easily) it is cut carefully and gathered in on folds of cotton or linen cloth, of a texture not sufficiently coarse to allow the grain to pass through. The grain is separated from the stalk by merely rubbing it between two folds of cotton or linen cloth, and the chaff is afterwards winnowed from it.

Besides being cultivated as a cereal plant, for the grain, it is valuable as a green culinary vegetable, the leaves being eaten in Peru, as a substitute for spinach and sorrel.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to J. S. Skinner, Esq. for his donation of Quinoa and Grape seeds.

The President having stated what measures had been taken by the Committee, which was appointed last autumn, to take into consideration, the expediency of establishing a Horticultural Garden of Experiment and a Rural Cemetery, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, that the Committee on an Experimental Garden and a Cemetery, be authorized to increase their number, and to ask the aid of such other gentlemen, not members of the Society, as in their opinion will forward the objects desired, by being associated with them.

The following Committee was appointed to nominate a gentleman to deliver the next anniversary Address, and to report at the adjourned meeting of the Society.

Z. COOK, JR.
G. W. BRIMMER, } *Committee.*
G. W. PRATT,

William Curtis of Newton was elected a member; Dr Thaddens M. Harris of Dorchester, a corresponding member.

Adjourned to Saturday next, 10 o'clock.

Messrs Winships exhibited a beautiful bouquet of Scotch Roses comprising fifty-five varieties, of great fragrance and delicate colors.—Elegant bouquets of Roses, Geraniums, Native Wild Flowers, Cactus, &c, were exhibited by Gen. Dearborn, Mr Hovey of Cambridgeport, Mr Haggerston, and Mr Russell of Cambridge.—Mr Phipps of Charlestown exhibited a fine collection of Moss Roses, that excited universal admiration.

Early Peas and Mushrooms were exhibited by Mr Davenport of Milton.

Seeds of the Studley Carrot were presented by Messrs Thorburn and Sons of New York for distribution. This is a valuable variety of this root, suitable for field culture for cattle, and introduced by them from Scotland.

Extract from an address delivered at Northampton before the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, Oct. 27, 1830, by HON. SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

MORTGAGES.

There is another subject connected with the general doctrine and purposes of my discourse, which I am bound to bring to your consideration. I refer to the extent in which real estates among us are passing under mortgages. And what adds to the cause of alarm is, that most of them are made to corporations which never die, and are subject to the control of a few men, and nobody knows who they will be. There is already vested in that way an amput of capital, which is bringing the yeomanry of the country into a state of dependence and peril.—If the evil was confined to the owners of the mortgaged estates, great as it would then be, it would pass off, without deeply affecting the springs of the general prosperity. But it subjects the whole landed interest to the dominion of a moneyed capital, and exposes it to all the sudden pressures arising from fluctuations in the currency,—not exactly a solid one in this country,—and from great speculations in trade. It reduces the price of real estate generally, and diminishes the resources of those who farm it, and of the towns wherein it lies and detracts from their ability to meet the burdens imposed upon them. It takes from the farmer the clear income which springs from the land, and deprives him of his natural reward for the skill he has acquired in his business.

Every state has its chief interest in its soil. It is this which constitutes it, a state. Capital may be here today, and elsewhere tomorrow. It belongs to no country. It is an instrument of gratification, or gain, and can be employed with equal facility in one place as another. And there is no morality that binds it. It is a power which has sprung up and increased in the progress of society, and is swallowing up all the land in the country, and bringing in a new sort of aristocracy, of a more uncompromising character than the feudal, or any landed aristocracy, ever can be.—Does not this state of things call for some protection for real estate? What I suggest is no new thing. Our ancestors brought this policy with them. Our own legislation, from the first settlement of the country had maintained it till the statute authorising the sale of equities of redemption was introduced into our law. This fatal act has, in effect, changed our policy on this head; and by the increase of mortgages is exposing the whole real estate to be knocked off under the hammer of the auctioneer. It has caused the ruin of many farmers whose real estates have been sacrificed by such sales. Why not restore at least the old law, and bring back appraisal?

TAXES.

In regard to taxes, it is not right that the mortgager should pay the whole tax upon the estate. It is making him pay for property which he does not own, and is palpably unjust. The estate must be taxed in the town where it lies; let the mortgagee be taxed for the amount of his lien upon it, and the mortgagor for the residue. There would be strict justice in this, as regards both the town and the mortgager, and there is not the least difficulty in carrying it into effect by legislation.

INTEREST.

There might be also a reduction of the rate of interest on debts secured by mortgage. Why is interest paid for money at all? It is on account of

the benefit, of the use to the borrower, and for the risk on the part of the lender. In the manner in which debts are now secured by mortgage there is scarcely the shadow of risk, and why should a debtor, who gives such security, pay for a risk when there is none? The United States can borrow at four per cent, and why should mortgagors give more? It is as much as the income of real estate will admit. And is there not just ground for a difference between the rate of interest on debts secured by mortgage and debts resting on personal security only? Such a provision would afford great relief to the farmer, and in its effect would also benefit the manufacturer and the trader. These are subjects of great interest, and they are forced upon our consideration by the circumstances of the times.

CREDIT.

I had intended to say something on the subject of credit. The facility with which this is obtained proves the ruin of one half of mankind. It is a snare and a trap to the young. To the young man, his strength is property and a resource for future years, and he should never contract a lien upon it to any one. There was a practice among the ancient nations, of mortgaging the person's body as security for the loan. Credit in its mildest form is little better than this. It is in fact, to him whose only resource is his labor, a mortgage upon his physical strength and his liberty. There is a great difference, it is true, between a debt contracted for property which is kept and yields an income to the purchaser, and that which is spent and consumed.

Credit perhaps cannot altogether be dispensed with, but it is a grave question, whether, on the whole, it has not done more mischief than good. There is hardly an evil in society which is not sprung from it. It has created a race of non-producers, who render no equivalent to society for what they consume. It has separated knowledge from labor and deprived the laborer of the improvements which his faculties require, and of the satisfaction for which his nature was designed. It has oppressed industry and worth on the one hand and paupered idleness and prodigality on the other. If every young man, who should from this time come of age, would contract no debt, what would be the state of society in 20 years? It would be changed in its whole condition and character.

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

Plants that grow naturally, among a crop that has been sown, may be regarded as *weeds*, or, in other words, as enemies to the crop that is cultivated. The destruction of weeds, therefore, must be considered as one of the most important branches of the agricultural art; for if it be neglected, or even if slovenly performed, one third, or one half of a fair crop, may only be obtained, even from the very best soils. Besides, it merits consideration that if weeds are suffered to exist, the full advantages of manuring land, and many other improvements, can only be but partially reaped. Nor is this all; the mixture of weeds in the soil, prevents the crop from receiving the beneficial influence of the air;—augments the risks at harvest, (for a crop that is clean, may be ready for the stack-yard in much less time than is required to harvest it, when encumbered with weeds);—and the seeds of these intruders, deteriorate the quality of the grain. Notwithstanding all the injuries thence sustained,

how many are there, who hardly ever attempt to remove weeds in an effectual manner? This negligence is the more to be blamed, because, were farmers at the trouble of collecting all sorts of weeds, before they have formed their seeds and of mixing them with rich earth, they would soon be reduced into a soft pulpy mass, and in this way a pernicious nuisance might be converted into a valuable manure.

Various experiments have been tried, to ascertain the *positive advantage* derived from carefully weeding one part of a field, and leaving another part undone; among these, the following, made with peculiar accuracy, may be safely relied on.

1. *Wheat*.—Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broad-cast; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced 18 bushels; the six weeded acres, 135 bushels, or 22½ per acre, which is 4½ bushels, or ¼ more produce in favor of weeding.

2. *Barley*.—A six acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s. per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre was only 13 bushels; of the weeded, 28. Difference in favor of weeding, 15 bushels per acre besides the land being so much cleaner for succeeding crops.

3. *Oats*.—Six acres sown with oats; one acre ploughed but once, and unmanured, produced only 17 bushels. Another six acres ploughed three times, manured, and weeded, produced 37 bushels per acre. This experiment proves, that oats require good management, and will pay for it as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding; and the other ten to the manure.

The importance of weeding, both to the individual and to the public is such, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate, a regulation of police, for fining those who harbor weeds, the seed of which may be blown into their neighbor's ground, can have no injustice in principle. In England, the petty constable might be required, by precept from the high constable, to give in presentments to the Quarter Sessions, containing a list of all persons who suffered weeds to run to seed in their hedges or lands, such presentments to be particularly specified to the court. Those referring to the coltsfoot, to be given in at the Lady day sessions; and those referring to thistles, rag weed, &c, to be given in at the Midsummer sessions. An order of court might then be made, for the immediate removal of such nuisances, and not complied with, the offender should be fined sum not exceeding five pounds, one half to the informer, and the other half to go for the relief of the poor.

If, in consequence of such a system being enforced, 4½ bushels of wheat;—15 do. of barley;—10 do. of oats *additional*, were raised in all the fields in the kingdom, whose crops are injured by weeds, what benefits might not be the result?—Indeed if such a plan were to take place, and the overseers were compelled, by an express statute, to employ the poor, in the destruction of weeds England might, in process of time, become as free from that nuisance, as China or Japan; and the farmers would soon find, that however anxious they may be, to have their lands *tithe-free*, yet to have them *weed-free*, is of still greater importance.

On the whole, keeping his land in a clean state

ought to be a principal object with every farmer; and if this be not carefully attended to, he may rest assured of paying dearly for his neglect. But the losses which he suffers, do not remedy the injury which the public sustains from his slovenly conduct. The regulations, therefore, which have been suggested, may be considered as both expedient and necessary; for were they adopted, it is evident, that many of the evils alluded to would be removed, and the wealth and agricultural resources of the nation, materially augmented.—*Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.*

From the New York Farmer.

MANGEL WURTZEL AND RUTA BAGA.

The committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for 1830, awarded the premium of \$20 for Mangel Wurtzel, to Mr Gideon Foster, of Charlestown. By measurement Mr F. had 1413 bushels to the acre; and by weight, allowing 56 lbs. to the bushel, he had 1512 bushels, or 86,455 lbs. upwards of fortythree tons. When it is taken into consideration that our stock is fed on preserved fodder for about six months in the year, the importance of such a crop as food for cattle, cannot be too highly estimated by the farmer. I agree with you, Mr Editor, that many farmers, by no means follow sound sense, nor regard the voice of nature when they confine their stock throughout almost the whole winter on dry hard fodder. In almost every part of Long Island, I have known farmers to feed out to their milch cows, winter after winter, nothing but salt hay and bottom cornstalks; and in the summer, to confine them to pasture without a single particle of salt during the whole grazing season. Such treatment cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the health and the development of the desirable properties of a milch cow. The practice of giving succulent food to cows and sheep is more common now than a few years past. The attention of agriculturists in most parts of the Island, is confined to potatoes and turnips. It is the impression among us, that mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, parsnips and carrots require more labor and are attended with greater expense than potatoes, turnips, corn, and English hay. But the above committee say that 'no climate is better adapted than ours, for mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, (the most nutritious of the two, and equally productive) ruta бага, common turnips, carrots, parsnips and potatoes—and of all these, cattle are very fond, and most if not all of them, form the most wholesome food of sheep and swine. 'We have, generally, it is believed, had the idea that much more labor and skill are necessary in cultivating mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, and ruta бага, than for corn and potatoes. This notion is natural enough, because we have attended to their culture much more than the former. But we have in this report, as we had in the report of the last year, the testimony of a practical and nice observer, the Rev. Mr Colman, who, in speaking this year of the ruta бага, says:—'the whole from the sowing to the gathering, was not *two thirds* of the labor usually bestowed in planting, cultivating, and gathering an acre of potatoes.'

Mr Foster's ground was manured with about eight cords of compost manure, and ploughed in eight inches deep. The seed was sown about the 12th of May, in rows, twentytwo inches apart. The soil was kept mellow and free from weeds. It is now the season for farmers to make preparations for the next winter's provision for their live

stock. Let every Long Island farmer have a good supply of succulent food—and let this be judiciously given out in connexion with his salt hay, cut straw and corn-stalks. This done, an increased quantity of milk, and an improved appearance in milch cows, will be the consequence.

By the same report, I perceive the Rev. Henry Colman obtained the premium of \$20 for his fine crop of ruta бага. Allowing 56 lbs. to the bushel he had 903 bushels to the acre. On the supposition that the whole expense of this crop, was not greater than would be the culture of an acre of wheat, the advantages are easily perceived. Ruta бага usually sell in New York, from 19 to 44 cents the bushel. Allowing 20 cents, the above crop would amount to \$180 60. The land on Long Island does not generally produce over 25 bushels per acre—amounting at \$1 20 to \$30 00. The land on this Island, well manured and the crop well tilled, will yield equal to that of Massachusetts. I am fully of the opinion that the farmers on the greater part of this Island do not pay sufficient attention to the cultivation of succulent crops as food for their stock, and with a view of supplying the New York market.

E. L.

CIDER.

The rules on which making good sugar depends, are careful straining and cleanliness. With equal propriety it may be said, that good cider depends on the observance of the same rules—the juice carefully strained from the pulp. It has long been our opinion that too much carbonic acid is suffered to escape during fermentation producing either too much alcoholer acetic acid. We perceive some of the best cider makers recommend the prevention of the escape of carbonic acid gas by laying light substances, such as cloths or leaves on the bung hole, while the liquid is under fermentation.

Paint for Garden Fences, Out Houses, Eaves Troughs, &c.—Melt over a slow fire in an iron pot or kettle, two lbs. of rosin and one lb. of roll brimstone; when perfectly liquefied, add slowly three gallons of train or fish oil, and when perfectly incorporated, add Spanish brown, Venetian red, yellow ochre, or any other dark color, till of sufficient consistency to cover wood of a uniform color; use it warm with a brush, and when dry give it a second coat, and you will have a paint that weather is incapable of affecting. It takes longer to dry than common paints, but if rightly managed usually becomes hard in five or six days.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Horse Barefoot.—Many of our readers (says the New Bedford Gazette) recollect that Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin sent four elegant horses from England to Brighton, with a view that the breed in his native state might be improved. One of those horses, *Barefoot*, we understand, left Providence on Sunday, the 15th inst. for New York, where he is to be shipped to England to run a race for *sixty thousand dollars*. Our informant, who saw him on board the steamboat at Providence, and who has seen many of the finest horses raised in this country, says *Barefoot* is by far the most beautiful and splendid horse he ever saw.

Chalk for Calves.—To prevent the *scours* in young calves, a little chalk is recommended to be put in the milk.

Expenses of the State.—We make the following extract from an article in the last Springfield Republican:—

The amount of expenditure for Massachusetts, is stated by the *Northampton Committee* to be about \$293,000; and for the other five N. E. States, \$244,000. Now if the system of expenditure is the same in all these States, the comparison is just; otherwise it is not. But the system is not the same.

None of these states provide for foreign paupers: none of them have such a system of legislation; most, if not all of them, support their judicial establishment by fees paid by those who go to Court, and not as here, out of the State Treasury. And they differ in several other respects. To institute a fair comparison, we must deduct from Massachusetts the following items.

For State paupers	\$70,000
" Agricultural Societies	5,000
" Land agency	1,620
" Extraordinary legislation	50,000
" Criminal proceedings	30,290
	<hr/>
	\$156,910
Deduct from	292,000
	<hr/>
	135,590

So that the expenditures of Massachusetts, upon the system of the other New England States, would be \$135,000, which deducted from \$244,000 the expenditure of those States, leaves \$108,000, *balance in our favor*, instead of \$50,000, against us.

It was remarked by the Solicitor General at the Supreme Court in Springfield last week, that he found but one indictment in Worcester county, one in Hampshire, and three in this county; and in other parts of the State, he had found the indictments for crimes surprisingly diminished within two years. He could ascribe this change in favor of virtue and good order to no other cause than the influence of Temperance Societies and the great change in the consumption of ardent spirits.—*Springfield Rep.*

MORAL CHARACTER OF THE QUAKERS.

Judge Mellen, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present term of the Court at Portland, Me. stated that in a practice of forty-five years, in which he had been intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the judicial Courts in that part of the country, he had never known but *one instance* in which a member of the Society of Friends was arraigned at the bar as a criminal.

Great Natural Curiosity.—The brig Hardy, Captain Shirley, which arrived here 3d inst. from Batavia, has on board a *living female OURANG OUTANG*. She has suffered much on the voyage and is very sick. She is greatly affected by cold, and keeps a blanket constantly wrapped about her. She has been visited by Dr Smith, the Quarantine Physician, who examined her, felt her pulse and ordered milk to be given to her, which occasioned a temporary revival of her spirits. She is still able to walk, although she totters from weakness. When she stands erect her hands nearly touch the ground. She eats, drinks and *spits*, like a human being.

This is the only successful attempt ever made, to introduce one of these remarkable animals alive into this country. Some years since, an Ourang Outang was brought into port, but died in the harbor. The skeleton has been frequently exhibited by Dr Smith, at his annual Anatomical Lecture.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1831.

CANKER WORM.

J. Winship, Esq. of Brighton, near Boston, a gentleman, who is well known to possess much practical as well as scientific knowledge of the culture of fruit trees has suggested to us a remedy against the cankerworm which he has himself made use of with much success. After the worm, in the latter part of spring and fore part of summer has made its lodgement among the branches and commenced its ravages on the leaves of fruit trees, it has generally been supposed that the owner of the trees had nothing to do, but to submit to an evil which it had been too late to remedy. But Mr Winship applies tar to the body of the tree *at that time*, according to the common mode of tarring trees, to prevent the ascent of cankerworms; and then by jarring or shaking the body and limbs of the trees, the worms fall to the ground, or let themselves down by threads, so that they may be struck off with a stick, and thus detached from the tree. They then instinctively, and immediately turn towards the body of the tree, and attempt to ascend to the high places from whence they have fallen. But here the tar presents an insuperable obstacle to their further progress, and they fall back and perish for want of food.

We doubt whether it would be safe to rely altogether on this mode of destroying the insect without the customary fall and spring appliances of tar. Perhaps, however, it may supersede those troublesome and expensive processes; and at any rate, it must prove a powerful auxiliary to the old mode of attacking these depredators.

SMALL WORMS ON PEAR TREES.

A friend has entered a complaint at our office, against a small worm, which, on its first appearance resembles the maggots found in cheese, but afterwards changes to a green color, and devours the leaves of the pear tree. We submitted the case to Mr Winship, the gentleman named in the preceding article, who advises to sift or scatter wood ashes, or quick lime, or dry dust over the leaves infested when wet with dew or rain. If the insects were accommodated, by means of a syringe or garden engine, with now and then an artificial shower of soap-suds, lime-water, decoction of walnut leaves, ditto of elder leaves, or tobacco leaves or stems, we presume they would take such treatment in dudgeon, and disappear without delay or ceremony.

Silk.—The New Hampshire Statesman says that the manufacture of Silk Ribbons was attempted at Durham, N. H. about forty years ago by the late Gen. JOHN SULLIVAN of revolutionary fame.—He employed French weavers, and kept three or four looms employed about a year. The causes that led to the relinquishment of the business are not now known: probably the difficulty of procuring raw silk at that early period.

PROPERTIES OF MANURES, &c.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—I wish to ask, through the medium of your valuable paper, what chemical ingredients contained in manures enter into the composition of plants, and in what state manures contain the most of them?

C. W.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS' WORK FOR JUNE.

Melons and cucumbers, which have hitherto been protected by glass, or by paper frames, may now be exposed to the open air. If the season be at all dry your vegetables will stand in need of water. Loudon remarks that many kitchen crops are lost, or produce a very inferior quality for want of watering; lettuces and cabbages are often hard and stringy; turnips and radishes do not swell; onions decay, &c, copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry seasons, would produce that fulness and succulency which we find in the vegetables produced in the Low Countries, and in the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England at the beginning and the latter end of the season. The vegetables brought to the London market, from the Neat's Houses and other adjoining gardens, where the important article of watering is much more attended to than in private country gardens may be adduced as affording proofs of the advantage of the practice.

Vegetables that are newly transplanted, as they have their roots more or less diminished, or otherwise injured, often need watering, until they have taken new roots. But this should be done with caution. If a dry season follow the transplanting let them be watered, if they appear to droop, only at evenings and in cloudy weather, and with water which has been exposed, one day at least to the shining of the sun; not with water directly from a well or a cold spring, as it will give a chill to the plants. Only a small quantity should be applied at once; that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain; for water applied, plentifully or forcibly, or falling from a considerable height, is apt to wash away the finest of the mould from the roots, or make little cavities about them, which admit too much air.

In a dry season, whole gardens sometimes need watering; and in doing it the above precautions should be regarded. It is of very great convenience to have a piece of standing water or a brook or rivulet near at hand by which water may be furnished in sufficient abundance without a great degree of labor.

WEEDING. Sir John Sinclair observed that 'the importance of weeding is such, both to the individual and the public, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate a regulation of police for fining those who harbor weeds, the seeds of which may be blown into their neighbor's ground can have no injustice in principle.

HOEING. The ends to be answered by hoeing are chiefly these:—To destroy weeds, which are always ready to spring up in every soil, to exhaust the land and starve the plants. For this purpose when the weeds have attained any size, deep hoeing becomes necessary. To prevent the soil's becoming too hard and close, so that the roots cannot extend themselves freely in search of vegetable food, nor feed on the fixed air and other fertilizing gases generated in loose and rich soils. In this case deep hoeing is necessary. But hoeing should cease entirely or be very shallow when the roots are so much extended as to be injured by hoeing. The deeper land is hoed, provided the roots are not disturbed, and too much cut in pieces, the greater advantage it will be to the plants. The oftener land is hoed the more moisture it retains, the more the crops are nourished, and the better it withstands drought. The earth about the stems of young plants of corn, &c, should be removed either with a hoe or the fingers, and fresh soil

substituted, but not accumulated about the stems, lest the lower roots should be deprived of the benefit of the sun and air.

The land is in a good degree prepared for succeeding crops by hoeing; and there is great and obvious advantages in stirring the ground while the dew is on in the morning, or soon after a light rain. Where land is tolerably free from obstacles, the frequent use of the horse plough to a considerable depth renders the labor much less severe and expensive, and more advantageous to the crop, than to depend on the hoe alone. The first time the plough is used, turn the furrow from the rows. At the next ploughing, and all after ploughings, the furrows are to be turned towards the rows; this prevents the plough from injuring the roots. The depth should be about the same as for any other ploughing or the intention will be in some measure defeated. This may render it necessary sometimes to go twice in the same furrow. A plough called a cultivator has been constructed, with two mouldboards, which turns the mould both ways at once.

The opinion entertained by some, that no hoeing at all should be done in a dry time, is irrational and ridiculous. They deprive their land of the benefit of the dew, suffer it to be overrun by weeds, and allow the ground to be so hard that the rain when it comes will not penetrate it. There is no soil perhaps except a thin sandy one that will not be benefited in hot dry weather by frequent hoeing.

Salad herbs may be grown at sea by sowing the seeds on thick flannel well cleaned and moistened. Put the flannel on a board which can be hung up. Place on the flannel on which the seeds are sown another piece of flannel fastened to a thick board. Take off the upper board as soon as the seeds have vegetated, say 24 hours. In six or seven days, if good weather, the crop will be two inches high.—It is then fit for use. Be careful to keep the flannel *always wet*.

RADISHES.

To have a constant succession of radishes for the table the seeds should be sowed once a fortnight from April to August. As they are uncertain in their growth, the best method is to put the seed between rows of other plants; and they are so easily pulled that they need not incommode the plants among which they grow.

TURNIPS.

Sow strong house or wood ashes over the ground about the time the turnips are springing up. This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop and make the turnips sweet and palatable.

Hilling Corn.—Erastus Ware of Salem, Mass. says of an excellent field of corn, which obtained a premium, that it was hoed three times, but not hilled as has been customary; and upon comparison of that not hilled, after a severe gale, he is satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling as is common. His opinion is that there is no benefit to be derived from hilling corn—and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer by the drought, or to have its roots impeded in their search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn up round the stalk in a high steep hill.

New Potatoes.—We were presented by Mr Pond of Cambridge, on Monday the 7th of June, with Potatoes of the growth of the present season, from 5 to 6 inches in circumference. The sort was Perkins' Early Seedling, the same that was sold from Mr Russell's seed store the last spring. This Potato has a great reputation in Bristol county (where it originated) for its productiveness and flavor, as well as earliness. These were raised in the open air without forcing.

Beet Sugar.—It appears by the official returns that there are upwards of 100 Beet root sugar works in France, which threw off in 1830 8,920,000 lbs. of beautiful crystallized Sugar. There have been eight Treatises published in France within a few years on the subject. There are five large establishments near Calais, where most of the operations are conducted by steam power.

NOTICE.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Society's rooms in Joy's buildings, by adjournment, on Saturday, June 11, at 11 o'clock.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.—See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 353 and 363.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also—Large and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Sheep—Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—on the character and value of Merino Sheep—anatomical structure, &c., &c.—5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.

Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America—and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tessiu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment—and others in France.

Also for sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c., &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by
GAY & BIRD,
6tis. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, 52 North Market Street.

A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree and the raising of Silk. Price 12½ cts.—\$9 per hundred—a valuable agricultural tract for distribution.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are so well known to require comment.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel PICKERING'S Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98.) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protuberances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel. May 18.

Wants a situation,

As Gardener, a married man without children, who understands the management of a garden in all its various branches—hot house, green house, laying out garden ground, &c.

A few lines will be thankfully attended to at this office. June 1.

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

Wm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and fine West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba. May 18.

Branding Irons, at reduced prices.

Carter's improved Branding Irons, for branding Guide Boards, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. This is a very convenient article for country towns, as it will enable them to put up permanent guide boards at a trifling expense; it is simply by burning the brands into a piece of board, then lightly plane it over, after which give it a coat of white paint. Guide boards made in this way are much more durable than the common boards, and the cost is trifling. The above are offered for sale at 40 to 50 per cent discount from former prices, which will enable all towns to furnish themselves with a very useful article. May 18.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

52 NORTH MARKET STREET,

[WILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS.]

This is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, which moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or cubic form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same process fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which admits of being varied into such letters or figures as may best suit the fancy of the owner of the article.

Dr Thacher's Bee Hives.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street—

IMPROVED BEEHIVES, constructed on a plan invented by Dr Thacher, author of an excellent Treatise on Bees. The American Orchardist, &c. These Hives are so formed that they afford facilities for taking honey without destroying the Bees; and likewise present security against the ravages of the Bee Moth, the great enemy to that useful, industrious and indispensable insect; together with other advantages, which give it a decided superiority over any other hive which has been offered for the accommodation of persons disposed to engage in one of the most pleasing and profitable branches of rural economy. April 6.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel.	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot. first sort,	- ton.	105 00	103 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	- "	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,	- "	5 75	5 87
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	70	75
Rye,	- "	80	83
Barley,	- "	60	62
Oats,	- "	40	42
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	9 00	10 00
LIME,	- cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	13 00	20 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	- "	50	62
Lucerne,	- pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	- "	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	63	65
Merino, half blood,	- "	58	60
Merino, quarter,	- "	48	50
Native, washed,	- "	45	48
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	58	60
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	45	48
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- "	50	55

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	5 1	7
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	8
POULTRY,	- "	3	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	13
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.	82	84
Indian, retail,	- "	82	84
POTATOES,	- "	30	
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 6.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 155 Beef Cattle, (including 82 unsold last week); 12 Cows and Calves, and 638 Sheep and Lambs. Unsold at the close of the market 63 Beef Cattle, exclusive of 105 left within a few miles of the market, all of which will make more than have been sold this day.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Market 'glutted'; price of Cattle reduced about 25c. from last week. We quote from 4 75 to 5 50—three or four yoke extra at 5 75.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$14, 17, 20, 23 and 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales quick; we noticed one lot at \$1 75, one at 2 00, and one at 2 25—a lot of fine wethers at about \$5.

PRICES OF VEGETABLES AT FANEUIL HALL MARKET.—Early Peas \$1 per bushel. Strawberries 33 cts. per box. Early White Dutch Turnips 10 cts. per bunch. Cucumbers 12 cts. each. Potatoes 30 cts. per bushel. Onions 3 cts. per bunch. About 500 bushels of Early Peas were sold at Faneuil Hall Market on Monday and Tuesday last.

MISCELLANY.

MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

The following beautiful lines were written by Mrs SIGOURNEY, a few years since, while on a visit to Fredericksburg.

MOTHER of him whose godlike fame
The Good throughout the world reverse,
Ah! why without a stone or name,
Thou sleep'st thou unregarded here?

Fair pensile branches o'er thee wave,
And Nature decks the chosen dell,
Yet, surely o'er thy hallowed grave
A Nation's mournful sighs should swell.

Rome, with a burst of filial pride,
The mother of her Græchi viewed;
And why should we restrain the tide
Of reverential gratitude?

She to sublime Volunmia paid
Her tribute of enraptured tears,
When the dread Chief that voice obeyed
Which sternly curbed his infant years.

Thou, in the days of Sparta's might,
Hadst high on her illustrious roll
Been ranked amid those matrons bright,
Who nobly nursed the great of soul—

For, disciplined in Wisdom's school,
The lofty pupil owned thy sway,
And well might he be skilled to rule,
So early nurtured to obey.

No enervating arts refined,
To slumber lulled his heaven-born might,
No weak indulgence warped thy mind,
To cloud a hero's path of light.

Say, when upon thy shielding breast,
The Saviour of his Country hung,
When his soft lip to thine was pressed,
 wooing the accents from thy tongue—
Saw'st thou prescient o'er his brow
The shadowy wreaths of laurel start?

Or, when his infant hands were taught
By thee in simple prayer to rise—
Say, were thy own devotions fraught
With heightened incense for the skies?

Well may that realm, confiding rest,
Heroes and mighty chiefs to see,
Who finds its infant offspring blest,
With monitors and guides like thee.

Some future age, than ours more just,
With his shall blend thy honored name,
And rear, exulting o'er thy dust,
The monument of deathless fame—

Shall thither bid young mothers bend
To bless thy spirit as they rove,
And learn, while o'er thy tomb they bend,
For Heaven to train the babes they love.

A late Tory Essex Member of Parliament, having at a parochial meeting made some proposals which were objected to by a sturdy farmer; 'Sir,' said the great man, 'do you know who I am? do you know that I have sat in two parliaments; and that I was brought up at both Universities?' 'Why,' replied Hodge, 'that may be; I had a calf that sucked two cows; and the more he sucked the bigger calf he grew!'

A rich old farmer in the north of Devon, speaking to some of his friends of the scholastic progress his nephew had made, exclaimed, 'Why, a shud a made Dick a parson, I think, but a look'd such a good hand to holding the plough, that Iz thoft 'twas a pity to spoil a good ploughman.'

A gentleman on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman who was working on one of them, where it ran to. Clodpole raising himself from his stooping posture and scratching his head replied with a grin; 'I doesn't know where it rins to, zur, we finds it here every morning.'

It is a beautiful trait in the history of the American government that it has never shed a drop of human blood, nor banished a single individual for State crimes. No renegade minister grows immortal thereby 'saving the constitution and crushing the "hydra of jacobinism," at the expense of human blood and human happiness. I am delighted to find that the more popular a government grows, the more mild it becomes; and that the glory of dispensing with the services of the hangman in political affairs, was reserved for the first government erected and conducted by the people;—by those whom the planners of our bloody treason and sedition have chose to designate as "ferocious rabble."—*Scotsman*.

FEMALE FASHIONS AT MALTA.—When abroad they are all arrayed in black. They put over their other dress a robe or loose shirt of that color, brought high on the bosom, and in place of bonnets their heads are covered with a black silk mantle which invests their shoulders and descends half way behind. The part which covers the head is furnished with a piece of whalebone inserted in the hem, which keeps it in position and prevents the silk from dropping over the eyes. One hand placed inside, is always necessary to hold together the sides of the scarf in front; and the other is often hid under its folds, only a fore finger being suffered to peep out through an opening left for the purpose. Of course, under such mufflers little can be seen of the beauties of form or feature, if a Maltese nymph happen to possess them: the eyes and a moving pall-black figure are all that can be distinguished. But sometimes the fair one deigns to exhibit her face to a curious gazer, in place of engrossing to herself the privilege of seeing; and features, good humored, rather pleasing than handsome, and irradiated by a pair of fine sparkling eyes, are displayed to the beholder. The complexion is a dark olive, but partaking a little too much of a sort of mulatto tinge. The mantle is obviously borrowed, or rather it has descended from a distant age and people. It answers to the veil of Eastern ladies.—*Bigelow's Malta*.

An Apology.—When John Clerk (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that 'he was surprised at such a decision!' this was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal—'I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half so long as I have done, he would not be surprised at anything you did.'

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.
March 9. epl6t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 67 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—WM. THOREBURN, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Fishing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
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Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1831.

NO. 48.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following is an able essay on an important topic. Ed.

ON BREEDING FOR A DAIRY STOCK.

MR FESSENDEN—The subject of breeding for a Dairy Stock, is one of a good deal of interest at this time. Inquiries are frequently made in conversation which show this to be the case. In the present state of our knowledge such questions as the following appear to the writer not at all too elementary.

1. What is meant by a particular breed of cattle?

2. Are there one or more breeds of cows known, by long trial, to be deep milkers?

3. To what extent is *breed* to be relied upon in the selection of a stock for milk?

I propose to make a few suggestions by way of answer to these questions.

There is another which I shall say something upon in another paper with your permission, viz.

On what else, besides *breed*, depends *deep milking*?

It is nothing new to say that the object of breeding (in a technical sense,) is to perpetuate in the progeny, the form, constitution, and particular qualities of one or both the parents. But what I wish to ask attention to, and to enforce in this communication, is the very important fact—that the longer any distinguishing quality, mark, or peculiarity, can be traced back in the ancestry, the more deeply will it be fixed in the descendants; predominating, or taking the place of other qualities of more recent standing in either of the parents.

A particular cow may chance to be a fine milker, but if the parents, for some generations, were not remarkable in the same way, her heifer calves will not probably be good milkers—at least no dependence can be placed upon them. If the sire is of a pure milk stock the chances are very much increased of course.

It is not too much to say from experience, here and in England, that of all the varieties of cows, designated by the terms, Short Horns, Long Horns, and Hornless—or by the names, more limited in their application, as Devon, Hereford, Holderness, Suffolk, Denton, Bakewell, Alderney, &c,—no one of them has been found to give *uniformly* or *generally*, more or better milk than any other.—The evidence before the public, abroad and at home, is contradictory.

There have been individual instances of extraordinary milkers among all—and I may go so far as to say *families*, of extraordinary milkers, among all.

It has been too often taken for granted, that a good cow will produce good calves without inquiry into her parentage or that of the bull to which she is sent—and prejudices have been raised in favor of marks and certain appearances, in such an animal, which have no necessary connexion, or none at all, with her faculty as a milker—and such marks have been allowed to determine the choice of another cow as infallible signs of a good one. The most prevalent popular token now is the *small head and short horns*.—This is so far a good

sign, as that the smaller the refuse parts, the nearer will be the approximation to perfection in the more valuable parts, whether for beef or milk—and this is all. So much has been most satisfactorily proved by the conclusive reasonings of Mr Cline, the eminent anatomist, in an essay published by him a long time since.*

The *Holderness Breed* have the *small head and short horns*, but they are esteemed in England much better fitted, in general, for the shambles than for the dairy. An established dairy stock might, no doubt, be raised from them by a careful selection of individuals, *male and female*, from a *milk family*. But it would be too much to say of so large a class as the Durham, Denton or Hereford, though all *short horns*, that bearing either of those names, they may be relied upon as good milkers, and to produce uniformly good milkers.

If the experience of the country will not bear the writer out in this remark he will be glad to find the dairy stock so much in advance of his opinion.

The Devon Cows are not considered in England to be so good for milk as some other kinds. And yet Mr Coke, the great Norfolk Farmer, sent to a friend in Maryland, several years ago, a number of Devonshire cows, bred by himself, which were remarkable for quantity and quality of milk. They were bred on the side of both male and female, we presume, from animals whose progenitors were distinguished for this same quality: had he frequently crossed the blood of the Devons with any of the several kinds of Short Horns, whose descent, from an equally good stock for milk, had not been so well guarded, this same family would in a few generations have given evidences of material depreciation.

The truth really is, that we have yet the work to do to establish a pure milk breed.

To accomplish this, we must have a class of farmers who shall be *professed breeders* of a dairy stock—they will employ no bulls but such as come of good cows, they will raise no calves but from first rate cows. They will keep the heifers for some generations, sending off to the butchers such as turn out indifferent milkers; as some there will be, in whom the faults of remote parentage will be found to linger.—A herd thus carefully purged, and finally, after a few years, exhibiting a uniform character, for milk in the young, as *they come in*, will prove a lasting and sure source of increasing profit to the skillful, intelligent breeder, and an immense gain to the country.

The writer would ask, suppose a young farmer at the present moment is about to stock a milk-farm and is willing to pay the full value of *good cows*—good, we mean as *breeders*—where shall he go for them, in New England? Where shall he be sure to find an established milk breed that will not disappoint him? He will find *improved* breeds enough—but who will venture to insure him that the improvement will not be found to consist as often in adaptation to the shambles as to the dairy?

The idea suggested, whether well or ill founded, let others judge, is that we have not yet

a pure *milk-stock*, that is, a stock descended for many generations from none but fine milkers. Some may think that the art of breeding cannot be carried so far as to secure a uniformity of excellence in this particular quality in the progeny. The answer can only be that they have attained to that degree of perfection in England—that for half a century *thorough breeders*, have been successful in this particular as in others. It is gratifying to be able to state any one thing on this most important subject, entitled to rank as an axiom and of a truly scientific character.

We say that thorough breeders have been entirely successful in England. Not that the farmers, generally in England have reached that degree of excellence. This would be far from the truth. All that is true even there, is the invaluable fact that particular families of milk cows are there known to transmit their peculiarity, as great milkers, with uniform certainty, to their progeny. This fact is as valuable, for our instruction and example, as if the same thing were true of all the milk cows in England. On the other hand, let the following statement have its due weight, going to show, as it does, that it is of some consequence for breeding from what family an animal derives its descent. 'Mr Woodward of Birlingham, Worcestershire, England, purchased *twelve deep milking* Yorkshire cows without *pretensions to breed, or disposition to fatten*—with these cows he used a *high-bred* Hereford Bull—and in the progeny lost the disposition to milk which the mothers had; acquiring that of *laying on fat*, which was the distinguishing merit of the family to which the bull belonged.* Here is a striking case, where *high blood* enabled one of the parents to propagate his own peculiar excellence, and to prevent the transmission of the peculiar excellence of the mothers—viz. their tendency to be great milkers; because this quality was accidental in them and not derived from a select ancestry, and therefore not firmly established in the constitution.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEEES WILL SWARM IN FOUL WEATHER.

DEAR SIR—I have this spring for the first time, undertaken the management of bees. I purchased a hive in the winter, which appeared to be very full, and placed it in my garden, giving it an eastern aspect. On the first of this month, I discovered a disposition to swarm, judging from their gathering in clusters on the sides of the hive: since which time, they have been carefully watched every day: from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. except at such times as when the sun was obscured by clouds, feeling perfectly sure of their not leaving the hive, but in a clear sunshine. In consequence of the dull state of the weather, yesterday, I neglected them altogether, and was much surprised, when informed through a neighbor who fortunately saw them, that my bees had swarmed. At this time the sun was, and had been, during the forenoon, obscured, and but few minutes previous to his discovering them, it had rained; I think it must have rained, during the process of swarming. In chap. 5th of Thacher's Treatise on Bees, he says, 'it is only on

*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

*Prize Essay of the Rev. Henry Berry.

a warm, clear sunshine day that swarming takes place,' and, should the sun be obscured by a cloud, the swarming process is most certainly interrupted and they await the moment when it shines forth in full lustre.' It appears from the above statements that this is not an infallible guide; and I have been induced to communicate the circumstance of my bees having swarmed in weather, entirely different from that described in his chapter on swarming, in the hope that it may be needful in guarding bee keepers against relying implicitly upon any state of the atmosphere, after the bees have evinced a disposition to leave the hive; the consequence of which may be the loss of many valuable swarms.

Your obedient servant,

WM. P. ENDICOTT.

Danvers, June 7, 1831.

BLAST ON CHERRY TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—As a preventive of the blast, which has been so injurious to the cherry tree of late, I think you may with confidence recommend the application of *sulphur and lime water*, which has so effectually prevented the mildew on the grape and gooseberry, say two quarts of sulphur, and three to five pounds of quick lime, to a barrel of water, first incorporating them with a paulful of boiling water.

The preceding year, we had a large sized tree attacked; the present season, the depredation or blast continued, and to appearance one half of the tree was dead; when three weeks since it was discovered that four other trees of considerable size were attacked like the former on the north side, I purchased at the Farmer's agricultural warehouse one of Mr Newell's excellent syringes, and applied the wash three times. The difficulty is completely subdued, and from present appearances the tree first named will undoubtedly recover, with the loss, only, of a few small limbs. If this experiment should be announced to the public and any benefit should be derived from it, the gratification will be great to

A CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.

June 14.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the an adjourned meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution on the 11th of June, 1831.

The President read the following communication from S. G. Perkins, Esq. giving an account of a second experiment, which he had made with the apparatus for warming his vinery with hot water.

Brookline, June 6, 1831.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN.,

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR—Since I had the honor to lay before you the result of the first trial of my hot water apparatus, I have closed my house on all sides, and have made a second experiment with more success than on the former occasion, as the water was now heated sooner, by an hour, to the highest temperature that it attained on my first trial; for in two hours from the time the fire was lighted the mercury in the boiler stood at 175, and in the reservoir at 154; whereas, on the first trial it took three hours to heat it to these points. In three hours it was now heated to 199 in the boiler, and 184 in the reservoir, making a difference of 23 degrees in the boiler, and 28 degrees in the reservoir, over and above that which it be-

fore acquired.—On the first trial the difference between the temperature of the boiler and that of the reservoir was from 20 to 24 degrees, and it may be well to remark that the same relative degrees of heat between the two kettles was observed to exist on the last trial until the water in the boiler became heated to 180, when it became hotter in the reservoir in proportion to the boiler, until the difference was only fifteen degrees.

The thermometer was placed in the centre of the house, about half way up the rafters, where I supposed we could ascertain the mean temperature with considerable accuracy.—Here it rose to say eightytwo,—making a difference of seventeen degrees between this and another house where there was no artificial heat; but where the temperature, in the course of the day, had been at 85 and 90. The reason why the water was heated at the last trial sooner by an hour than at the first, is that the fire was better made, more steadily kept up, and the external or evening air excluded from both the kettles; whereas, you will recollect, on the first trial they were both within the immediate influence of it, the kettles were, however, both uncovered during the whole time of heating.

As the circulation of the water through the pipes is facilitated by having its surface as near the top of the upper pipe as possible without allowing it to draw air, the kettle should not be filled beyond an inch, or an inch and a quarter above this point; of course, as a general rule, it is best not to heat your boiler above 185 or 186, as the evaporation would become so great as to reduce the water in a short time below the top of the pipe.—By heating to the temperature of 199, as I did in this last trial, I found the evaporation very great, and in the morning I observed the water stood in the kettles half an inch, or more, below the top of the bore of the upper pipe.

The heat produced by this system is uncommonly agreeable, and is said to be congenial to all plants.—There is none of that dry, suffocating heat which prevails when a house is heated by a brick flue alone;—nor any of that extreme moisture which is produced by steam apparatus;—but a soft, mild, and pleasant warmth is created throughout the house, exceedingly agreeable to respiration.

To compare the advantages of the hot water system with brick flues, it is necessary to make a calculation of the relative expense which these two modes of heating involve,—and I believe that the following estimate will not vary much from the fact.

1st. Two kettles of 80 gallons each, cast with the shoulders necessary to receive the pipes, will cost \$21 each, or	\$42 00
The connecting pipes of cast iron, four inches in diameter in the bore, will cost 60 cts. per foot, say 150 feet,	90 00
Carting	2 00
Iron masters to put them up and cement the joints	10 00
Furnace under the kettle, and setting the kettles	16 00

Cost of apparatus in house 80 feet long	\$160 00
The cost of a flue, with two furnaces, covered with 12 inch tile, house 80 feet long, mason's work,	\$85 00
Carpenter, for plank, Cedar posts, nails and labor to place the flue on, at least	15 00

Extra shed, where you have two furnaces, one at each end of the house	10 00
	<hr/> \$110

The hot water apparatus therefore cost in the first instance \$50 say fifty dollars more than a single brick flue, three dollars per annum. Now the water establishment once up there is an end to the expense.—But a brick flue, (as every one knows who is the charge of repairing them,) is a constant source of expense, certainly more than double the interest on the extra cost of the hot water apparatus. Again, with the hot water there is no danger burning or scorching your plants; but with a brick flue you are constantly liable to this evil; and from the cracks through which smoke issues into the house, it is well known that plants are frequently destroyed.—I have myself this season had three large grape vines much injured by the hot smoke and air that passed through the cracks in one of the flues in my old vinery; but with iron pipe filled with hot water, there can be no smoke, and extra heat introduced into the house.

The boiler and reservoir are within the house but the fire place or opening into the furnace is in the shed on the other side of a brick wall, so that you have never within the vinery any of that ardent and dry heat which is so often injurious to tender exotics when the flue is over heated; nor are you liable to those *chills* which often occur from neglect of the fire, and which prove equally fatal to them. With water pipes, a sudden or extreme heat cannot be got up; and at no time, and by no means can it be raised so as to do any injury. The temperature is raised gradually, and is reduced in like manner, and it is never scorching or drying even, like that created by brick flues; or suddenly changed from one extreme to the other, as is common in that mode of heating houses. In winter or cold weather, the fire must be made an hour earlier in the hot water establishment, than may be required where a brick flue is used. This is the only inconvenience attending it, if it be one.

If to the cost of the brick flue, as above stated, say	\$110 00
you add, as a corrective of the dry heat of the brick—a steaming apparatus, you may do it with great advantage to a vinery either connected, or unconnected with one of the furnaces which heats the flue.—If it is connected, then the house will be steamed, at the same time that it is heated by the flue,—but I am satisfied from my own experience that steam alone, with any apparatus that has ever been got up in this country, will not answer to heat a house during cold weather; but a cheap steaming apparatus with a boiler connected with one of the furnaces of the house, may be put up with advantage, 80 feet long for	50 00
	<hr/> \$160 00

This would make the whole cost of the flue and steamer one hundred and sixty dollars—the same as the cost of the hot water apparatus.

Now if you will look over the various advantages which this *last* has over the *first* plan of heating; as well as the great saving of expense in fuel, labor, repairs, &c, you will see that there can be no comparison between these two modes of

ating hot houses, or vineries, or indeed any other houses.

Where hot water is used, steam is unnecessary;—the moisture of the house is sufficient without being excessive, as it is with steam apparatus; and it has this advantage over it—if your steam apparatus be connected with the furnace that heats your flue, all plants in the house will, during its operation, be perfectly wet,—this, while the house is warm, may do no harm—but so soon as the fire goes out the air becomes chilled, while your plants are still wet, which exposes them to be injured much more than if they were dry.—Now with hot water, although the air of the house is not warm, it is not wet as in the steaming process, and as the going down of the fire, or its total extinguishment, does not expose your plants to get injured. I have written too much I fear on this subject for the patience of my readers, and must therefore close it by subscribing myself

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

Resolved, That the committee on a garden of experiment and cemetery be instructed to petition the Legislature for an act to enable the Society to hold real estate, for a garden and cemetery.

Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer was elected an honorary member; and Joseph R. Van Zandt, Esq. Albany, Wm. Shaw of New York, Judge Strong Rochester, corresponding members. Adjourned Saturday next.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, June 11, 1831. }

FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES.—A box of very large and superior 'Keens' Seedling,' presented by Mr D. Haggerston, the Charlestown vineyard. This splendid specimen of this excellent variety, excited great admiration.

A box of very fine Pine Apple, from Hon. H. A. S. Barborn.

A box of large Mulberry, and another of Seedlings, raised from seed of the same kind, from Mr N. Pohey, Waltham.

A box of large and fine Strawberries, presumed to be the 'Chili,' from Z. Cook, Jr. Esq.

A basket of large and fine Wilmot, from Mr S. Walker, Roxbury.

A specimen of White Alpine, without runners, from Mr E. Vose, Dorchester.

These last were raised from seed received by the Society from M. Vilmorin, of Paris, very highly prized, and bid fair to become a valuable variety.

Two small and beautiful silver netted Melons were presented by Mr Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury.

Fine Early Cabbages and Cauliflowers were exhibited by Mr Thomas Leonard, gardener to E. Hervey Derby, Esq., of Salem.

NOTICE.

A Stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday next, at the Society's Room, at 11 o'clock, by adjournment.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

From the American Farmer.

FRENCH PREPARATION OF COFFEE.

MR SMITH—In all that concerns the table, the French far excel all other nations. Their dishes are savory, palatable, soluble, and wholesome. I noticed your receipt for making coffee in the French mode, though the ground coffee be wet into paste and kept in a glazed vessel over night, before used in the morning; but you have omitted two important particulars which I will supply—one I derived from the published letters of Mr Carter, of

New York, who lately travelled in France, and the other from a gentleman who had resided in a French family which came to this country from St Domingo. Mr Carter says, the French add boiled milk to their coffee, which gives it a mellowness not to be imparted by cold milk or cream; and my other information is, that the French sweeten their coffee with sugar candy, or sometimes with what is about the same thing, with clarified syrup, not yet reduced to a state of crystallization. The process for making either of these is sufficiently simple, but as the last has abridged labor, and many conveniences to recommend it, I will speak only of that. An egg with its shell is beat up to a froth and added to two or three quarts of water in a bell-metal kettle—from eight to twelve pounds of sugar (either brown or white) is added to this, (I am told a few glasses of lime water is a useful addition, but I have not tried it,) and it is simmered and skimmed over a bark or coal fire, until clarified and reduced to a syrup of the proper consistency, when it is put up for use. Besides for coffee, this syrup is also excellent for fritters, puddings, &c, if a little Cogniac is added to it. I have tried all—the strained coffee, the boiled milk, and the clarified sugar, and commend the whole.

COUSIN TABITHA.

MINES AND MINERALS.—During our return from Montpelier week before last, we spent a leisure half hour in visiting a mine just opened in the northeast corner of Braintree. Some specimens which we brought away proved, on analysis, to be composed of Iron, Sulphur and Arsenic, with, possibly, a slight and unimportant admixture of other metals. The vein or bed, we could not determine which it is, is known to be at least a mile in length. An abundance of elegant specimens can be easily procured.

An interesting locality of sulphurets has been opened in Vershire. It is about three miles from Post Mills Village, and about five miles north from the copperas works in Strafford, and nearly in a range with the vein wrought at that place. Of three specimens given us for examination last winter, one was pyritous copper, containing 18½ per cent of copper; another was a magnetic sulphuret of iron; and the third was sulphuret of iron, with an extra charge of iron. This last ore is not mentioned by Cleaveland; nor could any information concerning it be found in the books in this Village, beyond the fact that Haüy mentions its existence.—Probably the copper at this mine varies considerably in its richness. In what proportion the several ores exist, we are not informed. Their quantity is abundant, and their situation extremely favorable for working.

About five miles northwest from this, in Corinth, about 2 miles south from the meeting house in that town, is a locality, from which we have seen what appeared to be fragments of very beautiful crystals of oxid of Titanium—several varieties. We think the spot worthy of the attention of any mineralogist passing that way. Sienite is said to be abundant and beautiful in its immediate vicinity.—*Windsor, Vt. Chronicle.*

TEA.—The present yearly consumption of this plant in Great Britain is 20,000,000 lbs; in 1716 it was only 300,000 lbs. The reason why the gourd or stone are unknown in China, is ascribed to the universal use of this beverage. From analytical experiments, made some time since on green and black Tea, there were no deleterious qualities dis-

coverable, and not the slightest particle of copper in green Tea, as vulgar prejudice will have it. The injurious effects of Tea, if any may be ascribed to the heated state in which it is drank.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—On Tuesday last, a noon, a small quantity of rye straw took fire at the McLean Asylum, in Charlestown. The fire was discovered immediately and extinguished in 4 or 5 minutes, the damage not exceeding five dollars.

The straw, as usual, had been emptied from beds into a bin adjacent to the straw house, both of which are detached from all other buildings. The bin is 8 feet by 5 feet, open at top, exposed to the direct rays of the sun from 11 to 1 o'clock. The straw had been wet by recent rains, was two feet deep, and very compact. The whole mass was hot down to the bottom of it. It is improbable that sparks had fallen upon the straw from a neighboring, though distant chimney, as the wind at that time would have carried them in a contrary direction. *Daily Advertiser.*

Management of Poultry.—Break shells of oysters and clams to about the size of grains of corn, or smaller, and place them where your barn-fowls can have constant access. They will eat of this, and it greatly assists in forming the shell of the egg. To insure success in the raising of poultry, the newest laid eggs should be gathered with the utmost care, to avoid any small break or fracture of the shell; the setting hens should be each in a barrel or box by itself, so that they can be covered up in order that they may sit undisturbed. Once a day and that in the morning, they should be gently lifted off their nests and fed, and the moment they return, be again covered. They will in two or three mornings, become quite habituated to this order, and almost every egg put under them will produce a chick. The feed of chickens, and more especially ducks and turkeys, should be Indian meal, ground coarse, and mixed with sour milk.

Simple means of purifying water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large table spoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hoghead of water, (the water stirred round at the time) will after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful containing four gallons, may be purified with a single tea spoonful.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

A gentleman who has for several years protected his gooseberry bushes from the disease or insect, which is so destructive to this fine fruit, informs us, that the disease (which he thinks is an insect) originates in a kind of moss, which is observable in spots on the stock and branches of the bush, and that whenever he finds it on them, he immediately cuts off the limb. He has left with us several pieces of the bush with the moss on them, in which he entertains no doubt the egg of the insect is deposited. Since he began cutting off these infected limbs, he has had abundance of fine gooseberries, which he could seldom obtain before. It would be well to try the experiment at least.—*American Farmer.*

TULIPS.

Now that we feel the 'etherial mildness' of spring, we may perhaps turn our thoughts for a moment to the subject of flowers.

Of the early history of the TULIP, from its discovery among the Turks, to the extravagant speculations in the roots, as articles of merchandise, in various countries, but particularly in Holland and England, about a century and a half ago, our readers are probably as well acquainted as ourselves. Mr Neale, however, has put into our hands a leaf from a very old Magazine, from which we quote the following paragraphs 'on the fondness of the Turks for the Tulip,' from the *Opuscoli of the Abbe Sestini* which will probably amuse, if it does not instruct the reader.

The Tulip, called in the Turkish language *Lale*, is a flower which these people were so passionately fond of, that they employed the utmost care to bring the cultivation of it to perfection. They did not set much value on those, the bulbs of which were brought from Holland, because it is an established rule among them to esteem more whatever grows in their own country, than the productions of foreign nations.

Tulips, however, have been in so great request and so much sought after at Constantinople, that, several Sultans have ordered roots to be brought them from all countries, in order that they might have every possible variety of these flowers. To these varieties they even gave Turkish names, which had some relation to those of the first officers in the Ottoman empire; and they commanded that a catalogue should be made out in the Turkish language, of all the different species.

Under the Sultan Achmet III. who was passionately fond of this flower, all the nobility of his court applied themselves to the cultivation of it, with the greatest care, and to procure uncommon kinds, with the newest and most beautiful varieties.

These nobles presented their tulips to the Sultan, on a certain day of the year: and this ceremony, which was extremely splendid and magnificent, was called *violet-talesi* that is to say, the festival of tulips.

The grand Vizier, Ibrahim Baschia, was also remarkably fond of tulips. As he had never seen any blue ones, he took it into his head that he could, by the assistance of art, procure flowers of that color. He therefore consulted on this subject different Turkish chemists, who all agreed, that to have blue tulips nothing more could be necessary, but to put into the bulbs the flowers of the *syringa carulea*. The experiment was tried, but, as may well be supposed, was not attended with success.

The Turkish nobility derived afterwards another pleasure from these tulips. They waited for the moment when they were in full bloom in their gardens, and intermixed them with small lighted lamps and cages, in which they inclosed nightingales taught to sing; thus endeavoring to gratify both the senses of seeing and hearing. This festival was called *cieragan*, that is to say, the illumination.

This reigning passion for tulips continued in Turkey under the Sultan Mahmoud, and the Sultan Mustapha; but after the death of these emperors, it gradually decreased. The Turks at present do not entertain an exclusive passion for tulips, and they set almost the same value on them as we do.

—N. Y. Com. Adv.

SOAP.

As this is the season of the year when most of our housekeepers attend to making soft soap for the use of the family, we trust a few observations may be acceptable.

Much difficulty is frequently experienced in this business, and many vulgar errors have been connected with it; and we have heard women declare that they believed their soap was bewitched. When the principles are once understood, the whole process is easy and simple. First, then, it is proper that housekeepers should know the properties of the component parts of soap.

There are two fixed alkalies used in soap-making, viz. potash and soda. Potash is called the vegetable, and soda the mineral alkali. Either of these alkalies will unite with grease and form soaps: potash and grease make soft soap only, but soda and grease make hard soap. Both these alkalies have a strong affinity for acids—uniting with them and forming what is generally called neutral salts. Thus potash and nitric acid form saltpetre; soda and sulphuric acid form glauber salts, and soda and muriatic acid, or spirits of salts, form common salt.

Now no woman in her senses would think of making soap with either of these salts; and yet the base of either, when separated from the acid, would form when mixed with grease, as good soap as if they had never been united.

There is also another acid which combines with these alkalies, which will equally prevent their uniting with grease as either of the before mentioned acids—that is carbonic. Now this acid is continually floating in the atmosphere unseen, and will combine with potash or soda whenever it comes in contact, forming a carbonate of soda or potash—neither of which will unite with grease to form soap.

Much of the difficulty which housekeepers meet with in soap-making, arises from their ley having become more or less saturated with carbonic acid. Ashes which have laid long in a damp place, or become damp by any other means, will absorb carbonic acid, or if the ley is allowed to stand too long after it is leached in an open vessel, the same thing will take place. Lime is often placed in the bottom of the leach, and but few can tell why they do it. If the question is asked, the reply is—because it makes the ley cleaner. Lime has a stronger affinity for carbonic acid than potash has, and of course will separate it from it. Common limestone is lime and carbonic acid: when limestone is burned in a kiln, the carbonic acid is separated by heat, and quicklime is formed. Now if this quick or fresh-burnt lime is placed in the bottom of the leach and the ley made to pass through it, it becomes purified from the acid, and the only thing necessary then to have it unite with grease, is to have it of sufficient strength.—This may be ascertained by its specific gravity—to learn which, put a new-laid egg into it: if the egg floats, the ley is strong enough; if it sinks, the ley must either be evaporated by boiling, or by again leaching it through ashes. The grease made use of is the refuse fat of animals, and before it is united with the ley, should be freed from all the salt by boiling it in water. The quantity necessary for a barrel of good soap is about sixteen pounds, or half a pound to a gallon.

Soap when well made, should be thick and salve-like, capable of being spread thin upon cloth without flaking or rolling off.—If to such soap

about an equal quantity of soft water is added, the soap becomes hard and liver-like, capable of being taken up in the hand. This many think is desirable,—especially the soap-boilers who make it for sale, as they make double the profit they would on the other quality.

Some housekeepers practise making their own hard soap. This is done by adding salt to the soap after it is well made, while it is yet boiling. The effect is thus explained. Salt is soda and muriatic acid. Potash has a stronger affinity for muriatic acid than soda has, and when they come in contact, as in this case, the potash decomposes the salt and combines with the muriatic acid, forming a muriate of potash—leaving the soda pure to form a hard soap with the grease:—the muriate of potash will be found on cooling, in solution at the bottom, being of greater specific gravity than the soap. The salt should be added by small quantities until the separation takes place, which may be known by the soap becoming curdled; after which it should be allowed to stand until cold, when it may be cut into bars or cakes, as suits the operator. Many suppose that resin is necessary to harden the soap. This is not the case; it is used as a matter of profit—not of necessity.

The common yellow color of soft soap is owing to the iron contained in it, as the oxide of iron is dissolved by potash. Where white soap is desirable, it may be made by substituting pearlash or carbonate of potash, and abstracting the carbonic acid by lime—and by using lard or other white grease, the purest white soap may be made.—*Genesee Farmer*.

COPPERAS.—It may not be generally known to our readers that a Copperas mine was discovered about two years since, in the town of Templeton, Worcester County. We have been obligingly furnished by a gentleman who has recently visited the mine, with the following particulars respecting it. About two years since, a mine was discovered in Templeton, Worcester county, and the lands adjacent, to the amount of 200 acres immediately purchased by a company from Worcester. The Company have erected suitable buildings and have been at considerable expense in making arrangements to manufacture the article extensively. They are now in the 'full tide of successful experiment.' The ore produces about 75 per cent of the pure article. About six tons of copperas have been manufactured and more than six hundred tons of ore have been discovered lying in one pit. The mine is supposed to be inexhaustible. Sufficient may be manufactured from it to supply the whole country. We hope the efforts of the enterprising company who have embarked in it, will be attended, as there is every reason to suppose they will be, with complete success.—*Dedham Palladium*.

MORNING AIR.—The most wholesome and invigorating air of the day is usually at daybreak. The man who rises at the dawn of day, may enjoy a pleasure that is denied to a slumberer. It is the best time for exercise. The birds gayly carol, to welcome the rising sun, and to waken man to industry. The glorious orb of day is in itself an object of more magnificence than the Falls of Niagara or Montmorenci, the Peak of Teneriffe, or Etna. Yet how many traverse sea and land to behold these terrestrial objects, while perhaps they never saw the rising sun in its utmost splendor, the sublimest spectacle in creation.

Canal trade.—We annex an account, taken from the Providence American, of the business of the Canal up to the close of the last month. To that time the amount is about 50 per cent greater than it was last year, and the acting commissioner informs us that the tolls have increased in that ratio. The present month, we think, will shew an equally great excess over the corresponding month of last year, with every indication of its continuing through the season. We think the question now settled that the stock will become permanently a par stock, at least, at the cost of the canal, when the benefit it confers on the community are in calculable.

To		From
Worcester,	405 tons.	138 3-4 tons,
Milbury,	103 3-4 "	40 3-4 "
Wilkinsonville,	33 "	3 1-2 "
Grafton,	56 1-2 "	25 3-4 "
Northbridge,	146 1-4 "	253 1-2 "
Uxbridge,	96 1-2 "	168 1-2 "
Milville,	128 "	19 3-4 "
Blackstone,	178 3-4 "	59 1-4 "
Waterford,	7 "	
Woonsocket,	236 1-4 "	75 1-4 "
Mansville,	73 1-2 "	2 3-4 "
Albion Mills,	28 3-4 "	6 1-4 "
Kelly's Mills,	5 3-4 "	34 3-4 "
	1499	828 3-4

Total 2327 3-4 tons

The following are some of the principal articles comprising the above tonnage:

Up.	Down.
2,457 bushels Corn,	209 1-2 cords Wood,
89 do. Rye,	237 casks Lime,
1,290 bbls. Flour,	1,636 bales and boxes Cotton
415 sacks Salt,	Goods,
20,633 galls. Molasses,	134 do. Woollen do.
7,990 do. foreign and	26 tons wrought Stone,
domestic Spirits,	2,298 Chairs,
18 casks Wine,	3,544 ps. Sett Work,
37 do. Rice,	11,000 Hoops,
5,680 galls. Oil,	14 bbls Black Lead,
243,000 Shingles,	205 boxes Cards,
24,000 Clapboards,	303 do. Shoes,
13,000 Laths,	15 do. Hats,
168,000 feet Boards,	11 do. Machinery,
71 casks Dyewood,	1039 reams Paper,
223 do. Lime,	449 dozen Seythes,
1,417 bales Cotton,	21 casks Hay Seed,
221 do. Wool,	569 empty Casks,
20 tons Gypsum,	21,000 Bricks,
12 do. Castings,	67 tons Shp Timber,
103,266 lbs. Iron (wro't)	931 sets Measures,
270 casks Nails and	495 Pails,
Spikes,	45 boxes Whetstones,
30 casks Wire,	60 do. Class
6,139 lbs. Sheet Lead,	
12 tons Oyster Shells,	
714 Raw Hides,	
165 boxes Sugar,	
161 bbls. do.	
75 chests Tea,	
113 bags Coffee,	
22 tierces Rice,	
74 kegs Tobacco,	
11,539 lbs. Cheese	
76 quintals Fish,	
288 bbls. and boxes Fish,	
59 crates Crockery Ware,	
47 casks Pot and Pearl Ashes,	
69,145 lbs. Leather,	
100 casks Hay Seed,	
33 Gridstones,	
14 1-2 tons Coal.	

Swallows.—Some farmers and others in this town and vicinity have noticed within a few years a new species of swallow, which builds its nest on the outside of barns, under the eaves. The same species is spoken of in a paper published in the interior of Pennsylvania; it is considered a new and rare bird in that part of the state. Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser describes the bird and nest, and the descrip-

tion corresponds, exactly with those which we have seen in this town. The writer says this bird is the Cliff Swallow, (called by naturalists *Hirundo fulva*), which was formerly confined to the western side of the Alleghenies; it has found its way over the mountains and is gradually proceeding northerly and easterly.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

Ancient Agriculture and Horticulture in Africa.—M. Champollion, now in Egypt, has sent home a number of drawings, copied from the tombs. Among these are the following:—Tilling the ground with oxen, or by hand; sowing; treading the ground by rams, and not by hogs, as Herodotus says; five sorts of ploughs; the use of the pickaxe; the reaping of wheat; the gathering of flax; the putting these two kinds of plants into sheaves; the carrying to the mill; the threshing, measuring, storing in the granaries; two drawings of large granaries on different plans; the flax carried by asses; a number of other agricultural operations, among them the gathering of the lotus, the culture of the vine; the vintage, its carrying home; two presses, one worked by the hand, the other by mechanism; the putting the wine into bottles or jars, carrying it to the cellar, &c. &c. Horticulture; the gathering of figs, &c. The whole with explanatory hieroglyphic inscriptions; also, the intendant of of the country-house, the secretaries, &c.—*Le Globe.*

From the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

FARMERS MAKE THE BEST PUBLIC MEN.

In a very clever little book for young people, called *Louisa and her Cousins*, we find the following remark: 'Good farmers have always been held in high estimation. I came across an anecdote, the other day, which proves that this was the case in very ancient times; it is related by Herodotus, who is called the Father of History. The inhabitants of the island of Miletus, in the Ionian Sea, having been for a long time afflicted with internal dissensions, at length solicited the interposition of the Parians, inhabitants of an adjoining island. When those, whom the Parians selected to perform the office of arbitrators, arrived at Miletus, finding the whole state involved in extreme confusion, they requested permission to examine the condition of the lands. Whenever, in their progress through the island, they found any lands under good cultivation, which, by the bye, did not happen in many instances, they wrote down the name of the owner. On their return to Miletus, they called an assembly of the people, and placed the direction of affairs in the hands of those, whose names they found on their list of good cultivators; because, as they said, those who took the best care of their own business, could be most safely intrusted with the public interest. These officers were appointed, and tranquillity restored.'

This anecdote struck us particularly, because it exactly coincided with our ideas of the true principles on which the privileges of citizenship should rest. In framing our own government, and under the new order of things in France, it was an important question what should give a man a right to vote. A certain, though small income, was decided on by our legislators, as the necessary qualification; and this test has much of reason and justice in it, because a comfortable income is the visible representative of industry and good character—for it is certainly true in this happy country, that all who have health, can obtain a decent maintenance, except the lazy and the dissipated.

So far therefore as this principle merely extends to excluding vagabonds, it is a good one; still it does not touch all cases; for wealth may be inherited by the lazy and the dissipated, and thus the privilege denied to the vicious beggar, may be bestowed upon the equally vicious rich man.

It appears to us that the proper qualification for voting is to have some regular and constant employment—to perform a decided use as a citizen, in the way of some permanent trade, business or profession.

This shuts out both extremes—those who are idle because they are rich, and those who are poor because they are idle.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1831.

BEE MOTH.

FRIEND EDITOR.—I have been a constant reader of the *New England Farmer*, and have read various communications about the management of bees; but the right subject has never been discussed. I mean, what is the best means to guard against the Bee Moth? If any of your correspondents would be so kind as to give the information I want, they would merit the best thanks of society.

I kept bees twenty-five years; but at length the Bee Moth found its way into the hives, and have destroyed all but one; and that I am afraid of losing the present season. I have become almost discouraged about the raising of bees, and, as a last resort, have appealed to some experienced person for information on the subject, to know whether anything can be done to guard against so desolating an insect. P. C.

Remarks by the Editor.—In Dr Thacher's *Treatise on Bees* (which our correspondent may procure for a trifle of sundry booksellers, as well as at the office of the *New England Farmer*), is a valuable dissertation on the bee moth. This suggests sundry remedies against the insect complained of and proposes a plan for an *Improved Bee-house*, intended to guard against it. We shall not reprint this article, because the copy right of the work is secured to its publishers, and its republication by us would trespass on their property.

Mr John Stone, of Sudbury, Middlesex county, Mass. in an application for a premium, to Mass. Agr. Soc., states in substance that he had kept bees for ten years last past; that for several years his bees were much injured by the bee moth—that he lost two hives of bees which were wholly destroyed by the insects. 'In the spring of 1824 or 1825, about the first of April, I raised my hive about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by putting a small block of that thickness under each corner of the hive; immediately the bees commenced the work of destruction upon the moth-worm and entirely cleared the hive of them. I have followed the practice ever since and have never received any injury from the bee moth, the worm having been invariably destroyed by the bees, and brought out of the hives. The hives have remained in this situation till the month of October, when I have taken away the blocks and let them down.'

The late Dr Low, of Albany, recommended the suspension of hives a few inches above the floor-boards by cords, and to have the floor-board moveable up and down, according to the weather. Mr David Chandler of South Hadley, Mass. recommends (*N. E. Farmer* vol. vi. p. 321, 322) placing the hives on the bare smooth ground about the first of May, or perhaps earlier, at some distance from the bee house, and placing back, late in the fall of the year, the hives which are to be kept over winter. The objections to these remedies are, that they expose the bees to be annoyed by rain, dust, wind, toads, and other reptiles, robbers from other hives, &c.

Dr Smith, in his *Essay on Bees*, (another cheap and useful little work, printed by Perkins and Marvin, Boston) in treating of the bee-moth says 'A very simple plan, and sometimes it is eminently successful, consists in placing a burning lamp in a pail near the apiary. I have been quite successful in taking prisoners by this device, in the early part

of the evening. A keg, because it is smaller at the top, by reason of the incurvation of the staves, having, in the meantime but one head, is the best trap. Some fresh honey or if not readily obtained even molasses, spread over the bottom is the bait. All insects are particularly charmed by a bright light; and none more than the bee moth. As soon as they discover the light they fly towards it. Another sense, which is probably strongly developed, smell, is gratified by the odor of the food; and hence they have a double inducement to enter into the trap, where the blazo of the lamp or their thin spread wings gives them the finishing blow and tumbles them into the bottom. With a little management thousands may be caught with very little time.

Another method, which I have practised successfully, is this, viz: set a long neck bottle having a little honey on the bottom, under the floor of the bee-house, and another perhaps on the roof. When once inside it is extremely difficult for them to make their escape. Drawing a piece of gauze, or making a wire door on hinges over the aperture to the hive, which is closed over night is another very good scheme. But this must be opened very early in the morning as the bees begin to forage by the earliest dawn. The gate most effectually keeps the moth from getting within, though the bees, thus confined, exhibit much restlessness, and impatience during the time they are imprisoned within their own castle.

Dr Thacher proposes to save hives from the insect by placing them within an *Improved Bee House*; according to a plan of which the details are given page 108, of his *Treatise*. He observes, 'I have now a bee house of the above description which meets my sanguine expectations.'

Some writers have suggested that in fixing bottles and other vessels as traps, baited with honey to catch moths, there is a danger of catching and destroying the bees themselves as well as their enemies. We hope that some of our correspondents who have a practical, as well as theoretic acquaintance with this subject will comply with the request of P. C. given above, and tell us how to destroy the bee moth, or at least point out the best way of guarding against its ravages.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

Among the multiplicity of your avocations at this busy season of the year you will not forget the subject of summer made manure. Manure is the spirit of agriculture, the essence of all good farming, and no good opportunity to increase its quantity and improve its quality should be suffered to pass without improvement. Cattle, or at least cows which give milk, should be yarded in a small space. Their manure, once or twice a week, at least, should either be ploughed in or mixed with soil for compost—placed under cover—shovelled into heaps and covered with earth, or in some way secured against being wasted away by the elements. A large quantity of manure may be manufactured by swine, provided you furnish them with raw materials, such as weeds, brakes, decayed leaves from forests, &c; or you may manage this department of rural economy as follows, viz.

Let your hogs be inclosed in an open pen, near to, or in one part of your barn-yard; throw into this the scrapings of your barns, together with every vegetable substance that will putrefy and rot through the summer: plough up and cart in occasionally,

such earth as can be collected from your ditches, or old sward balks; your hogs will root and mix them together, and thus with a little attention, you may obtain 20 or 30 loads of the best manure, or much more if your hogs are numerous and receive your attention. You will find an advantage, both in the growth of your hogs, and in the quantity of manure, if you sow half an acre, or an acre of clover on a rich soil near the barn-yard, and begin to cut early for feed for your hogs, it will be found both cheap and profitable. According to the best practical calculations, it will give a profit of \$30 per acre, when cut green and fed in the barn-yard, either by horses, cows, cattle, or hogs, besides the profits upon the manure. If you are in earnest about your farm, you may carry this mode of making manure to any extent, by mowing and carting in your stout stubble; collecting and carting in your coarsest hay, pumpkin and potato vines, corn bottoms, husks, &c. The same materials will yield you a stronger and richer manure from your hog pens, than from the stercoreary, (as practised in England,) and without the expense of shifting, or changing it by hand, as in the stercoreary practice. Your hogs will do better than in a close pen, and the same land, in clover, will yield them more and better feed, than in pasture; and the manure thus obtained from the clover-field, will give you a handsome profit. A little experience will soon lead every farmer to make the most advantage in this way, which may be rendered very extensive.

FAVORS FROM FRIENDS.

We have received a number of fine specimens of the fruits and flowers of the season, and other samples of taste, industry and ingenuity, which we now gratefully acknowledge. Among other donations of the kind are a pot of strawberry plants, Keen's Seedlings, which have borne fine fruit abundantly since they came into our possession, from Mr DAVID HAGGERSTON, of Charlestown. A large and elegant Bouquet, composed of a great variety of flowers, of the finest hues and fairest fragrance, from Messrs WINSHIPS of Brighton. A sample of American Sugar of American manufacture from Mr EDWARDS of Springfield, Mass. &c, &c.

APPLES WELL PRESERVED.

Mr J. PERRY of Sherburne, Mass. has presented us with a sample of apples, preserved in pulverized plaster of Paris, which were sold in Boston market for \$6 a barrel. The apples are of the kind called Nonsuch and were as fair to the sight, and pleasant to the taste as if they had just been taken from the tree.

ON A MODE OF COVERING THE NAKED BRANCHES OF FRUIT TREES WITH NEW WOOD.

Extracted from a letter to the President of the London Horticultural Society, by SAMUEL SPYVEE STREET, Esq. of Penryn Corn wall.

It is a fact well known to Horticulturists that the branches of fruit trees trained against the walls, and espaliers, after eight or ten years become naked for about a foot or two nearest the stem, which gives an unsightly appearance to the tree, especially when the branches are trained horizontally; and it is generally difficult to procure blossom spurs, or even wood shoots, in those situations, unless by training a new shoot, from the main stem, which cannot be always procured. The idea struck me, that if I interrupted the sap at a distance from the main stem by ringing

the branches, shoots might be produced between the ring and the stems and the result has proved that that my idea was correct. This, spring when the blossom buds were about to burst, I made a ring to the extent of one fifth of an inch, in the usual way, at the distance of two feet from the main stem, round a branch of a Jargonelle pear tree, trained horizontally, which branch had for several years been entirely bare both of fruit spurs and wood shoots; nor was there the smallest appearance of an embryo bud at the time of ringing. I soon found that a space to the extent of seven inches nearest the ring began to break into buds; at this time (July) there are six fine buds broken and two embryo buds are visible, which I have no doubt will break next spring. The part of the branch nearest the stem, about seventeen inches, is still without a bud; I therefore conclude, that six or eight inches should be substituted in future ringings instead of two feet. Another experiment has confirmed this opinion. About this time I made that on the Jargonelle, I also ringed a branch of a Bergamot Pear tree at six inches from the stem, which has at this time six buds broken and four embryos very prominent.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee on Fruits and Fruit trees, respectfully propose the following premiums for the year 1831, viz:

For the best Apples, not less than two dozen, a premium of	\$4 00
For the best Summer Pears, not less than one dozen,	4 00
For the best Autumn Pears, not less than one dozen,	4 00
For the best Winter Pears, not less than one dozen,	4 00
For the best native Pears, not less than one dozen,	4 00
For the best Peaches, not less than one dozen,	4 00
“ Apricots, “ “	3 00
“ Nectarines, “ “	3 00
“ Plums, “ “	3 00
“ Cherries, “ “	2 00
“ Native, do. “ “	2 00
“ Foreign Grapes, cultivated under glass, not less than three clusters,	5 00
“ Foreign Grapes, cultivated in open ground, not less than three clusters,	5 00
“ Native Grapes, not less than six clusters,	
“ Gooseberries, not less than one quart,	2 00
“ Strawberries, not less than one quart,	2 00
“ Raspberries, not less than one quart,	2 00
For the best method of cultivating Foreign Grapes in open ground, which shall be superior to any other now practised in this country, with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c, and for a length of trellis not less than thirty feet,	20 00

The Committee have hopes that the mode now universally acknowledged in France, to be the best practised in that country for open ground culture, may be successfully introduced into the United States; they allude to the Thomery method, a particular description of which may be found in the *Bon Jardinier* for 1830, with a plate, and an accurate translation of the same by the Hon. Mr Lowell, in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 6, page 73.

The Committee will be at the Hall of the Society on Saturday of each week, during the season of fruits, from ten to twelve o'clock, to inspect such specimens as may be offered. Those fruits for which a premium is claimed, must be so designated, other-

wise they will be considered as offered for exhibition only.

Per Order. S. DOWNER, Chairman, pro tem.
SAMUEL DOWNER, Chairman, pro tem.
ROBERT MANNING.
OLIVER FISK.
CHARLES SENIOR.
ELIJAH VOSE.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
E. M. RICHARDS.

ERRATUM.—In the communication from S. G. PERRINS, Esq. on the subject of heating hot houses by hot water, an error of consequence occurred, which we noted for correction in last week's paper; but our notice was mislaid, or given to the winds by the type-setter. We, therefore, once more, attempt to rectify the mistake. In the piece alluded to, page 363, line 21 from the top of the first column, instead of a 'little after 2 o'clock,' read a little after nine o'clock. The mistake is important, because it represents the water to have been 8 hours in heating instead of 3 hours, which was the fact. Since that time we learn that Mr Perkins has heated the apparatus in two hours to the same temperature.

Agricultural.

The Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society are hereby notified, that a meeting of the Board will be held at the Probate Office in Worcester, on Thursday, the 23d day of June instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing an Orator, Chaplain, Committee of Arrangements, and Judges of Stock, &c, for the next Cattle Show; and also for the admission of members.

By order of the President.
WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.
Worcester, June 8, 1831.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. This is the most approved Plough now in use, and is highly recommended by our best farmers for doing the work with ease and in the most perfect manner; the casting being ground smooth, the Plough is not liable to clog even at the first time using, but runs perfectly free at all times.

Also,—Tait's superior cast steel SCYTHES, manufactured expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passmore's, Farwell's, Dudley's and English Scythes, with a large assortment of Garden tools.

Also,—Hall's superior Hay Rakes—the best article of the kind manufactured in the country. June 15.

Farmer Wanted.

A permanent situation offers for a man who understands farming generally, and a little of gardening, and who would feel an interest in his employer's business,—to go on to a farm in one of the pleasantest towns in New England, on Connecticut river. Apply personally at the New England Farmer office.

June 15. 3t

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass. giving a particular description of Farms, of fence, cash price, taxes, &c, will receive immediate attention. June 15. eptf

Manual of the Practical Naturalist,

Forming an Appendix to the first six volumes of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge. This day published by LILLY & WAIT, and by CARTER, HENDEE & BABCOCK, The Practical Naturalist—Directions for Collecting, Preparing and Preserving subjects of Natural History—containing instructions and receipts according to the most approved methods for taking and stuffing Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles—selecting, preserving and arranging Insects, Minerals, Plants, Shells, &c, &c. June 15.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by GAY & BIRD, 64is. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Wm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and five West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba. May 18.

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.—See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also—Large and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

Broom Corn.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Sheep—Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—on the character and value of Merino Sheep—anatomical structure, &c, &c—5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.
Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.
Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America—and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tessiu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment—and others in France.

Also for sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c, &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Wants a situation,

As Gardener, a married man without children, who understands the management of a garden in all its various branches—hot house, green house, laying out garden ground, &c.

A few lines will be thankfully attended to at this office. June 1.

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel PICKERING's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi, page 98.) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protuberances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel. May 18.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased, by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at J. B. RUSSELL's Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree and the raising of Silk. Price 12½ cts.—\$9 per hundred—a valuable agricultural tract for distribution.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel.	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	105 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 37	5 50
Genesee,	- "	5 50	5 75
Alexandria,	- "	5 12	5 25
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	5 12	5 27
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	67	68
Rye,	- "	80	83
Barley,	- "	60	62
Oats,	- "	40	42
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	9 00	10 00
LIME,	- cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	16 50	18 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	- "	50	62
Red Clover, (northern)	- pound.	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	63	65
Merino, half blood,	- "	58	60
Merino, quarter,	- "	48	50
Native, washed,	- "	45	48
Pulled superfine,	- "	63	65
1st Lamb's,	- "	58	60
2d, "	- "	48	50
3d, "	- "	30	32
1st Spinning,	- "	53	55

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	5½	7
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	6	8
POULTRY,	- "	4	8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	8	12
Lump, best,	- "	12	15
EGGS,	- dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.	82	84
Indian, retail,	- "	82	84
POTATOES,	- "	30	
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, June 13.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 232 Beef Cattle, 22 Cows and Calves, and 668 Sheep and Lambs. 46 Beef Cattle, were included last week. Unsold at the close of the market 75 Beef Cattle.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Market continues 'glutted;' a falling off from last week of about 17c. per hundred. We shall quote from 4 50 to 5 33—extra at 5 58.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at the following prices, \$15, 17, 20, 23, 25 and 30.

Sheep and Lambs—We noticed one lot at \$1 75 one at 1 83, one at 2 00, and one at 2 33. About 50 wethers not sheared were at market, sale effected at 5 12½ each.

BOSTON FANEUIL HALL MARKET.—Early Peas 75 cents per bushel. Marrowfat Peas \$2. Early Mohawk String Beans \$1 per peck. Strawberries 12 to 17 cts. per box. Early White Dutch Turnips 12 cts. per bunch. Cherries 17 cts. per quart.

MISCELLANY.

From the Providence Patriot.

PRINTING OFFICE MELODIES.

THE PRESSMAN.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,
And let the work begin,
The world is pressing on without,
And we must press within—
And we who guide the public mind,
Have influence far and wide,
And all our deeds are good, although
The devil's at our side.

Let fly the frisket now, my boys!
Who are more proud than we?
While wait the anxious crowd without,
The force of power to see;
So pull away—none are so great,
As they who run the car;
And who have dignity like those
That practise at the bar.

And you who twirl the roller there,
Be quick, you inky man;
Old Time is rolling on himself,
So beat him if you can;
Be careful of the light and shade,
Nor let the sheet grow pale;
Be careful of the monkey looks
Of every head and tale.

Though high in office is our stand,
And pious is our case,
We would not cast a slur on those,
Who fill our lower place;
The gaping world is fed by us,
Who retail knowledge here;
By feeding that we feed ourselves,
Nor deem our fare too dear.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,
And thus the chase we'll join;
We have deposits in the bank,
Our drawers are full of coin;
And who should more genteelly cut
A figure or a dash?
Yet sometimes we who press so much,
Ourselves are pressed for cash.

FIRST STEAMBOAT.

It may surprise many of our readers to learn, that the first Steamboat which ever floated upon American waters, originated, in its design and accomplishment, with a native of the Connecticut Valley. In 1785, JOHN FITCH, a native of East Windsor, Conn. conceived the design of applying steam-power to propelling vessels, but being indigent in his circumstances and meeting with innumerable obstacles, solicited Congress to aid him in his design, but scepticism and doubt prevailed over his solicitations, and assistance was denied; not being discouraged, he succeeded in forming a company in Philadelphia, and after unwearied exertions, his first rude attempt was launched into the Delaware in the year 1793; his education had been imperfect, but his strong mind and habits of industry assisted him in perfecting his boat; the idea of wheels had not occurred to him, but oars, working in frame were substituted, and his experiment was tested.

Fitch was regarded as an enthusiast and a visionary man, and many looked upon his attempt with ridicule and coldness, but his success, propitious thus far, was to be met with humiliating misfortunes; his Boat, completed with the most sanguine belief of its final success, sailed for Burlington, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and she approached the wharf, the Boiler burst! Chagrined and mortified, she was floated back to the latter city, and after unwearied efforts, a new Boiler was procured, and he again sailed for Burlington; but from some cause, she only made three miles an hour, and the expense of procuring other machinery being too great, his friends were discouraged, Fitch disheartened, and the enterprise abandoned. The boat was left to rot at the docks.

Thus it will be seen, that efforts of genius and enterprise, if unaccompanied by wealth, too often suffer and languish, and frequently are abandoned and lost to the world, from the scepticism of the public mind with regard to improvements and inventions of doubtful utility; Fitch, depressed in spirit, wearied with unappreciated exertion, and oppressed by creditors, was seized with the Yellow Fever, and died in 1793; he continued unshaken in his faith to the last, that steam boat navigation would finally be successful, and it was only from want of pecuniary resources, that he did not complete what was left for the triumphant genius of Fulton to accomplish. A friend has furnished us a little genealogical history of Fitch and his ancestors, which may be relied on as accurate: Joseph Fitch who settled early in Northampton, was great grandfather to John Fitch, the subject of the above notice, and projector of the first Steam Boat; John's father lived in East Windsor, Conn. whose name was Joseph; he was second cousin to Thomas Fitch, Governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1761. Ebenezer Fitch, who now resides in Hatfield, was first cousin to John, who would be 88 years old, if he was now living. So it appears, the first inventor of Steam Boats had his early origin in Northampton, and still has connexions living in the neighboring village of Hatfield.—*N. Courier.*

THE COAT OF MAIL.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent to the cleverest artisan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely bullet-proof: and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second audience of the Emperor. 'Now,' said his Imperial Majesty, 'put it on.' The man did so. 'As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objections to do the same.' And he took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the breast of the astonished artist. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear he stood the fire, and to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling piece at another part of him with similar effect. 'Well,' said the Emperor, 'you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly—what is to be the price of it?' Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum. 'There is an order for them,' said the Emperor, 'and here is another, for an equal sum, for the fright that I have given you.'

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.—'Mr P.'s compliments to Mr Q. and thinks it unnecessary his pigs should go through his ground.' Whereupon Mr Q. replies thus:—'Mr Q.'s compliments to Mr P. and thinks it unnecessary to spell pigs with two gees.'

A boy about 12 years of age, son of Dr Paris, an eminent London physician, has obtained a medal from the Society of Arts, for having modelled with a common stick of sealing wax, held before a lighted taper,—a greyhound in miniature, in perfect action, and with the most beautiful symmetry, a horse leaping a five-barred gate and a warrior on horseback, in full vigor.

To preserve Cheese from Mites. Red pepper, so called, is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese so as to produce maggots. Take one and put it in a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine color to your cheese but is so pungent that no fly will touch it.—*Mass. Agr. Rep.*

'They that marry old people merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hope that one will come and cut the halter.'

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.
March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t May 11.

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NO. 49.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at an adjourned meeting, held in the apartments of the Institution, on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1831.

The following report was made by the committee on a Garden of Experiment and Rural Cemetery.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of measures being taken for the establishment of an EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN, and RURAL CEMETERY, ask leave to

REPORT.

When the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organised, it was confidently anticipated, that, at no very distant period a Garden of Experiment would be established in the vicinity of Boston; but to arrive at such a pleasing result, it was deemed expedient that our efforts should first be directed, to the accomplishment of objects, which would not require very extensive pecuniary resources; that we should proceed with great caution, and by a prudent management of our means, gradually develop a more complete and efficient system for rendering the institution, as extensively useful, as it was necessary and important. Public favor was to be propitiated, by the adoption of such incipient measures, as were best calculated to encourage patronage and insure ultimate success.

With these views, the labors of the Society have been confined to the collection and dissemination of intelligence, plants, scions, and seeds, in the various departments of Horticulture. An extensive correspondence was therefore opened with similar associations in this country, and Europe, as well as with many gentlemen, who were distinguished for their theoretical attainments, practical information and experimental researches, in all the branches of rural economy, on this continent, and other portions of the globe.

The kind disposition, which has been generally evinced, to advance the interests of the Society, has had a salutary and cheering influence. Many interesting and instructive communications have been received, and valuable donations of books, seeds, and plants have been made by generous foreigners, and citizens of the United States. A liberal offer of co-operation has been promptly tendered, in both hemispheres, and great advantages are anticipated, from a mutual interchange of good offices.

A library of considerable extent has been formed, containing many of the most celebrated English and French works on horticulture, several of which are magnificent. The apartments for the accommodation of the Society, have been partially embellished with beautiful paintings, of some of our choice native varieties of fruits; and by weekly exhibitions, during eight months of the year, of fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables;—by awarding premiums for proficiency in the art of gardening, and the rearing of new, valuable, or superior products;—by disseminating intelligence, and accounts of the proceedings of the Society at its regular and special meetings, through the medium of the *New England Farmer*; and by an annual festival, and public exhibition of the

various products of horticulture, an interest has been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, auspicious to the Institution, while a powerful impulse has been given to all the branches of rural industry, far beyond our most sanguine hopes.

To foster and extend a taste for the pleasant, useful and refined art of Gardening, the time appears to have arrived, for enlarging the sphere of action, and giving the most ample development to the original design of the Society.

The London, Paris, Edinburgh and Liverpool Horticultural associations, have each established Experimental Gardens, and the beneficial effects have been conspicuously experienced, not only throughout England, Scotland and France, but the whole civilized world is deriving advantages from those magnificent depositories, of the rarest products, which have been collected, from the vast domains of Pomona and Flora. These noble precedents have been followed, in Russia, Germany, Holland and Italy. We must also emulate the meritorious examples of those renowned institutions, and be thus enabled to reciprocate their favors, from like collections of useful and ornamental plants. An equally enlightened taste will be thus superinduced for those comforts and embellishments, and that intellectual enjoyment which the science and practice of horticulture afford.

With the EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN, it is recommended to unite a RURAL CEMETERY; for the period is not distant, when all the burial grounds within the city will be closed, and others must be formed in the country,—the primitive and only proper location. There the dead may repose undisturbed, through countless ages. There can be formed a public place of sepulchre, where monuments can be erected to our illustrious men, whose remains, thus far, have, unfortunately, been consigned to obscure and isolated tombs, instead of being collected within one common depository, where their great deeds might be perpetuated and their memories cherished by succeeding generations. Though dead, they would be eternal admonitors to the living,—teaching them the way, which leads to national glory and individual renown.

When it is perceived what laudable efforts have been made in Europe, and how honorable the results, it is impossible that the citizens of the United States should long linger in the rear of the general march of improvement. They will hasten to present establishments, and to evince a zeal for the encouragement of rural economy, commensurate with the extent and natural resources of the country, and the variety of its soil and climate.

Your Committee have not a doubt that an attempt should be made in this state to rival the undertakings of other countries, in all that relates to the cultivation of the soil. The intelligent, patriotic and wealthy will cheerfully lend their aid, in the establishment of a GARDEN OF EXPERIMENT, and a CEMETERY. Massachusetts has ever been distinguished for her public and private munificence, in the endowment of colleges, academies, and numerous associations for inculcating

knowledge, and the advancement of all branches of industry. A confident reliance is therefore reposed on the same sources of beneficence. The LEGISLATURE will not refuse its patronage, but will readily unite with the PEOPLE in generous contributions, for the accomplishment of objects, so well calculated to elevate the character of the Commonwealth, and that of its citizens.

The Experimental Garden is intended, for the improvement of horticulture in all its departments, ornamental, as well as useful.

The objects which will chiefly claim attention, are, the collection and cultivation of common, improved, and new varieties of the different kinds of Fruits, Esculent Vegetables, Forest and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering, Economical and other interesting Plants, which do not exclusively belong to the predial department of tillage;—paying particular attention to the qualities and habits of each;—instituting comparative experiments, on the modes of culture, to which they are usually subjected, so as to attain a knowledge of the most useful, rare and beautiful species;—the best process of rearing and propagating them, by seeds, scions, buds, suckers, layers, and cuttings;—the most successful methods of insuring perfect and abundant crops, as well as satisfactory results, in all the branches of useful and ornamental planting, appertaining to HORTICULTURE.

Compartment to be assigned for the particular cultivation of Fruit Trees, Timber Trees, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Esculent Vegetables, Flowers, and for the location of Green Houses, Stoves, Vineries, Orangeries, and Hot Beds.

For the accommodation of the Garden of Experiment and Cemetery, at least seventy acres of land are deemed necessary; and in making the selection of a site, it was very important that from forty to fifty acres should be well or partially covered with forest trees and shrubs, which could be appropriated for the latter establishment; and that it should present all possible varieties of soil, common in the vicinity of Boston;—be diversified by hills, valleys, plains, brooks, and low meadows, and bogs, so as to afford proper localities for every kind of tree and plant, that will flourish in this climate;—be near to some large stream or river; and easy of access by land and water; but still sufficiently retired.

To realize these advantages it is proposed, that a tract of land called Sweet Auburn, situated in Cambridge, should be purchased. As a large portion of the ground is now covered with trees, shrubs and wild flowering plants, avenues and walks may be made through them, in such a manner, as to render the whole establishment interesting and beautiful, at a small expense, and within a few years; and ultimately offer an example of landscape or picturesque gardening, in conformity to the modern style of laying out grounds, which will be highly creditable to the Society.

The streams, and parcels of bog and meadow land may be easily converted into ponds, and variously formed sheets of water, which will furnish appropriate positions for aquatic plants, while their borders may be planted with Rhododendrons, Azaleas, several species of the superb Magnolia, and

otter plants, which require a constantly humid soil, and decayed vegetable matter, for their nourishment.

On the southeastern and northeastern borders of the tract can be arranged the nurseries, and portions selected for the culture of fruit trees and esculent vegetables, on an extensive scale; there may be arranged the Arboritum, the Orchard, the Culinarum, Floral departments, Melon grounds and Strawberry beds, and Green houses.

The remainder of the land may be devoted to the Cemetery.

By means of a more extensive correspondence, with eminent horticulturists it is certain, that many valuable, rare and beautiful plants may be obtained, not only from all parts of our own country, but other regions of the globe, which could be naturalized to the soil and climate of New England. This can be efficiently undertaken, so soon as a Garden of Experiment is formed, but it would be almost useless to procure large collections of seeds or plants, until we are enabled to cultivate them, under the immediate direction of the Society.

Accounts of the experiments, which may be made should be periodically reported and published; and seeds, buds, cuttings and uncommon varieties of rooted plants may be distributed among the members of the Society, and be sold for its benefit, in such manner as may be found most expedient, to render the garden the most extensively useful in all its relations with the wants, comforts and pleasures of life.

Such an establishment is required for 'collecting the scattered rays of intelligence, and blending them with the science and accumulating experience of the times,' and then diffusing them far and wide, to cheer and enlighten the practical horticulturist in his career of agreeable and profitable industry. It will powerfully contribute to increase the taste for rural pursuits,—stimulate a generous spirit of research and emulation,—suggest numerous objects worthy of inquiry and experiment,—multiply the facilities of information and the interchange of indigenous and exotic plants,—develop the vast vegetable resources of the Union,—give activity to enterprise,—increase the enjoyment of all classes of citizens,—advance the prosperity, and improve the general aspect of the whole country.

The establishment of a CEMETERY in connexion with the GARDEN OF EXPERIMENT, cannot fail of meeting public approbation. Such rural burial places were common, among the ancients, who allowed no grave yards within their cities. The Potter's Field was without the walls of Jerusalem, and in the Twelve Tables, it was prescribed 'that the dead should neither be buried or burned in the city' of Rome. Evelyn states, 'that the custom of burying in churches and near about them, especially in great cities, is a novel presumption, indecent, sordid and very prejudicial to health; it was not done among the Christians in the primitive ages;' was forbidden by the Emperors, Gratian, Valentinian and Theodosius, and never sanctioned until the time of Gregory the Great. The Eastern Christians do not now inter the dead within their churches. During the age of the patriarchs groves were selected as places of sepulchre. When Sarah died, Abraham purchased 'the field of Ephron, in Machpelah, with all the trees that were therein and the borders round about; as a burying place,' and there he buried his wife; 'and there they buried Abraham,

Isaac, Rebekah and Leah;' and when Jacob had blessed his sons, 'he said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people: bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron.' Deborah 'was buried beneath Beth-el under an oak,' and the valiant men of Jabesh-gilead removed the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall of Bethshon and 'buried them under a tree.' Moses was buried in 'a valley in the land of Moab;' Joseph in 'a parcel of ground in Shechem;' Eleazer, the son of Aaron 'in a hill that pertained to Phinehas,' and Manassah with Amon 'in the garden of Uzza.'

The planting of rose-trees upon graves is an ancient custom; Anacreon says that 'it protects the dead;' and Propertius indicates the usage of burying amidst roses.

Plato sanctioned the planting of trees over sepulchres, and the tomb of Ariadne was in the Arethusian Grove of Crete. The Catacombs of Thebes were excavated in the gorges of the forest clad hills, on the opposite bank of the Nile, and those of Memphis were beyond the lake Acherusia, from whence the Grecian mythologists derived their fabulous accounts of the Elysian fields. There it was supposed the souls of the virtuous and illustrious retired after death, and roamed through bowers, forever green, and over meadows spangled with flowers, and refreshed by perennial streams. In the mountains near Jerusalem were located the tombs of the opulent Israelites; and in a Garden, near the base of Calvary had Joseph, the Aramathean, prepared that memorable sepulchre in which was laid the crucified Messiah. The Greeks and Romans often selected the secluded recesses of wooded heights and vales, as favorite places of interment, or the borders of the great public highways, where elegant monuments were erected, and surrounded with Cypress and other ever verdant trees. Many of the richly sculptured sarcophagi and magnificent tombs, reared by the once polished nations of Asia Minor are still to be seen in the vicinity of the numerous ruined cities, on the deserted coast of Karamania.

The Athenians allowed no burials within the city. The illustrious men, who had either died in the service of their country, or were thought deserving of the most distinguished honors, were buried in the Ceramicus,—an extensive public cemetery on the road to Thria. Tombs and statues were erected to their memory, on which were recounted their praises and exploits; and to render them familiar to all, to animate every citizen to a love of virtue and of glory, and to excite in youthful minds, an ardent desire of imitating those celebrated worthies, the spacious grounds were embellished with trees and made a public promenade. Within the Ceramicus was the Academy where Plato and the great men who followed him met their disciples and held assemblies for philosophical conference and instruction. Connected with the Academy was a Gymnasium and a garden, which was adorned with delightful covered walks, and refreshed by the waters of the Cephissus, which flowed, under the shade of the plain and various other trees, through its western borders. At the entrance and within the area of the garden were temples, altars and statues of the gods.

The bodies of the Athenians, who had fallen in battle, were collected by their countrymen, and after they were consumed on the funeral pile, their bones were carried to Athens; there they were exposed, in cypress coffins, under a large tent, for

three days, that the relations might perform those libations, which affection and religion enjoined; then they were placed on as many cars, as there were tribes, and the procession proceeded slowly through the city, to the Ceramicus, where funeral games were exhibited, and an orator publicly appointed for the occasion, pronounced an eulogium.

Even the Turks, who are so opposed to the cultivation of the fine arts, embellish their graveyards with evergreens. With them it is a religious duty, to plant trees around the graves of their kindred, and the burying ground of Scutari is one of the most interesting objects in the environs of Constantinople. Situated in the rear of the town and extending along the declivity of the Asiatic shore, towards the sea of Marmora, it presents a vast forest of majestic trees; and thither the inhabitants of the imperial city generally resort, during the sultry months of summer, to enjoy the cool breezes, which descend from the Euxine, or are wafted over the waves of the Propontis. Throughout Italy, France and England, there are many cemeteries which are ornamented with forest trees and flowering shrubs. Pere La Chaise, in the environs of Paris, has been admired, and celebrated, by every traveller, who has visited that beautiful garden of the dead.

In Liverpool a similar burying ground was completed three years since, and a meeting has recently been held in London for forming one, in the vicinity of that city, of a size, and on a scale of magnificence, which shall quadrate with the wealth and vast extent of the mighty capital of a great nation. Within the central area are to be exact models of the superb temples, triumphal arches, columns and public monuments of Greece and Rome, as receptacles, or memorials of the departed worthies of the empire.

The establishment of rural cemeteries similar to that of Pere La Chaise, has often been the subject of conversation in this country, and frequently adverted to by the writers in our scientific and literary publications. But a few years since, a meeting was held in Boston, by many of its most respectable citizens, for the purpose of maturing a plan and forming such an establishment, in the environs of the city. No one can be indifferent to a subject of such deep and universal interest. In whatever point of view it is considered, who is there, that does not perceive numerous and powerful inducements, for aiding in its accomplishment? How consoling and pleasing is the thought that our memories shall be cherished after death; and that the spot, where our ashes repose, shall be often visited, by dear and constant friends; that they will there linger, to call up the soothing, yet melancholy reminiscences of by gone times; that the sod which covers us, will be kept ever verdant; that a magnificent forest will be reared to overshadow our graves, by those truly kind hands, which performed the last sad office of affection; that flowers will fringe the pathways, leading to our lowly resting place, and their fragrance, mingled with the holiest aspirations ascend towards the throne of the Eternal.

To those who mourn, what a consolation to visit the bower-sequestered monument of a much loved friend, under circumstances and with associations, so favorably calculated to revive agreeable recollections of the past; and when those revolting ideas are excluded, which obtrude upon the mind, while standing in the usual dreary, desolate and ruinous repositories of the dead.

In a Rural Cemetery the names and virtues of the departed would live in perpetual freshness, and their souls seem to commune with those who come to do honor to their names. Thus would all like to repose in death; and who would not deem it a blessing, to be able to confer that favor on a parent, child, wife, husband, or friend? How can this object be so successfully accomplished as in connexion with an Experimental Garden? That part of the land which has been recommended for a CEMETERY, may be circumscribed by a spacious avenue, bordered by trees, shrubbery and perennial flowers; rather as a line of demarcation, than of disconnection; for the ornamental grounds of the GARDEN should be apparently blended with those of the Cemetery, and the walks of each so intercommunicate, as to afford an uninterrupted range over both, as one common domain.

Among the hills, glades and dales, which are now covered with evergreen, and deciduous trees and shrubs, may be selected sites for isolated graves, and tombs, and these being surmounted with columns, obelisks, and other appropriate monuments of granite and marble, may be rendered interesting specimens of art; they will also vary and embellish the scenery, embraced within the scope of the numerous sinuous avenues, which may be felicitously opened, in all directions, and to a vast extent from the diversified and picturesque features, which the topography of the tract of land presents.

Besides the great public advantages, which will result, from the Horticultural departments, that portion of the land which may be consecrated to the dead, and rendered like the Elysian fields of the Egyptians, a holy and pleasant resort for the living. —the whole will present one of the most instructive, magnificent, and pleasant promenades in our country. From its immediate proximity to the Capital of the State, it will attract universal interest, and become a place of healthful, refreshing and agreeable resort, from early spring, until the close of autumn.

To accomplish these two great objects, it is necessary that a fund should be created, immediately, sufficient for the purchase of the land, surrounding it with a substantial fence, the erection of a gardener's lodge, laying out the grounds, and preparing them for the purposes of an Experimental Garden and a Cemetery. That this can be done, your committee does not entertain a doubt, and respectfully recommend the adoption of the following measures, as best calculated to insure success.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
For the Committee.

The Committee to whom was referred the method of raising subscriptions for the Experimental Garden and Cemetery, beg leave to

REPORT:

1. That it is expedient to purchase for a Garden and Cemetery, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Sweet Auburn, near the road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, containing about seventy-two acres, for the sum of six thousand dollars: provided this sum can be raised, in the manner proposed, in the second article of this report.

2. That a subscription be opened for lots of ground in the said tract, containing not less than two hundred square feet each, at the price of sixty dollars for each lot,—the subscription to not

be binding until one hundred lots are subscribed for.

3. That when a hundred or more lots are taken, the right of choice shall be disposed of at an auction, of which reasonable notice shall be given to the subscribers.

4. That those subscribers, who do not offer a premium for the right of choosing, shall have their lots assigned to them by lot.

5. That the fee of the land shall be vested in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, but that the use of the lots, agreeably to an act of the Legislature, respecting the same, shall be secured to the subscribers, their heirs and assigns forever.

6. That the land devoted to the purpose of a Cemetery shall contain not less than forty acres.

7. That every subscriber, upon paying for his lot, shall become a member for life, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, without being subject to assessments.

8. That a Garden and Cemetery Committee of nine persons shall be chosen annually, first by the subscribers, and afterwards by the Horticultural Society, whose duty it shall be to cause the necessary surveys, and allotments to be made, to assign a suitable tract of land for the Garden of the Society, and to direct all matters appertaining to the regulation of the Garden and Cemetery; five at least of this Committee shall be persons having rights in the Cemetery.

9. That the establishment, including the Garden and Cemetery be called by a definite name, to be supplied by the Committee.

Joseph Story	Franklin Dexter
Daniel Webster	Alexr. H. Everett
Henry A. S. Dearborn	James T. Austin
Samuel Appleton	Charles P. Curtis
Charles Lowell	Joseph P. Bradlee
Jacob Bigelow	John Pierpont
Edward Everett	Zebedee Cook
George Bond	Charles Tappan
George W. Brimmer	Lucius M. Sargent
Abbot Lawrence	George W. Pratt

Boston, June 11, 1831.

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on an Experimental Garden and Rural Cemetery, be accepted and that said Committee be authorized to proceed in the establishment of a Garden and Cemetery in conformity to the Report which has this day been made and accepted.

FRUITS.

A basket of large Chili, and another of fine Downton Strawberries, were presented by Z. Cook, Jr. Esq.

A bottle containing a specimen of natural Cherries was received from Mr E. W. Bull, of Hartford, Conn. which conformed to the description he has given of them in his accompanying letter, which is herewith annexed.

Hartford, June 13th, 1831.

To the President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of forwarding you a poor specimen of a *Natural Cherry* which is very much valued with us, it being early, very sweet, never blasting, the trees very hardy and thrifty. Many of them where they originated are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet or more in circumference, constant bearers; the season has been very bad with us for cherries. I should have forwarded a better specimen had I thought of it last week.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,
E. W. BULL.

FLOWERS.

Fine Roses, from the gardens of Gen. Dearborn, Samuel Downer, of Dorchester, Mr Phipps, of Charlestown, Mr J. A. Kenrick, of Newton, and Mr Walker, of Roxbury.

A number of the varieties of Carnations from Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown.

The Roses exhibited by Mr J. A. Kenrick of Newton, at this and the last week's exhibition, were numerous and interesting; among them were the White, Blush and Red Moss, Provence, White Multiflora, York and Lancaster, and many dark Roses.

The Roses exhibited by Mr Downer were from bushes imported by him from Constantinople, and are the sort from which the Turks manufacture the Otto of Roses.

FALL PLOUGHING FOR SPRING CROPS.

Has been often recommended. Doubtless it does well in many places. We have tried it till we are convinced it will not answer here. It materially impoverishes our land. I cannot tell why, but am satisfied of the fact.

Plymouth, Con. June 13, 1831.

B.

PROLIFIC COW.

There is a cow in this town, owned by a Mr Jonathan Hall, but five years old this season, which has had nine calves; three when she was two years old, two when she was three years old, one when she was four, and three when she was five years old.

Plymouth, Con. June 13, 1831.

B.

Comfortable Prospects for Charitable Societies and Almshouses.—The steamer Richelieu lately arrived at Montreal and Quebec with about 500 emigrants; they quarrelled with some of the other passengers, and fought on landing: several persons were hurt with stones.

SINGULAR MANUFACTURES.

In Persia they have the art of carving spoons out of pear wood, which are so delicate and so thin, that the bowl of the spoon can be folded up like paper, and opened again. The handles are so slender, that it is a particular accomplishment to carry them, when full, to the mouth in such a dexterous manner as to prevent their breaking. These delicate utensils are one of the accompaniments of men of rank being used only by princes and nobles when sipping their sherbit.

In the province of Wiatkr, in Siberia, bowls and cups are made of the knobs which grow on the birch trees. They are yellow, marbled with brown veins, and when varnished are very pretty. Some of them are turned so very thin as to be semi-transparent; and when put into hot water they become so pliant that they may be spread out quite flat without injury, as they return to their original shape in drying.

A kind of rose-beads are made in Constantinople, which are so much prized by the Sultan's wives, that they are usually called Beads of the Haram. These poor ladies have so little employment, that they sit for hours, passing these beads, when strung, through their fingers. They are composed of the petals of the rose carefully picked, and pounded into a smooth paste in an iron vessel, which turns them quite black, owing to a small quantity of *gallic acid* contained in the rose-leaves. When the paste is quite smooth, it is made up into little balls, which are perforated for stringing, and then slowly dried in the shade. When hard, they are rubbed between the hands, with otto of rose, till quite smooth. They always preserve their fragrance.

In Norway there is a species of ants that build their habitations four or five feet high, composed of decayed wood, bark, &c, filled up with earth. A bottle half full of water is thrust into these ant-hills, into which the insects creep and are drowned; the contents of the bottle are then boiled, and a strong acid is produced, which the inhabitants use for vinegar.—*Bertha's Visit to her Uncle.*

Extract from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to examine and make a report on the present state of the Nurseries and Gardens in the neighborhood of Philadelphia:—

BARTRAM BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY.

ROBERT CARR, *Proprietor.*

This Garden is situate on the west bank of the river Schuylkill, about 4 miles from Philadelphia. It was established as early as 1720, by that great vegetable naturalist, John Bartram, the elder, at a time when nothing of the kind existed in the then Colonies, except Dr Clayton's in Virginia. Here are concentrated very many of the indigenous plants and trees of North America, and in greater profusion, perhaps, than can be found elsewhere. Mr Bartram and his Sons were industriously employed in making this collection, for 100 years: so that in reference to out door plants, it must necessarily stand unrivalled. The present proprietor, is likewise adding annually and extensively, and the committee consider his garden and grounds as a rich deposit of the American Flora.

From this nursery many thousands of plants and seeds, are exported every season to Europe and South America.

It is computed that there are 2000 species of our native productions, contained in a space of six acres. Plants of every size are to be seen here, from the minutest *Marchantia* to the loftiest Cypress. One of these (*Cupressus disticha*) is about 118 feet high, 25 feet in circumference and 91 years old. A young Norway spruce of 80 feet, stands close by; and also one of our native *Magnolia*, (*M. acuminata*) of the same height. Here too, is the Kentucky Coffee-tree. The *Acacia Julibrissin*, so beautiful in flower and graceful in form; the fly-catcher—(*Dionaea muscipula*), &c.

On the south side of the garden is a field of 3 acres, preparing for a vineyard, as an addition to the one already planted. Mr Carr has 145 sorts of grapes, from some of which he has made very good wine, for several years past.

The exotic department of this establishment is also very rich, consisting of 1900 varieties besides a splendid collection of more than 800 Camellias, containing 36 sorts. The Green-house and hot-houses are 196 feet long, and much framing is in use. The largest Sago-palm that we have ever seen is here. The circumference of the foliage is 22 feet and of the stem 3 feet 4 inches. Some beautiful species of tropical productions may be enumerated, such as the *Euphorbia heterophylla*, with its large scarlet bractees; *Zamia*, *Pandanus*, *Marantas*, *Ficus*, and a *Testudinaria Elephantipes*, supposed to be 150 years old; some curious species of Cactus, lately received from Mexico.—These last are astonishing productions, and new to us. A Lemon tree, from seed, is worthy of notice, on account of its easy propagation.

Mr Carr's Fruit nursery has been greatly improved, and will be enlarged next spring to 12 acres: its present size, is eight. The trees are arranged in systematic order, and the walks well gravelled. The whole is abundantly stocked, from the seed bed to the tree. Here are to be found 113 varieties of apples, 72 of pears, 22 of cherries, 17 of apricots, 45 of plums, 39 of peaches, 5 of nectarines, 3 of almonds, 6 of quinces, 5 of mulberries, 6 of raspberries, 6 of currants, 5 of filberts, 8 of walnuts, 6 of strawberries, and two of medlars.

The stock considered according to its growth, has, in the first class of ornamental trees, esteemed

for their foliage, flowers or fruit, 76 sorts; of the second class, 56 sorts; of the third class 120 sorts, and of ornamental evergreens 52 sorts; of vines and creepers for covering walls and arbors, 35 sorts; of honey suckles 30 sorts, and of roses 80 varieties.

Mr Carr who deserves so much credit for the classification of his nursery, is no less entitled to praise for the admirable order in which his tool-house is kept: a place that in most gardens, instead of possessing regularity, is made a mere lumber room. The best order is, likewise preserved in the seed room, in putting up our native seeds. That apartment, moreover, contains a library of upwards of 400 volumes, in which are all the late works on Botany and Horticulture.

SAMUEL BRECK,
EDWARD COLEMAN,
THOMAS HIBBERT,
JOHN M'ARRAN,
GEORGE PEPPER,

*Committee of
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.*

October 11th, 1830.

PRESERVING FRUITS

MR SMITH—A member of the Dublin (Ireland) Society, has presented me with the following method of preserving fruits of different kinds about twelve months, for which a premium of ten guineas was given by the Dublin Society, to Signor Ignacia Buonesegna. I am desirous of having it disseminated through the medium of your widely circulating paper. By so doing you will, as the proverb says, 'kill two birds with one stone,' as you will confer a favor on the public as well as on

AMICUS HUMANI GENERIS.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the process.

Take care not to bruise the fruit, and to pull them before they are quite ripe.

Spread them on a table, over a little clean straw, to dry them; this is best done on a parlor floor, leaving the windows open to admit fresh air, so that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days—strawberries only twentyfour hours, these latter should be taken up on a silver three pronged fork, and the stalk cut off without touching them, as the least pressure will cause them to rot; take only the largest and fairest fruit. This is the most tender and difficult fruit to preserve; but if done with attention will keep six months; there must not be more than one pound in one jar.

Choose a common earthen jar with a stopper of the same, which will fit close.

The pears and apples then, sorted as before, must be wrapped up separately in soft wrapping paper, and twist it closely about the fruit, then lay clean straw at the bottom, and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw, and so on until your vessel is full; but you must not put more than a dozen in each jar; if more their weight will bruise those at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best stored up wrapped each in soft paper, and fine shred paper between the fruit and also the layers. Grapes must be stored in the jar with fine shred paper, which will keep one from touching the other as much as possible. Five or six bunches are the most which should be put into one jar: if they are large not so many; for it is to be understood that whenever you open a jar, you must use that day all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries as well as peaches should have fine shred paper under and between them in the place of straw, which is only to be used for apples and pears. Put in the strawberries and the paper, layer by layer; when the jar is full put on the stopper, and have it well luted round, so as perfectly to keep out the air. A composition of resin or grafting wax is best; let none of it get within side the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar; but be sure you finish your process in the last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit, as any juice running out would spoil all below.—*American Farmer.*

SWEET POTATO.—A new variety of this root grown in the forcing garden of Versailles, is thus noticed in the 30th No. of the Gardeners' Magazine—'A sort of Sweet Potato is grown here, obtained from St Domingo, and there called the "Quarantin," which as the name imports, produces tubers fit to eat in 40 days.' In a country like ours, where the Sweet Potato furnishes so large a portion of the food consumed both by man and animals, a variety like the one mentioned above would prove valuable, if it possesses any portion of the good qualities of those now grown by us. These last are not dug even for immediate use in less time than from 139 to 150 days. To a planter who has made a short crop of provisions, the Quarantin would be of great value.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

SWISS CHARD—mode of cooking.—The following directions for dressing this vegetable, have been politely furnished us by Mr G. B. Smith, to whom we are indebted for all the seeds we have distributed among our friends.—*Editor So. Agr.*

'We cook the Swiss Chard as follows—trim the leaf from the stem with a knife, and boil the stem in water with a little salt till tender, then take them out and drain all the water off, put them in a stew-pan, pour on some drawn butter, (*sauce blanche*, as the French call it) cover them close and stew them for 15 minutes. This dish is then equal (to my palate) to asparagus.

'The leaf part is cooked in the same way, and some cook the leaf and stem together, but I prefer them separately. Cooked thus the leaf is fully equal to spinach—to my palate of course. The French have various modes of dressing Swiss Chard, but I am unacquainted with any but the above.'

COFFEE.—Coffee was first introduced into England by Pasqua, a Greek, in 1652. It was originally brought from Arabia Felix; and its effect was discovered by a goatherd on his flock, which after browsing on the berry of this tree, would 'wake and caper all night.' Its first use was tried on the monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins.

Sick Peach Trees.—It was mentioned some time since by a correspondent in the papers of this city that certain facts had lately come to his knowledge, which were stated, inducing the belief that powdered charcoal strewed about the roots of peach trees, would be a great preservative against disease produced by insect, worms, &c. The Boston Courier corroborates the above opinion by his own experience; and adds that trees planted in burnt land are universally healthy and free from worms at the root.

FIELDPATHS.

Fieldpaths are at this season particularly attractive. I love our real old English footpaths. I love those rustic and picturesque stiles opening their pleasant escapes from frequented places and dusty highways into the solitudes of nature. It is delightful to catch a glimpse of one in the old village green, under the old elder-tree by some ancient cottage, or half hidden by the overhanging boughs of a wood. I love to see the smooth, dry track, winding away in easy curves along some green slope to the church-yard—to the forest grange, or to the embowered cottage. It is to me an object of certain inspiration; it seems to invite one from noise and publicity into the heart of solitude and of rural delight. It beckons the imagination on through green and whispering corn fields, through the short but verdant pasture, the flowing mowing grass; the odorous and sunny hay-field; the festivity of harvest; from lonely farm to farm, from village to village; by clear and mossy wells; by tinkling brooks and deep wood-skirted streams, to crofts where the daffodil is rejoicing in spring, or meadows where the large blue geranium embellishes the summer way-side: to heaths with their warm elastic sward and crimson dells—the chattering of grasshoppers,—the foxglove, and the old gnarled oak; in short, to all the solitary haunts after which the city-pent lover of nature pants as the hart panteth after the water brooks. What is there so truly English? What is so truly linked with our rural tastes, our sweetest memories, and our sweetest poetry, as stiles and footpaths? Goldsmith, Thomson, and Milton have adorned them with some of their richest wreaths. They have consecrated them to poetry and love. It is along the footpath in secluded fields, upon the stiles in the embowered lane, where the wild rose and the honeysuckle are lavishing their beauty and their fragrance, that we delight to picture to ourselves rural lovers, breathing, in the dewy sweetness of summer evening, vows still sweeter. There it is that the poet, seated, sends back his soul into the freshness of his youth, amongst attachments since withered by neglect, rendered painful by absence, or broken by death; amongst dreams and aspirations which even now that they pronounce their own fallacy, are lovely. It is there that he gazes on the gorgeous sunset—the evening star following with its silvery lamp the fading day, or the moon showering her pale lustre through the balmy night air, with a fancy that kindles and soars into the heavens before him, there that we have all felt the charms of woods and green fields, and solitary boughs waving in the golden sunshine, or darkening in the melancholy beauty of evening shadows, who has not thought how beautiful was the sight of a village congregation, pouring out from their old gray church on a summer day, and streaming off through the quiet meadows, in all directions, to their homes? Or who that has visited Alpine scenery, has not beheld with a poetic feeling the mountaineers silently winding down out of their romantic seclusion on a sabbath morning, pacing the solitary heathtracks, bounding with elastic step down the fern-clad dells, or along the course of a riotous stream, as cheerful, as picturesque, and yet as solemn as the scenes around them?—*Howitt's Book of the Seasons.*

Mapamoth Dandelion.—A dandelion weighing four pounds 5 ozs. without the root was lately taken from a garden in Eastport, Me.

RIDING FOR DYSPESIA.

As we said whilom that riding a hard trotting horse was 'the sovereign'st thing i' the world' for the Hyp, so we now take the liberty to declare that riding a gently-trotting or sweetly-cantering horse is the best thing in the world for Dyspepsia. This may sound like a bold assertion, in the very face and eyes of Mr Halstead's book; but we repeat it, and if any dyspeptical reader of ours has any doubt on the subject, we advise him to make trial of the remedy.

It is not the mere tossing up of the stomach which is required; the whole system must be stirred along with it. The body must be invigorated, the flagging spirits must be roused. The stomach is merely, as it were, a sort of vice-president of the system, and can do but little without the aid of all the parts. If the body in general be vigorous, there is little danger of the stomach being weak. The whole must suffer, or enjoy, together. When the body is strong and active, the stomach is lively and vigorous—ready to do its work, and prepared to digest everything that the palate delights in, even though it be board nails, boiled cabbage, toasted cheese, hard eggs, or heavy bread.

Exercise, in general, is to invigorate the body, and by that means to improve the stomach. But of all kinds of exercise, none is so efficacious as riding on horseback. It stirs the system most judiciously; it excites the bodily action without inducing any injurious fatigue. But wherefore use many words?

Make trial of the remedy, dyspeptics, whoever you are—we mean such as are in want of something more active than your ordinary exercise. Ride a few miles today, and see what effect it will produce. Ride again tomorrow in the same way, repeat it the next day; and in short, keep riding. There is pleasure as well as profit in it. But to have your stomach whipped and cuffed because it is feeble and cannot execute its task, is unkind, is unjust. As well might you chastise a poor sickly boy, because he cannot perform the labor of a stout and hearty one.

Get you a gentle but spirited horse—borrow or buy—one that will trot easy, rack fairly, or canter judiciously. A thorough-going racker will stir you up most completely. But either kind will answer. Ride every day before dinner; ride ten or a dozen miles at a heat. Follow it up; and, depend upon it, you will dine agreeably, sleep comfortably, wake in the morning in better condition and spirits than you have been accustomed to do; and conclude, after all, that this world is not so bad as it might be.—*N. Y. Const.*

TEMPERANCE.

It is disgraceful to any Church, that its members should be concerned in the distillation, sale or use of this poisonous and demoralizing substance; it is offensive to God and ruinous to man.

What should we say of a Christian, if such a thing could be, who should spend his life in writing and disseminating infidel books, or in propagating among his fellow citizens, libertine sentiments? What should we think of him who should spread the small pox or yellow fever among his neighbors, or sow the seeds of mania or consumption—and this for the acquisition of wealth? Yet he would be far less criminal, would be far more consistent, than he who manufactures or vends ardent spirit.

Will not all our churches, of every denomination, consider this subject? The experiment has been made: our quaker brethren have set an example worthy the imitation of all. They have long prohibited both the traffic and consumption of ardent spirit in their society—and what is the consequence?—They are distinguished all over the world for their sobriety, exemplary morals, and thrift in business.—They have clearly proved also that there is far less difficulty in maintaining rigid discipline, in the entire exclusion of ardent spirit, than in enforcing a loose one in regulating the conduct of those who have already become temperate.—*Sewall's Address.*

DRINK WITH CAUTION.—Let those about to quench their thirst, when overheated observe the following rules, and they may drink moderately with impunity.

1. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink, for a minute or longer, with both your hands. This will abstract a portion of the heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the vessel be made of metal, glass or earth.

2. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in contact with the stream which issues from a pump or spring, always wash your hands, previous to your drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiving the shock of the water first upon those parts of the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and the vital parts are thereby defended from the action of the cold.

GLUTTONS.

During the gluttonous days of the Roman Empire, once the most famous of their Epicurean dishes was called *Trojanus*. This consisted of an entire hog stuffed (as was the Trojan horse with armed men) full of larks, thrushes, capons, and other delicate birds, steeped in exquisite gravy made of the choicest wine and other costly materials. The expense of this dish was so enormous that it became the subject of a sumptuary law.

Another favorite dish of these 'architects of gluttons,' was formed of a hog presented entire, whereas one half was roasted and the other half boiled; and the whole was so curiously prepared by the cook that it was impossible to discover how the creature had been slain, nor yet how its interior came to be stuffed with sundry delicate things.

Mr Abijah Alley of Cincinnati has invented a beehouse, which is highly approved. It has been patented by himself and Mr J. C. Parsons. It contains slides, by which the bees are shut off and the honey taken without disturbing them.

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be a hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless headlands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden, and begets in the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.—*Gardeners' Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1831.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' WORK FOR JUNE.

In feeding cattle with green clover or turning them into a fresh clover pasture, great attention is necessary to prevent them from becoming swollen or hoven which is very apt to take place when they are first put on this food, especially if it is wet with rain or dew. Cattle are exposed to this danger, whether they are sent to feed on clover in a pasture or have it cut and brought to them; but there is less hazard in the latter than in the former mode of using this grass, especially if the plants are growing rapidly, and are very full of sap. After being accustomed to this rich food for a few days, during which it should be given rather sparingly the danger is much diminished; but it is never safe to allow milch cows in particular to eat large quantities of wet clover. The best mode of management, in many cases, is to turn cattle into a fresh clover field for about half an hour near the middle of a fair day, and then turn them out of that field into a poorer pasture. The next day the *baiting*, as it is called, may be repeated, and the cattle allowed to stay a little longer in the clover field, till at length they may be permitted to remain in it during the day time, but as long as the grass retains any considerable degree of luxuriance, it will be safest to yard the cattle at night, and not turn them into their clover pasture till the dew is off in the morning.

If however in consequence of negligence or accident, cattle or sheep are *swollen* or *hoven*, or the stomach is rendered incapable of discharging its contents, a remedy must be speedily applied or the animal is lost. The usual remedy for this disorder has been to stab the animal with a penknife, or other sharp instrument under the short ribs, and put into the orifice a tube of ivory, elder, a goose quill, or something of the kind to give vent to the confined air. The wound is then dressed with some sort of adhesive plaster, and thus, in general the cure is easily effected. The following remedies are also recommended. 'Apply a dose of train oil, proportioned to the age and size of the animal. Give to an ox or cow a pint from a bottle, and rub the stomach well in order to make it go down, and give the animal exercise.—*Farmers' Mag.*

Make about a pint of ley either with hot embers thrown into a sufficient quantity of water, or by dissolving therein about an ounce of pot or pearl ash, and turn it down the throat of the ox or cow affected. A proportionably less quantity will answer for a sheep. This is said to give immediate relief by neutralizing the carbonic acid gas in the stomach of the animal, which causes the swelling and other symptoms of the complaint to subside.

London says there are three modes of relieving this complaint, which may be adverted to according to the degree of distention, and length of time which it has existed. These are internal medicines; the introduction of a *probang* of some kind into the paunch by the throat; and the puncturing it by the sides. Dr Whyatt of Edinburgh, is said to have cured eighteen out of twenty hoven cows, by giving a pint of gin to each. Oil, by condensing the air, has been successfully tried. Any other substance also, that has a strong power of absorbing air, may be advantageously given; common salt and water made strongly saline is

a usual country remedy. New milk with a proportion of tar equal to one sixth of the milk is highly spoken of. A strong solution of prepared ammonia in water often brings off a great quantity of air, and relieves the animal. Any of these internal remedies may be made use of when the hoven has recently taken place, and is not in a violent degree. But when otherwise the introduction of an instrument is proper and is now very generally resorted to. The one principally in use is a species of probang, invented by Dr Munro, of Edinburgh. Another, consisting of a cane of six feet in length, and of considerable diameter, having a bulbous knob of wood, has been invented by Eager, which is a more simple machine, but is hardly so efficacious. It is probable that in cases of emergency, even the larger end of a common cart whip dexterously used might answer the end. But by far the best instrument for relieving hoven cattle, as well as for clystering them, is Read's enema apparatus, which is alike applicable to horses, cattle and dogs. It consists of a syringe to which tubes of different kinds are applied, according to the purpose and the kind of animal to be operated upon. There is a long flexible tube for giving an enema to horses and cattle, and a smaller one for dogs. To relieve hoven bullocks effectually it is necessary not only to free the stomach from an accumulation of gas, but from the fermenting mixture which generates it; for this purpose a tube is applied to the extremity of the syringe, and then passed into the animal's stomach through the mouth, and being put in action, the offending matter is discharged by a opening. When the same operation is performed on sheep a smaller tube is made use of. The characteristic excellency of Read's instrument is, that there is no limit to the quantity of fluid that may be injected or extracted. The same syringe is used for extracting poison from the stomach of man, for smoking insects, extinguishing fires, and syringing fruit trees. The introduction of any of these instruments may be effected by the help of an assistant, who should hold the horn of the animal with one hand and the dividing cartilage of the nose with the other, while the operator himself, taking the tongue in his left hand, employs his right in skilfully and carefully introducing the instrument; the assistant bringing the head and neck into such an attitude as to make the passage nearly straight, which will facilitate the operation. But when no instruments can be procured, or as cases may occur when indeed it is not advisable to try them, as when the disease has existed a considerable time, or the animal has become outrageous, or the stomach so much distended with air that there is danger of immediate suffocation or bursting, the puncture of the maw must be instantly performed, which is called *paunching*. This may be done with the greatest ease, midway between the ilium, or haunch bone, and the last rib of the left side to which the haunch inclines; a sharp penknife is frequently used; and persons in veterinary practice should always keep a long trochar, which will be found much the most efficacious, and by far the most safe, as it permits the air escaping certainly and quickly, at the same time that it prevents its entrance into the cavity of the abdomen, which would occasion an equal distention. As soon as the air is perfectly evacuated, and the paunch resumes its office the trochar may be removed; and, in whatever way it is done the wound should be carefully closed with sticking plaster or other

adhesive matter. It is necessary to observe that the operation is so safe that whenever a medical assistant cannot be obtained, no person should hesitate a moment about doing it himself. After relief has been afforded by means of either the probang or of paunching, a stimulant drink may yet be very properly given, such as half a pint of common gin; or one ounce of spirit of hartshorn in a pint of ale, or two ounces of spirits of turpentine in ale, may any of them be used as an assistant stimulans.

Charcoal.—The American Farmer says, the ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times the plants will be entirely secure from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to those troublesome insects that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

Charcoal is not only used as an antidote against insects but is a valuable manure. Dr Deane stated that he had long ago observed where coal piles had been burnt, the ground has discovered a remarkable fertility for many years after and more especially when it has been a cold and wet soil. The dust of the coals and that of the burnt turf have conspired to produce this effect. Being extremely porous, the pieces of coal imbibe much of the superfluous water, as well as increase the heat on the surface as all black substances do; and when the weather becomes dry, they discharge the moisture, partly into the soil, when it grows dry enough to attract it, and partly into the air by the action of the sun upon it.

It is stated in the last American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. i. p. 655, that 'a friend of Dr Mease informed him, that some years since nearly all the cucumber and melon vines in New Jersey were destroyed by a fly or bug. One day he had occasion to ride past a miserable hut in the woods, and perceiving a very flourishing patch of cucumbers, he was induced to dismount and examine it. On approaching the spot he found it had formerly been a charcoal heap. He took the hint, and by strewing charcoal round about the vines when they first come up, preserves his cucumbers effectually.

A writer whose communication was originally published in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society and republished in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. p. 354, recommends charcoal dust as a top dressing for onions and a cure for the clubbing in cabbages.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—I observed in the N. E. Farmer of the 15th inst. that the committee on fruits and fruit trees propose among other premiums for this year, one of twenty dollars.—'For the best method of cultivating foreign grapes, in open ground, which shall be superior to any other now practised in this country with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c.—and for a length of trellis, not less than thirty feet.'—The committee then add that 'they have hopes that the mode now universally acknowledged in France to be the best practised in that country for open culture, may be successfully introduced into the United States'; that 'they allude to the Thomery method, a particular description of which may be found in the *Bon Jardinier* for 1830, &c.

I shall be thankful to the chairman of that com-

tee if he will answer the following questions in your next paper, as I may be induced to offer for the premium if I can be made to understand the purport of the proposition.

1. Do the committee propose to give a premium of twenty dollars for a *Treatise* on the best method of cultivating foreign grapes in the open ground, or than those now practised in this country; or do they intend that this premium shall be paid to the person who shall show by his own practice a better mode of culture than any now in use here?

2d. If, as the committee seem to think, the Thomery method be the best now in use anywhere; do they mean to exclude this practice, should it be found on inquiry that it is now in successful operation, or rather progressing towards successful operation in this neighborhood; and if not, do they intend to pay the premium, when the trellis is partially filled, or wait until the whole be completed, and the advantage of this method be established over all other modes of open culture?

3d. If a *treatise* only is asked for, then the committee can have no reference to the 'Thomery method,' as they have the '*Bon-Jardinier*' before them, in which that whole system is laid down. The question then is, will any method other than the Thomery, be satisfactory to the committee—that system having been universally acknowledged in France to be the best?

4th. If the Thomery method is to be considered as open for the premium, and the condition of obtaining it is to be the completion of the experiment, from the planting of the cuttings to the filling the trellis with fruit, I apprehend I must give up all competition for it. I am somewhat advanced in life, and if I understand the method practised at Thomery, it cannot take less than six, if it does less than seven years to complete a trellis of eight feet square. It is true that a trellis of thirty feet may be completed as soon as one of eight feet, but as I have neither time nor money to throw away, I wish the chairman to explain the intention of the committee on these points before I engage in it?

These questions are intended to ascertain whether the Committee expects that any one will undertake to build and cover a trellis of thirty feet long according to the Thomery method, and treated as the *Bon Jardinier* directs in all respects, for a premium of twenty dollars?

If I were to undertake it, and were permitted to live long enough to carry it through, it would cost me in money, over and above my personal labor, *one hundred dollars*, in lieu of twenty which the Committee offer.—In the first place, to make the experiment upon the system adopted at Thomery, you must erect either a wall or a wooden fence on which to form your trellis:—in France walls are used—here a wooden fence might answer.

Next the cultivator must either own the soil, or be sure that he will be permitted to remain on it to attend to the pruning of the vines from year to year, extending them six or seven inches only every season, until they respectively arrive at their destined positions on the trellis.—If he is successful in bringing them to this point, agreeably to the rules laid down in the *Bon Jardinier*—how can he be sure, in such a climate as this, where we have to contend with mildew, frost, and fly, that he will have a particle of fruit to show the committee when they come to see whether he has faithfully and successfully worked out his seven years' apprenticeship.

These are not unimportant questions, Mr Editor, to one who is in pursuit of a premium.—If the Committee want the experiment fairly and properly made, let them offer a premium of *one hundred dollars*, and they will do a real good—and save some poor wight from spending that amount in pursuit of twenty.

Respectfully yours,

June 20, 1831.

Vitis.

Hilliard and Brown have commenced a series called the Library of Old English Prose Writers. We are glad to see this. There is an abundance of vigorous thought, and quaintly beautiful expression in these old swells of English undeified? and they have been to much neglected by the moderns. The 1st vol. contains *Fulier's Holy State*, with a preface and account of the author, by the Rev. Alexander Young, Jr. of this city.

Edinburgh Review.—The 105th No. of this able and popular journal has just been republished by Lilly & Wait of this city, and contains elaborate articles on the following subjects: Lingard's History of England—Causes and Cure of Disturbances and Pauperism—Public Schools of England; Westminster and Eton—Schiller and Goethe—Reade's Poems—Maller's History of the Dorians—Bulwer's Siamese Twins—Taylor's Historic Survey of German Poetry—Character and Authorship of the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*—Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait—Reform, and the Ministry—Quarterly List of New Publications—Published quarterly at \$5.00 per annum.

Agricultural.

The Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society are hereby notified, that a meeting of the Board will be held at the Probate Office in Worcester, on Thursday, the 23d day of June instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing an Orator, Chaplain, Committee of Arrangements, and Judges of Stock, &c. for the next Cattle Show; and also for the admission of members.

By order of the President.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.
Worcester, June 8, 1831.

Farmer Wanted.

A permanent situation offers for a man who understands farming generally, and a little of gardening, and who would feel an interest in his employer's business,—to go on to a farm in one of the pleasantest towns in New England, on Connecticut river. Apply *personally* at the New England Farmer office.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass. giving a particular description of Farms, offered, cash price, taxes, &c. will receive immediate attention.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Shoe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by

GAY & BIRD,
61st. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also—Large and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettices, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

Broom Corn.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street.
April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street.
April 20. 2nos

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.—See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 353 and 363.

Sheep—Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—on the character and value of Merino Sheep—anatomical structure, &c. &c.—5 valuable works, viz:

Stu George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.

Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America—and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tesslu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment—and others in France.

Also for sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c. &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston.
May 25.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. This is the most approved Plough now in use, and is highly recommended by our best farmers for doing the work with ease and in the most perfect manner; the casting being ground smooth, the Plough is not liable to clog even at the first time using, but runs perfectly free at all times.

Also,—Tall's superior cast steel SCYTHES, manufactured expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passmore's, Farwell's, Dudley's and English Scythes, with a large assortment of Garden tools.

Also,—Hall's superior Hay Rakes—the best article of the kind manufactured in the country. June 15.

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. At May 11.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 20.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 331 Beef Cattle, including 75 unsold last week; 18 Cows and Calves, and 1206 Sheep and Lambs. 40 Beef Cattle, remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We shall quote to day from 4 50 to 5 25, extra at 5 23 a 5 50. We noticed some thin Steers taken at 4 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at \$15, 19, 24, 25 and 27.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales quick, we notice one lot at \$1 88, several at 2, one at 2 25, also at 2 33 a 2 37½. We noticed the sale of a lot of wethers, shorn, at 2 33, also an extra lot shorn, at \$4.

New York Cattle Market, June 13.—At Market this day between 3 and 400 head of Beef Cattle, from 250 to 300 Sheep and Lambs, a few lots of Swine and about 20 Milch Cows. Beef continues to be in good demand, and the price well sustained. We noticed several lots extra to be bought at \$8, several good 7 a 7 50, fair from 6 a 6½ and middling at 5½ a 5¾ per cwt. Sheep, the market is lively and sales effected at extra \$1, good 3 a 3½, fair 2 a 2½; and ordinary at 1.25 a 1.50 each, without the fleece. Swine selling quick at 3½ a 4½c. Milch Cows, several sales at 20, 25, and 30 each.

MISCELLANY.

DEPARTURE OF THE PIONEER.

Far away from the hill-side, the lake and the hamlet,
The rock and the brook, and yon meadow so gay;
From the foot-path that winds by the side of the stream-
let;

From his hut and the grave of his friend far away;
He has gone where the footsteps of men never ventured,
Where the glooms of the wild tangled forest are centred,
Where no beam of the sun, or the sweet moon has entered,

No blood-bound has roused up the deer with his bay.

He has left the green valley for paths where the bison
Roams through the prairies, and leaps o'er the flood;
Where the snake in the swamp sucks the deadliest poison,

And the cat of the mountain keeps watch for its food.
But the leaf shall be greener, the sky shall be purer,
The eyes shall be clearer, the rifle be surer,
And stronger the arm of the fearless endurer,

Who trusts nought but heaven in his way through the
wood.

Light be the heart of the poor, lonely wanderer,

Firm be his step through each wearisome mile,

Far from the cruel man, far from the plunderer,

Far from the track of the mean and the vile.

And when death, with the last of its terrors, assails him,

And all but the last throb of memory fails him,

He'll think of the friend, far away, who bewails him,

And light up the cold touch of death with a smile.

And there shall the dew shed its sweetness and lustre,

There for his pall shall the oak leaves be spread;

The sweet briar shall bloom, and the wild grape shall
cluster,

And o'er him the leaves of the ivy be shed.

There shall they mix with the fern and the heather,

There shall the young eagle shed its first feather,

The wolves with their wild dogs shall lie there together,

And moan o'er the spot where the hunter is laid.

BRAINARD.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY OF A NEGRO SLAVE.

—Died at Maryland, St Andrew, the property of Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. on Sunday the 5th December last, Robert Lynch, a negro slave in comfortable circumstances. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health until within a fortnight of his death, walking generally from his residence to the works of the property, about the distance of one mile and a quarter. This man perfectly recollected the great earthquake which nearly destroyed the town of Port Royal in 1692; and further, remembered the persons and equipages of the Lieut. Governor Sir Henry Morgan, Knight, whose third and last governorship commenced in 1680. We shall allow for this early recollection, at all events, the age of 10, or 1682, (the end of this gentleman's reign, we may add to the present time), to prove the venerable old patriarch has been gathered to his fathers after having lived (during the reign of six kings and one Queen, and the administration of 23 governors, 27 lieutenant governors, and seven Presidents,) to the age of 150 years. — *Howell's Seasons.*

March of Intellect.—WANTS A SITUATION—A young woman who has received the rudiments of her education in a charity school, as house maid; she would prefer a place where the stairs are sent out to scour, and where she can carry on an epistolary correspondence with her friends, and where furniture-rubbing, washing and cleaning can be

performed by proxy. Address, post paid, to Miss Amelia Caroline Ada Josephina Scroggs, Seven Dials.—*London Paper.*

Hints to Emigrants.—By felling the trees that cover the tops and sides of mountains, (says M Humboldt,) men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations—the want of fuel and the scarcity of water.

The following description of a steed and out-rider taken from a very interesting work, called *A Year in Spain*, is a fair parallel to Rozinante and Sancho Panza:

'After being detained a day longer at Aranjuez than I had contemplated, for want of conveyance, my little friend Jose at length procured me the means of reaching Toledo. Indeed, I was just thinking of the expediency of departing afoot on the fourth day of my absence from Madrid, when Jose knocked at my door, and told me that he had got a horse for me, and that he was to go along to bring him back on a borrico, (a jackass.) I liked this arrangement well. So, paying my bill, and packing up my sack, I sallied out into the court-yard, to commence my journey. I did not expect to be very splendidly mounted, but my astonishment and confusion were indeed great, on finding that I had to ride upon a miserable *rocin*, that had lost his hair by some disease, especially upon the tail, which was as long and as naked as the trunk of an elephant. The only flesh the animal had left seemed to have descended into the legs, and as for his hips, his backbone and ribs, they were everywhere conspicuous, save where concealed by a huge pack saddle, stuffed with straw, and covered with canvas. What made the matter still worse, the master of the beast, an old man in a brown cloak, held his hand before me, as I was approaching to take a nearer view, and told me that if it was *igual* to me he would take the two dollars beforehand. I explained to the old man how very possible it was that his horse would not live to complete the journey; to which he replied, with some indignation, that he would carry me to *las Indias*, much more to Toledo. As he continued to hold out his hand with a resolute air, I dropped the required sum into it, and grasping the pack-saddle for want of a mane, I vaulted at once into the seat. The back of the poor animal cracked and twisted under the burthen, and as he gave some indications of a disposition to lie down, I drew forcibly upon the halter. Thus roughly handled, his neck bent backward like a broken bow, and making retrograde steps, he backed full upon Jose, who, well pleased with the idea of so long an excursion, was drawn up behind, upon a little mouse-colored ass, with a game-bag, which contained all my travelling equipage, hung round his neck, and hanging from his shoulder. Three or four sound blows from the cudgel of Jose, accompanied with a kick under the belly from the master of the beast, corrected his retrograde motion, which being changed for an advance, we sallied out of the inn, and took our way through the market place, to the admiration of all Aranjuez.'—vol ii. p. 15, 17.

Gallant Daughter.—Sir John Cochrane, who was engaged in Argyle's rebellion against James the Second, was taken prisoner, after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be hanged. His daughter, having notice that the death-warrant was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice attacked and robbed the mails between Belford and Berwick. The execution was by this means delayed, till Sir John Cochrane's father, the Earl of Dundonald, succeeded in making interest with father Peter, a Jesuit, King James' Confessor, who, for the sum of five thousand pounds, interceded with his royal master, in favor of Sir John Cochrane, and procured his pardon.

When Lord Erskine made his *début* at the bar, his agitation almost overcame him, and he was just going to sit down. 'At that moment,' said he, 'I thought I felt my little children tugging at my gown, and the idea roused me to an exertion of which I did not think myself capable.'

Legal Pun.—As several gentlemen of the bar were a few days since in conversation, one of them, under favor of the wind, received a portion of his neighbor's *saliva* upon his summer coat. 'Mr. R—,' said the sufferer, 'if this is the way you treat other persons habits, you cannot expect to rate as a gentleman.'

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage; the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncultured land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. ep16t
March 9.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 4 Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.
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Albany—WM. THORBURN, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1831.

NO. 50.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

MR FESSENDEN.—My remarks, published in your paper, No 36 of the current volume, not No. 33, as Mr A. R. has it, were intended for persons obliged, like myself, to cultivate lilly, rough stony land, situated at a distance from rivers, sea shores, cities, or large towns, where plenty of manure cannot readily be obtained.

I did not venture to hazard an opinion as to the best mode for farmers that occupy large level farms where manure is plenty. My principal object was to draw the attention of the middling class of farmers in the interior of New England who are obliged to till rough land, to the improvements made by those who are able and willing to try experiments and communicate the results for the benefit of others. Of this latter class, I consider Mr Phinney and Mr A. R. But most of our farmers on reading or hearing of successful experiments and improvements made by such farmers, at once object and say, 'this is nothing to us, our lands cannot be managed as those gentlemen do theirs.' True my friends, but I would say to you in the words of Mr R. not to be discouraged, consider what is the great object to be obtained, and see if you cannot some how obtain it. The great object is to save and apply in the best possible manner, the manure carried on to the land and the vegetable mould of the turf. They accomplish this by placing both manure and turf out of the reach of winds and sun, where they will ferment and rot and nourish the corn when the ears are setting and growing and thereby render the greatest benefit to the crop. Our lands will not admit of turning over the turf and having it smooth and level, but I think by ridging in the manner I described, nearly the same advantage will be obtained. I knew it would be objected by farmers not accustomed to this mode, that it was four times the work to take care of corn planted in this way, to that done in the other, of ploughing, harrowing, cross-ploughing &c.—I thought and said the same at first myself, but my neighbors persuaded me to persevere, and experience has satisfied me that it is a saving of labor and better for the crops and the land. Being sensible how discouraging this mode would appear at the outset, both as to labor and crops, I almost despaired of convincing any one, not accustomed to it, to the contrary. But after reading and reflecting on Mr Phinney's experiment and success and considering the effect to be nearly the same in both methods, I ventured to communicate my views and experience, in hopes that some others might be induced to give it a fair trial. Not once only, on a single rood of ground, but from year to year, till they had fully tested the advantages, and advantages and learned by practice how to do the work in the best and easiest manner, as every kind of labor requires experience to make it perfect, and we all know that often what is hard and difficult at first, becomes easy by habit. As to its being advisable to plant any other than green sward with corn, I did not mean to give any opinion.

I plant no other, because I wish to improve as much of my land as possible, with the least expense of manure, and I find by manuring and planting a piece of green sward one year, laying it down the next with oats and grass seed and letting it lie in grass 3 years after, I can get good crops of each, and at the end of the 5 years the land will be in better order for another crop of corn, than it was when I commenced: by following this rotation continues to improve. When if ploughed 3 years in succession, as it must be or left in the hill, if any other than green sward were planted with corn, it must be twice manured or become impoverished. Potatoes perhaps are a good preparation for corn, when the same land is intended for tillage several years; but in the country where we have no market for potatoes, except in our families and with our stock and of course plant more than ten acres of corn to one of potatoes, our corn land could not all be prepared in that way, and if so prepared, would need two successive manurings.

I feed my land close before ploughing for corn, because I find it easier ploughing and hoeing, the sward not being as tough and the grass not starting and growing as much before hoeing, and because experience has taught me that on my land with such a sward and such grass as it produces, it is better for the crop. No doubt on different soils a different course would be better. An observing neighboring farmer, first informed me, that he had found it best to feed close before ploughing. I doubted it at first, but tried it and am satisfied.

Mr. R. says my manure has been spread on the surface from before ploughing until hoeing and thereby exposed to a great loss of virtue. He is mistaken, for by ploughing into ridges as I stated at least four fifths of the manure is covered with the furrows turned over for the ridges, and is collected and kept in the very place where and to the very time when, it will do the most good, on the principle advocated by him and Mr Phinney, that is, not to make a fine show of stalks but a good crop of large ears of corn. And it strikes me that Mr Phinney has erred a little upon his own principle, in putting on and spreading his manure after ploughing; would it not be better to spread the manure before ploughing and cover it with the furrows? It would not aid the corn in the fore part of the season as much, but would it not make a better crop of ears?

Plymouth, Conn. June 13th, 1831.

B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECT ON PEACH TREES.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I send you a small vial, containing two of our (worst) peach destroyers. I had several varieties of the peach, which appeared promising a few days since, and now they have mostly fallen. The depredator deposits in the peach what shortly becomes a maggot. As I have never suffered much from their depredations until the present season, and am now in a fair way to lose all my crop, I feel desirous to be made acquainted with the name of the insect, and the time and means of preventing its depredations; which in

formation I hope to receive through the medium of *The New England Farmer*. I have taken several of these creatures in the very act, and shall not have to call witnesses to prove them guilty. I likewise send a peach, which they have wounded. Very respectfully yours.

J. CANNSTON.

Remarks by the Editor.—We believe the insect referred to in the above communication is the great enemy to fruit for whose destruction premiums have been proposed, and a Report of a committee of the Mass. Hort. Soc. relative to means of preventing its ravages was published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. viii. p. 382. It is a small bug or beetle, which perforates the young fruit of the pear, apple, and all stone fruits and deposits its eggs in them. These soon hatch and a small maggot is produced, which feeds either on the pulp of the fruits, or on the kernel of the seed; for the tastes and habits of the different species are not similar. In the stone fruits this injury destroys their growth, and they fall with their little enemy within them. The insect retreats into the earth, passes the winter in the chrysalis state, and comes forth just as the young fruit is forming or the petals of the flowers are falling, to renew its mischievous labors and continues its depredations from the first of May till autumn.

Dr James Tilton of Delaware in an article on this subject published in the American edition of *Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia*, and republished in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. ii. p. 69, observes that 'Our fruits, collectively estimated, must thereby be depreciated more than half their value?' and adds in his directions for destroying the insect, 'All the domestic animals, if well directed, contribute to this purpose. Hogs in a special manner are qualified for the work of extermination. In large orchards, care should be taken that the stock of hogs is sufficient to eat up all the early fruit, which falls from May till August. This precaution will be more especially necessary in large peach orchards; for otherwise, when the hogs become clogged with the pulp of the peach, they will let it fall out of their mouths, and content themselves with the kernel, which they like better; and thus the curculio, escaping from their jaws may hide under ground till next spring.'

'The ordinary fowls of a farm yard are great devourers of beetles. Poultry in general are regarded as carnivorous in the summer and therefore should be cooped some time before they are eaten. Everybody knows with what avidity ducks seize on the tumble-bug, (*Scarabeus carnifex*) and it is probable the curculio is regarded by all fowls, as an equally delicious morsel. Therefore it is that the smooth stone fruit, particularly succeed much better in lanes and yards, where poultry run without restraint than in gardens and other inclosures, where fowls are excluded.'

Dr Thacher remarks of this insect, that instead of retreating into the earth, a part of the worms, at least abandon the apple before it falls from the tree, and locate themselves under the scales of the bark and in the crevices of trees. In making search this day, 25th September, I have detected a considerable number of apple worms, in that condition, entirely secure from the weather. This

circumstance shows the great utility of proper applications to trees both in the fall and spring for the destruction of insects. All the rough bark should be carefully removed, and the trunk and large branches should be thoroughly washed with Forsyth's composition, or a strong decoction of tobacco, with a small quantity of quick lime, which should be applied to every crevice which can afford shelter for insects or their eggs. *Thacher's Orchardist*, p. 116, 2d ed.

In the autumn of 1828 we addressed a letter on the subject of this insect, to a gentleman, who was often benefitted the public, and obliged us by communications on entomology. This gentleman favored us with a scientific description of the cures, which was dated Milton, Oct. 1, 1828, and published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. vii. p. 81, 82. From this it appears that some broods of the same insect attack the limbs, and cause dark colored bunches or excrescences, and other broods assail the fruit. The remedies which this gentleman recommended were

1. To extirpate the diseased nodes or excrescences in June, and burn them.

2. To collect all fallen stone fruit, and give it to hogs:

To which may be added that the fruit should not be suffered to remain long on the ground; that it should be boiled or steamed in order effectually to destroy the contained larvae: and that the above processes should be *universally* adopted in order to exterminate the destructive insect.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRESERVATION OF SWEET POTATOES, APPLES, SQUASHES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—Many experiments having been tried in the vicinity of Boston to preserve the sweet Potato slips through the winter without success, I have thought the following observations may be acceptable to some of your readers.

After digging my sweet potatoes last fall, I packed a quantity of the slips down in a barrel with waste cotton, such as is obtained at the cotton factories for making into coarse paper and batting, (at 2 cts. per lb.) with a layer of cotton and a layer of slips alternately, and then placed them away in a warm room, which we keep from freezing during the winter. On opening them in the spring, I found a part of them very fresh; but where they were too thick, they had created too much dampness and rotted. I also packed down two barrels of apples in the like manner, and found them in the spring much better preserved than any I ever before saw. I am informed that the New Jersey Quakers preserve their potato slips in leaves. As the cultivation of the sweet potato, is now becoming so general in this quarter, I hope and trust there will be some mode discovered to keep the seed without having to get them from New Jersey every spring. And I feel confident the one given above will be successful. I am also inclined to think, that ground plaster, as was mentioned in your 48th number, will answer this purpose.

I believe it is not so generally known as it ought to be, how to keep winter squashes, almost any length of time wanted; you have only to hang them up in a warm dry room. I have them now perfectly fresh, and their flavor as good, or better than when they were taken from the vines.

Any room where they will keep dry and warm through the winter, will preserve them. One may be seen in Mr Shepherd's bar room, at Concord, perfectly sound, which grew in 1829, and many of last year's growth. I will also call your attention, Mr Fessenden, to the mode of cultivating early potatoes in Denbighshire, Eng. found in London's Gardener's Mag. vol. iii. pp. 171, and pp. 317; and I for one should be glad if you will give the substance of those two articles, in the *New England Farmer*, at your leisure, as the Magazine is in the Hort. Society's library, you can refer to it at leisure. Yours &c. EDWARD CURTIS.

Pepperell, June 21, 1831.

P. S. If any members of the *Horticultural Society* wish for any seeds or scions from Montreal or Quebec, and will make it known to me, through you, I will make arrangements for obtaining them at the proper seasons, as I shall spend the summer at those places. E. CURTIS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREEN PEAS.

MR FESSENDEN—After having taken pains to procure seed of the best varieties of vegetables, and been to the trouble to cultivate them too, it is very vexatious to have them either spoiled in cooking, or by any other means impaired in goodness, or flavor.

I am induced to make these remarks from my own experience, and if it should add to the comfort of any individual, my object will be realised.

Last spring at the proper time to plant early peas, it was inconvenient for me to attend to the business, therefore I said to myself, I will plant no early peas this year, but depend on the market for the early, and when convenient, plant some for later use. Accordingly when the market began to abound with peas, I procured a mess—they were dressed in the manner usually practised in my family; but when I came to eat thereof I discovered to my disappointment, that they were destitute of all the good qualities of the pea.—I made up my mind at once to do without peas until my own were fit for use.—In the meantime I dined at an inn, where peas were served, they also possessed but little merit—but today I have had a real feast on green peas, which were gathered in my own garden, about two hours before dinner.

Now I will come to the point, and say what I might (but for a desire to be particular) have said at the beginning.

Green peas lose their sweetness very fast by remaining on hand after they are gathered; even one night is sufficient to extract much of their flavor. But here is a difficulty to which a large proportion of our city friends will be obliged to submit.—A word on cooking and I come to a close.—Green peas should be boiled with a little salt, in a very small quantity of water, so that no more liquor should remain when done, than is needed in the dish—for if a quantity of liquor is thrown away, much of the richness of the pea is wasted.

Another way of proceeding, which is probably as good or even better, is to take a piece of salt pork, and half boil it in a large quantity of water, and then, pour off until you have just enough left to boil the peas, calculating by the way, to retain just enough of the salt of the pork (with the help of the butter that may be used,) to season the peas.

A RESTIC.

Newton, June 24th, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Description of a Method for propagating Fruit Trees, and Forest Trees, not as yet, generally practised in Europe, or the United States.—The account of the method here in question is taken from the Philadelphia Medical Museum, published by Dr John Redman Coxe, vol. vi. p. 165.* Similar accounts are to be seen in Sir George Staunton's Relation of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, and other publications. Its familiarity to the Chinese is known from their introducing fruit trees, formed in this manner, into their deserts. The statement is the rather borrowed however, from Dr Howison's report, as he practised the method himself, and suggests the propriety of using it to other trees, not bearing fruit, when they do not produce seed in the country where they are cultivated.

Of the Chinese Method of propagating Fruit Trees by Abscission. By Dr James Howison.—It is said the Chinese do not raise fruit trees from seeds or grafts, as is customary in Europe, but in the following method. They select a tree which they wish to propagate, and fix upon a branch which will disfigure it the least by the removal, and round this, as near as conveniently it may be to its junction with the trunk, they wind a cord made of straw, besmeared with cow dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch. This is intended as a bed into which young roots may shoot. Immediately under the ball the bark is divided down to the wood for nearly two thirds of the circumference of the branch. A cocoanut shell, or a small pot is then hung over the ball, with a hole in the bottom; so small that water therein will only fall in drops; by which means the rope is constantly kept moist; a circumstance necessary for the ready admission of the young roots, and for the supply of nourishment to the branch.

When the vessel has been supplied with water for three weeks, one third of the remaining branch is cut; and the former incision carried deeper into the branch, as by this time roots have struck into the rope, and assist in giving support.

After a similar interval, the operation is again repeated; and in about two months from the commencement of the process, the roots are generally seen intersecting each other on the surface of the ball; which indicates that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree.—And this is best done by sawing it off at the incision; taking care that the rope (which must have become nearly rotten) is not shaken by the operation;—and then the branch is planted as a young tree.

It is conceived that a longer period would be necessary to succeed with this operation in Europe, because vegetation is so much slower than in India (where Dr Howison made his experiments;) but he thinks that an additional month would be adequate to make up for deficiency of climate.

The advantages of this method are stated to be, that a further growth of three or four years is sufficient, when the branches are of any considerable size, to bring them to their full bearing state; whereas eight or ten years would be otherwise necessary. This he saw proved at Pri-

* Dr. Coxe copied the above from the *London Repository*, which took it from *Trans. Soc. Arts. in London*, vol. xxv.

of *Wales' Island*. [Between the islands of Sumatra and Java.]

'The writer's experience does not allow him to speak of the success with which this method might be applied to *fruit trees*; but he little doubts of its succeeding; and the adoption of it is recommended at all events in multiplying such plants, natives of warmer climates, whose seeds do not succeed in this country.

'Dr Howison has besides frequently remarked; that such branches of *fruit trees*, as were under the operation of abscission at the time of bearing, were more laden with fruit, than the rest of the trees, which is attributed to a plethora or fullness, occasioned by the communication between the branches and the trunk being cut off by the division of the bark. And he has observed that the roots from a branch under this operation were longer in shooting into the ball of straw, when the tree was in leaf than at another time:—on which account he recommends the *spring* as the best season for making experiments.'

The quotation from the American Museum here concludes.

It is proper to add, that though the division as to the bough which is to form the new tree, should be made at the place above directed, yet care must be taken not to leave a stump behind on the parent tree, for this would damage the stock for the sake of the new tree. The stump, therefore, must next be cut off close to the main branch, from which it was taken; that the wound may heal by bark spreading to cover the wound from the right and left, and from above the wound; not to speak of some little elevation of bark, which may arise from below the wound. The bark, it must be observed will never rise up and cross the end of a standing stump, but must be looked for as a cover to the branch out of which the stump grew.

I am, Sir, yours,

A. B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN.—A correspondent in your paper of the 22d inst. over the signature of 'Vitis,' has undertaken to animadvert upon the committee on fruits, for their proposal to give a premium of twenty dollars, 'For the best method of cultivating foreign grapes, in open ground, which shall be superior to any other now practised in this country, with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c., and for a length of trellis not less than thirty feet,' which he has appended some strictures upon the Thomery method.

The first difficulty he seems to meet with is whether the premium proposed be for the theory or practice of cultivation and in his question which he formally marks No. 1, he inquires, 'whether it be for a treatise or to be paid to the person who shall show by his own practice a better mode of cultivation than is now in use.' It is not easy to imagine how any one can fairly give any other than the latter construction to it; is it not explicitly stated to be for the best method of cultivating which shall be found to be superior on comparison with others now practised, and is not the trellis for the specimen required to be of a given length? Has it anything to do with a treatise? But your correspondent has solved his own difficulty; he says a treatise only is asked for, then the committee have no reference to the Thomery method, as they have the *Bon Jardinier* before them, in which that whole system is laid down; this is very true and

as the committee did have reference to the Thomery method the consequent conclusion would be that they did not want a treatise.

As to the several inquiries in relation to what would be the conduct of the committee in certain contingencies, I cannot take upon myself to determine. I understand their proposal, according to its evident import on its face, to apply to any new method which shall be superior to what is now practised, and I doubt not their award would be made in conformity to it, whenever it was convinced the claimant was entitled to it. I do not understand them to say they think the Thomery mode to be the best in use any where, but that it is acknowledged in France to be the best in use there, and of this I believe there is no doubt. I acknowledge that I was pleased with the proposal of the Committee; not that the sum of twenty dollars was much to offer; but it was a small step towards some improvement in the old fashioned mode, which like our first foreign vines, was imported from England many years ago, and which we have been practising upon ever since, with what success, generally, I can appeal to many of our most respectable cultivators in this vicinity to determine. It is well known that several of them, notwithstanding they have with great care, made use of the required precaution of syringes and washes, lime and sulphur, flying tents and fumigators, have threatened to abandon their vines altogether; yet there are some individuals so orthodox in their faith in this mode; arising perhaps from a greater share of success, in perhaps very favored situations; or from an untiring zeal and a disregard of expense; that if they hear the Thomery mode mentioned they scent heresy in the gale and seem determined to decry it at once, and pertinaciously to adhere to a system taken from a country where it never did succeed for open ground culture, instead of essaying another mode received from a country where it invariably has succeeded for the same culture. You are not furnished with any conclusive reasons for resisting the new mode, but you hear, that it will require six or seven years to complete a trellis; time and money are not to be thrown away; it will cost a great deal, you are not sure it will succeed in this climate, a cultivator must own the soil. I confess, Sir, I do not see much force in these objections which does not apply to the ordinary mode, and if a substantial, coarse wooden fence, built upon red cedar posts with a decent trellis attached to it, and furnished with the coping, can be constructed of thirty feet in length and of the requisite height for ten dollars, and I am assured by an experienced carpenter that it can, I do not see why one hundred dollars need be expended upon it; this fence according to usual wear would last for twenty years, a term of durability, three times as great as your correspondent will venture any calculations upon about grapes, at all; neither do I see the pertinency of the remark that if the committee had offered a premium of one hundred dollars, they would have done a real good. Consistent with the implied censure of the offer of twenty dollars for the same object, the amount would not be intended to repay the expenses of the experiment, and your correspondent's 'poor wight,' if he failed of success, would in either case have to sustain the whole loss of it himself, and if he succeeded, his success itself would be his own reward, and the premium simply an acknowledgment for his laudable efforts.

Your correspondent will pardon me, I hope, if I

offer to point out an error in his remarks on the Thomery method in which he says, extending them (the vines) from six to seven inches only every season until they arrive at their intended position on the trellis. In the rules laid down in the *Bon Jardinier*, it is stated, it (the vine) should not be lengthened more than twelve or fifteen inches each year, no very small discrepancy in a writer who undertakes to set matters to rights in so authoritative a tone as your correspondent.

Yours, with great respect,

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

June 25, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CUTTING TREES FOR REPRODUCTION.

MR FESSENDEN.—In a communication from Mr Welles recently published in your paper, it is intimated that suckers do not grow from the stumps of large trees when cut, because the stumps having been left hollow contain water. He supposes that if the trees were so cut as to prevent this, by letting the water run off, suckers would sprout forth and grow. For the last 20 winters it has been my employment to cut timber. The result of some of my observations on its growth I will state. For a number of these years the trees that I was cutting, were very old and much decayed; I observed that no suckers started from the stumps of large trees when cut.

In the winter of 1823, I began to cut a lot of white oak, full grown, but undecayed—not one in the hundred unsound, the stumps generally perfectly sound,—diameter from 18 to 36 inches.

This lot being secure from cattle I expected a fine growth, but on examining the stumps the following summer I could not find a single sprout.

Supposing this might have resulted from the stumps being cut very low, and considerably hollowing so as to contain several gallons of water, I determined to adopt a different mode of cutting. Accordingly, in the following winter, with an axe, I cut the sap wood all around the tree, leaving it the lowest on the outside, I then sawed the remainder with a cross-cut saw—the teeth so raised as to leave the stump in a form to shed off all the water. By way of experiment I cut a number of trees in the usual way. This course I followed two seasons, but no advantage resulted as to the growth of wood.

Since then I have consulted my own convenience rather than the growth of suckers in cutting my timber.

After reading Mr Welles' communication on the subject, I examined rising a hundred of the stumps cut in a manner to secure the growth of suckers and have not found so much as a single sprout growing.

If this be worthy a place in your valuable paper, you may publish it.

Yours, &c,

I. ALDEN, 2d.

East Bridgewater, May 14th, 1831.

CATERPILLARS.—The spotted Caterpillar has committed great ravages in Pennsylvania. Whole forests have been stripped of their leaves. The same reptile has been mischievous in Massachusetts on fruit trees. Some Horticulturists have shaken them from the trees, and then tarred the trunks to prevent their ascending.

Camphorated spirit applied to the flesh will keep off musketoes for several hours.

Extracts from 'OUR NEIGHBORHOOD,' a work lately published by Mrs GRIFFITH, a lady of New Jersey, whose Agricultural and Economical writings have conferred great benefits on community.

CHARRING POSTS.

'The proper time for felling trees for posts or timber, is in August. Whatever is thus cut should be left to season for a year and then taken to the sawmill. When sawed in suitable pieces, each piece should be charred at the bottom just so far as it is to be sunk in the ground. Posts, cut and charred in this way, will last for twenty years; but unless the wood is cut in August, and seasoned for a year in some dry place, it is worse than useless to char them. It has been ascertained that when unseasoned timber is charred, the rot takes place much sooner than if left without charring. The timber from full grown trees lasts longer than that from young saplings; even the limb of an old white oak will be of longer duration as a post, than one of the same size of a young one.'

The construction of the barn on the writer's farm cannot fail of being read with interest by farmers.

'Luckily for you, I have an immense barn made entirely of stone, with a slate roof. It is certainly one of the most complete things I ever saw. It stands on the brow of a knoll, or rather of a slope. The cellar of the stable part of the barn is forty feet by thirty, and about eight feet in height, over this cellar are the horses and cows, stalls, which are arranged on each side of the stable. There is room for eight horses and ten cows at present, but by a little ingenuity, and Mr Grant has already suggested the plan, there can be room made for four horses and four cows more, as the space in the centre is a mere waste. Each stall has one moveable plank at the lower end, which when raised, allows all the litter of the stable to be shovelled down to the cellar. You can easily imagine how clean and wholesome a stall can be kept in this way, and how much more manure is gathered by this saving process. Both horse and cow stables should be built over a cellar of this kind, that the animals may be kept from breathing the foul air. Many of the diseases of cattle proceed from the impure atmosphere of stables.'

'I took out of the cellar, soon after I bought the farm, at least one hundred wagon loads of rotted manure. It had lain there a long time, the owner not caring to disturb it. I shall in future take out the manure every spring and fall. The barn, or rather that part of the barn which is appropriated to hay and grain, is of the same dimensions, with a cellar also, under the whole, divided from the other by a strong stone partition. This cellar is for calves, and wagons, and wood-sleds, &c. A wide bridge, or causeway, from the barn door to the level below, makes an easy road for ascending and descending wagons. Nothing can be easier than to get at the manure below, for the floor, which is of stone, is on a line or level with the ground, and by backing in the wagons they can be easily filled. With the proposed alterations there will be room enough for all the cattle that we shall both want; and as the barn stands on the division line, it will be equally convenient.'

Her remarks on the peach show the frequency and extent of her observations.

'In the disease called the yellows, the roots of the peach tree remained perfectly healthy; and in seven cases out of ten, when a diseased tree was removed to a moist soil, the trees recovered. I

am convinced that the roots of a tree can be healthy, while the branches are unsound; but I never saw the the body of a peach tree look healthy, and have unsound roots. The peach tree very soon exhausts the soil, for it abstracts nourishment from it with greater rapidity than almost any other tree; it would be an easy matter, therefore, to prolong its life, and insure its health by furnishing it with a sufficiency of food, were not the fact known to us that too much manure is injurious, unless we can supply it abundantly with water. During what is called a wet season here, the peach trees revive from a very languid state; and were the moist summers to continue, this fruit tree would live to a good age. You have no idea of the rapid growth of a peach tree, and how soon, when the trees are fifteen feet apart the roots meet one another. Mr Thorn bared the roots of two trees for my inspection, which were fifteen feet asunder, and I saw they had actually met. Now this fact proves that we do very wrong in ploughing deep among peach trees, for the roots are seriously injured by it. A bruised root affects the health of a tree; but if we cut the root with a knife, no harm ensues, unless we cut off too much, or too many roots. It is just like the tendon of an animal; if we wound it, we often destroy life; but if we separate it entirely, the injury we do is only local.'

ON REAPING WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald:

SIR—As the time of harvest is approaching, I address, through your paper, my brother farmers, on the importance of allowing wheat intended for sowing, to be entirely ripe before reaping. Accident last year, and eye-sight this year, have convinced me of the propriety of this course.

In the year 1829, having selected by hand some ears of Mexican wheat, and sowed it in the fall of the same year, it was forgotten last year, until my little son reminded me that it ought to be gathered. It was then from seven to ten days after my other wheat of the same kind had been cut.—This wheat was then gathered and deposited in a bag. Last October, this wheat was seeded on the same day, in the same manner, and adjoining to other Mexican wheat. No selection of land was made for it, as no experiment was intended. It has survived the fly, and the last severe winter, with little injury, but not more than one third of the adjoining wheat has been left alive. From its present appearance, it will produce, I believe, two thirds more than its adjacent neighbor.

Can the keeping in the bag be the cause of this superiority? I believe not, because in several previous years, seed wheat has been kept by me in bags, and no similar result has taken place; my inference thence, is, that this difference must be owing to the entire ripeness of the seed. Should any reader of this communication, have doubts on this subject, it would give me great pleasure to show them the growing wheat, which will convince, I should think, the most sceptical.

From my twentyfour years experience as a farmer, I am also satisfied, that the smut is mainly attributable to unripe seed wheat. My seed wheat has been always riper than that of my neighbors, and during that period, I have never seen but six smutted heads in my own crops. In a conversation with the late Mr Isaac Williams, he confirmed my opinion, by stating to me the same practice

of one of his nearest neighbors, attended by the most entire success.

In making this communication, the interest of wheat-growers is my sole object, and if, by it, their crops should be increased, it will contribute to the happiness of your obedient servant.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Liberty Hill, Carolina.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

Most people are fond of honey, and many are also fond of bestowing upon *Bees* those cares which seem necessary to render them the most profitable. One of the most troublesome parts of the management of these republicans, is the time when, from an over population, like the New England States, they see fit to emigrate or swarm, as the time which they select for this, is not always the most convenient for the farmer to attend to them. Now it is with this, as with other business of agriculture; it should be done in proper season, and when it will best suit the convenience of the superintendent. As to the prosperity of the bees it is altogether indifferent whether they fix upon the time of emigration or whether the husbandman does, so that he uses judgment in the matter. If he finds in the month of May or June that any of his hives are over-stocked with bees, he should remove them into another, which, if repeated as often as the old hive becomes over-stocked will prevent their swarming at all. Swarms separated from the parent hive in this way, do equally as well as when left to fly out and separate themselves, beside much time and loss of honey is saved; for when a hive becomes over-stocked, the major part of the bees which constitute afterwards the new swarm, do not work at all, but live upon the honey produced by the old and more industrious part of community, and the quicker they are taken off after their number is sufficient to form a well regulated republic, the better.

For doing this let the old hive be turned bottom upwards, and the new hive set upon it; strike lightly upon the lower hive, and many of the bees will ascend into the upper hive; when a sufficient number has collected in the new hive for a swarm, take it off and set it upon the bench, and return the old one to its former position. In doing this to insure success, it is necessary that one of the queens should accompany the new swarm, which may be known in the course of a day or two; for if they have no queen, they will not stay in the new hive, but will return to the old one; but if they have a queen, some of the bees may be seen in the course of twentyfour hours, standing near the entrance into the hive, amusing themselves by raising their bodies to the full length of their legs and giving their wings a rapid motion, making a steady buzzing noise. This may be considered as an indication of their satisfaction and the success of the operation. Some consider mid-day, the most favorable time for doing this; others again prefer the evening—but either will answer, and the trouble attending is not greater than that of hiving them when the swarms are allowed to come out in the common manner, and the danger of having them go off, is avoided. Another very great advantage of this method is, the young swarms commence working early, by which they are more certain of laying up sufficient food for winter. Where the common shaped hives are to be continued we would recommend to those who are keeping bees, to try one or two swarms as above, which will give them more satisfactory evidence, either

for or against the practice, than all that can be written on the subject. The present price of bees in this section of country, we believe to be about five dollars for a good hive in the spring; such as will give on an average, two swarms during the summer. This, after deducting for the trouble of the taking care of them, is a great profit. Each hive of bees that are in good condition in the spring, will make enough honey over their own wants, to pay well for taking care of them, and leaving a profit of two hundred per cent. Now if this can be realized, what better business can a farmer ask for? Surely we have a land 'flowing with milk and honey.'—*Genesee Farmer*.

ARACACHA AND QUINOA.—The Editor of the *American Farmer* says the present appearance of these new vegetables in his grounds is highly flattering. The Aracacha is growing finely, notwithstanding the irregular weather; and, so far appears to be as well adapted to the climate as parsnips. One plant has already a few seed set. Many of the Quinoa are a foot high, and all are growing like weeds. It was planted May 13th, and came up May 20th. It resembles closely, and is a near relative to a weed commonly called *lamb's quarter*. Should these new vegetables succeed, of which there seems now scarcely a doubt, the country will have two most important additions to its agricultural products. The Editor takes this occasion to say, in answer to the inquiries of numerous correspondents, that if he succeeds in their cultivation, he will be able to spare a small quantity of both vegetables in the fall, and will give timely notice through the *Farmer*.

HEMP.

A company has been formed in Farmington, in the state of Maine, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of hemp and erecting machinery for dressing and preparing it for market. The company is called the 'Farmington Falls Hemp Company.' Their machinery will be in operation by the first of August, in time to receive the crops of this year's growth. It is believed that farmers may make a profitable business by turning their attention to the raising of hemp. A flourishing establishment for dressing hemp, as our readers are already informed, has been in operation the year past in Livermore.—*Portland Courier*.

BLACK CHERRY TREE.—A medical correspondent of the Cooperstown Watchtower, says, that the bark of this tree is poisonous. He relates the case of a young lady to whom he was lately called, and who, in consequence of drinking about half a pint of cider, taken from a closely stopped bottle filled the evening previous with cherry bark, fresh from the tree, was seized with vertigo, stupor and syncope, followed by great difficulty of respiration and vomiting. Similar effects were produced in a slighter degree upon another person, who took from the same bottle a smaller draught of cider. He says that the French chemists have recently ascertained that the deleterious principle of the cherry, laurel and the kernel of the peach, is very analogous to *prussic acid*. This acid in its concentrated state, if a feather be dipped into it and drawn across the eye of an animal, produces instant death. Two drops, says the writer, have been known to kill a vigorous dog in a very few minutes.—*Ontario Repository*.

From the *American Farmer*.

WILLIS' GRAPE VINE.

Oxford, Md May 20th, 1831.

Ma SMITH—As my vine has excited so much curiosity amongst strangers and others, I yesterday called in two of my neighbors to try and count the bunches on it. One limb was up a fruit tree so high, that it could not be counted. It covers a large part of the yard in an espalier form, and has run up four fruit trees. You have the certificate of my neighbors inclosed, and may publish it if you please.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant. JOHN WILLIS.

We hereby certify that we were this day, called on to count the bunches of grapes that were on the vine in John Willis' yard, and we counted them as well as we could, but have made allowances and thrown in many for good count, and have counted twentyfive thousand, one hundred and ten bunches, one third or nearly half of them are double bunches, and only counted as single bunches. The vine is commencing in its seventh year's growth, as he says, and the stem is only from nine to ten inches in circumference.

CHARLES BARNWELL.

Oxford, May 19, 1831. RICHARD COSSAGES.

LINNEAN GARDENS AT FLUSHING.

Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, whose extensive travels, and scientific attainments are so well known, attended by his suite, paid a visit the last week, to the Messrs Prince, proprietors of the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, and expressed himself highly gratified at the great extent and high culture of the grounds, and at the immense collections of trees and plants concentrated therein, from every clime. This distinguished stranger is a great proficient in Botany, as well as in the other natural sciences.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post thus closes a very complimentary notice of the recent horticultural exhibition in Philadelphia:—

A peculiar order of things has sprung up in the city and neighborhood of Philadelphia, under the fostering care and well directed energies of the excellent founder of the horticultural society.

It has been no less his aim by disseminating useful knowledge, to enlighten the minds of those who are engaged in the operative branches of horticulture, than to increase the wealth and consequence of the community to which the institution belongs. To the citizens this establishment has been of incalculable advantage, for they can now have an abundance of the rarest and best fruits and vegetables at a comparatively low price; we trust that they will ever gratefully remember to whom they are thus indebted, and that they will continue to 'give honor where honor is due.'

It is to Dr Mease that the people of Philadelphia are under such obligations. This gentleman, having leisure, industry and zeal, and being, withal, fond of scientific pursuits—blessed too, with a happy temperament which delights in contributing to the comfort and pleasures of others, has devoted his whole life to patriotic purposes.

DOGS.

Among the many purposes for which the services of these animals have been put in requisition, one may be mentioned, which has as yet in this

part of the country been but little known—that of operating machinery. An ingenious mechanic in Connecticut has constructed machinery, by means of which the services of a pair of dogs may be rendered quite profitable to their owner. In two of the card manufactories in Leicester, in this county, the machinery is operated by dog power. In that of Mr Trask, one dog operates two machines for pricking the leather, and cutting and setting the card teeth. A third machine is occasionally put in operation at the same time with the other two, and we were informed by Mr Trask that by altering the inclination of the revolving plane upon which the dog treads so as to increase the leverage, that four machines for cutting, pricking and setting card teeth might be driven by the same dog. The expense of the machinery for one dog, is stated at one hundred dollars, including the regulator to govern the velocity of the machinery. Each additional dog power costs twentyfive dollars. The labor of one dog by the aid of this machinery is made equal to that of two men. The dog is usually upon the working cylinder about one hour at a time, and is then relieved by another. The expense of keeping is estimated at about a shilling a head per week. A friend of ours, after witnessing the operation of this dog machinery, said the sight had helped him to the solution of an important query in his own mind, the utility of the huge cur dogs that throng almost every town, he concluded that they were made to drive machinery. The dogs we saw employed in that business seemed to be much more orderly and civilized in their demeanor than those idle, gentlemanly sort of curs who lounge about the town doing little else than annoy one's legs in the day time, and make night hideous by their howlings. The labor of one man has usually been required to operate a single card machine through the day. The reader can calculate for himself what saving there may be made in the card business by the use of dog power, without taking into the calculation the difference in the cost of machinery for working the card machines by water, steam or horse power.—*Worcester Egis*.

Spirits of Turpentine a cure for Staggers in dogs.—A writer for the Southern Agriculturist, after remarking on the value of the services of a faithful dog, and a disorder which often proves fatal to animals of that species, called staggers, observes as follows:

The disease appears to arise from weakness in the loins; is most probably occasioned by worms. He has but little use of his hind legs—staggers about much—when down rises only on his fore legs, and finally loses all power to rise: at the same time he has all his intelligence, and eats and drinks for a while as usual. I give a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, in as much or more molasses or brown sugar, three times a day and seldom find it necessary to continue longer than the second day before the dog is restored to health.

Extraction of Potash from certain Minerals.—This alkali so important to the arts may, it is said, be extracted from minerals containing it by a very simple process. This consists in merely calcining them with lime, and then leaving them for some time in contact with water, which is afterwards filtered and evaporated. M. Fuchs, as quoted in the *Ann. de l'Industrie* states, that he has in this manner obtained from 19 to 20 per cent of potash from felspar, and from 15 to 16 per cent from Mica.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1831.

Hay making.—If a mowing lot is to be cut twice in a season, the first crop ought to be mowed earlier than where it is cut but once, in order that the roots may recover immediately, and be ready for vegetation afresh. Where the grass is cut later, the vegetation of the roots stops for some time. The grass, however, which is thus cut early will not be so heavy as that which is cut later, as it will shrink after cutting; but the roots will not be so much exhausted, and will afford a larger crop the next time of cutting, or the next summer if mowed but once in a season. Loudon says in the cutting of grass crops, for the purpose of being made into hay, it is necessary that they be in the most suitable states of growth and maturity, for affording the best and most nutritious fodder. With this view they should neither be cut at too early a period, nor suffered to stand too long; as in the former case there will be considerable loss in the drying from the produce being in so soft and green a condition, and in the latter from a large proportion of the nourishing properties being expended. Grass when mown before it comes in full flower, while the rich saccharine juice is in part retained at the joints of the flower stems, is in the most proper condition for being cut down, as at that period it must contain the largest proportion of nutritious materials, but which then begin to be absorbed, and taken up in proportion as the flowers expand and the seed ripens, so as to constitute the meal or starch of the seed lobes, and is either dispersed upon the land or fed upon by birds; the grass stems with their leaves being left in a similar situation to that of the straw of ripened grain. But there are other circumstances, besides those of ripeness, to be attended to in determining the period of cutting crops of grass, as in some cases, when they are thick upon the ground, the bottom parts become of a yellow color before the flowering fully takes place; under such circumstances, it will often be the most advisable practice to mow as soon as the weather will possibly admit; for if this be neglected there is great danger of its rotting, or at any rate of its acquiring a disagreeable flavor, and becoming of little value. Where grass is very tall, as is often the case in moist meadows, it is liable to fall down and lodge, by which the same effects are produced.

The same writer, under the head *Clover*, observes that 'The making of herbage crops from hay is a process somewhat different from that of making hay from natural grasses. All the herbage tribe ought to be mown before the seed is formed and indeed before the plants have fully blossomed, that the full juice and nourishment of the plant may be retained in the hay. By the adoption of this system, the hay is cut in better season, it can be more easily secured, and is much more valuable. Nor is the strength of the plant lodged in the seed, which is often lost. The great advantage of converting under ripe herbage and grass into hay is now beginning to be known. There is much more saccharine matter in it and it is consequently more nutritious. A crop of clover or sainfoin, when cut in the early part of the season, may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced, by obtaining an earlier, a more valuable, and more nutritious article; while the next crop will propor-

tionably be more heavy. The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of clover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity they are of little more value as provender, than an equal quantity of the finer sort of straw of corn.'

The mode of making clover hay, and that of all herbage plants, as practised by the best farmers, is as follows. The herbage is cut as close to the ground and in as uniform and perfect a manner as it is possible to accomplish, by the scythe kept constantly sharp. The surface having been in the preceding spring freed from stones and well rolled, the stubble after the mower ought to be as short and smooth as a well shaven grass lawn. That part of the stems left by the scythe is not only lost, but the after growth is neither so vigorous nor so weighty, as when the first cutting is taken as low as possible.

As soon as the swath or row is thoroughly dry above, it is gently turned over (not tedded or scattered) without breaking it, sometimes this is done by the hand or by a small fork; and some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath from being broken, that they will not permit the use of the rake shaft. The grass, when turned over in the morning of a dry day is put into cocks in the afternoon. It is impossible to lay down any rules for the management of hay after it is put into cocks; one thing is however always attended to, not to shake out, or scatter or expose the hay oftener than is necessary for its preservation.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—There were exhibited by judge Buell, at the horticultural show on Tuesday, fifty strawberries of uncommon size and beauty. On weighing them, the committee found that forty-seven berries, divested of their stems, weighed a pound—three averaging a little more than an ounce; and it is said every berry exceeded four inches in circumference. These strawberries were of the kind called Methven or Methven Castle, from the place where the variety originated and are of the color and flavor of the common field variety. They were gathered from plants put out in August last, the runners of which had not been clipped.

There were also exhibited, at the same time from the Albany nursery, more than 100 varieties of hardy roses, 7 varieties of honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), 6 of the pink (*Dianthus*), Chinese peonies, dahlias, and more than 40 varieties of choice border flowers.

We were presented by judge Buell, a day or two since, with two bowls of the Methven strawberry, most of which measured four inches in circumference, and of a rich flavor.—*Albany Argus*.

From the Journal of a Resident in South America.

I found for the first time the sensitive plant, growing wild. It spreads very often over marshy ground, something like a tumbler. The sensitive leaves spread out prettily from the creeping tendrils in the sunshine, something like lady-fern.—It is curious to come to a little dingle of them, where there are a thousand tendrils, all interwoven, like a bramble thicket, to shake the twig, and communicate the vibration to the whole, and see ten thousand green leaves, all curling themselves up, and shrinking back at your approach, as if afraid of being trod on, the sensation-like feeling of life, running over them all, as a shock of electricity.'

SILK.

We visited yesterday the silk establishment of Mr DUPONCEAU and Mr GARACHE, in Chesnut near Second street, and were astonished at the vast number of worms which were feeding and spinning. One circumstance was mentioned to us, that is worthy notice. Last summer, a number of cocoons were laid away in the supposition that the worm was killed; but in a short time, the animal in its winged state worked its way through them, and as they were near the north window, they took their station in the sill of the window, and on the outside; here they laid their eggs. No further notice was taken of them until this spring, when, to the astonishment of the people about the building, these eggs that had been exposed to all the severity of the winter, hatched, and Mr Duponceau in order to carry out the experiment caused a number of worms to be put on the mulberry trees, in the yard of Mr Desauque, in Second street; there they fed upon the leaves, grew rapidly, and yesterday several were spinning on the branches. It is the intention of Mr D. to let the eggs take their chance for another year in the open air. The success that has thus far attended Mr Duponceau's experiments is gratifying to him as it will be beneficial to the country.—*U. S. Gazette*.

THISTLES FOR SEED!!!

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—Whoever will take the trouble to walk up the short street leading from Washington street to South Boston Bridge, (or the 'old Bridge,' as it is frequently called) may see a fine patch of Canada Thistles going to seed, and preparing for distribution, along the shores of South Boston, Dorchester and Roxbury. It has, probably, been imported from the eastward, in hay, which has been landed in that vicinity.

Should any individual in that neighborhood possess a scythe, he might perform an act of patriotism by mowing said thistles before the seed is ripe. If not, perhaps some fellow citizen from the country, may take a scythe into town with him, and perform this service to the public.

June 23, 1831.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, June 25, 1831. }

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

From the Brighton Nursery of Messrs Winships, a great variety of Roses, Lilies, Spiraeas, &c.

From the Charlestown Vineyard, by Mr Haggerson, a splendid assortment of Carnations, and a fine specimen of Hoya Carnosa.

Fine Roses, and other flowers, from the gardens of Gen. Dearborn, Z. Cook, Jr. Esq., E. Sharp, and Samuel Walker.

Several fine varieties of Scabiosa, from E. M. Richards, of Dedham.

From Mr Davenport, of Milton, dwarf Cape Jasmine, and Hydrangea.

NOTICE.

A Stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, July 2d, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Society, in Joy's buildings. R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

The Quarterly Review, No. 89, has just been published by Lilly & Wait, of this city, and contains articles on the following subjects: Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific and Bhering's Straits; Malthus and Saddler; Population and Emigration; Capt. Hall's Sketches of Sea Life; French Revolution; Conspiracy de Babeuf; The West India Question; Reform in Parliament; Index.

Culture of Silk.—A writer for the Troy Budget, says 'The females of every farmer's family could annually realize \$100 and upwards by the culture of silk. There is no doubt of making fine, first rate silk, as the experiments have been fully tried. Mrs Pawling of this city, last year made as beautiful silk as the best imported. I would recommend those who wish information on this subject to call on Mrs Pawling, or Dr Corning. Dr Corning has planted a large number of mulberry trees and is doing much to advance the silk culture.'

Hanging of Window Blinds.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says; 'It is surprising to me that the mode of hanging window blinds universally practised in France, should not have been introduced into our hot and sunny climate. There the blind is hung by hinges at the top, and opens by being pushed out from below at any distance agreeable, instead of being hung on the side and opening perpendicularly. By our present mode, the blinds cannot be opened without admitting the sun; but by the French mode the blind may be opened, and the air admitted and the sun at the same time excluded—the window being still shaded, though the blind be open. Let any one try this plan on a southern exposure, and he will find its superiority. Another advantage is, that the blind is more easily and quickly opened and shut; and a further superiority is, you can have your blinds open without losing the pleasure of privacy in your apartment. We take, unfortunately, all our fashions from England, and if England had adopted the French mode of hanging window blinds, we should long ago have copied it. But the English climate, requiring the admission of all the little sunshine nature gives it, forbids the adoption of the French mode, and we, therefore, have rejected it, although our climate renders it more desirable than even in France itself. I pray our builders to consider the subject.'

Hydrophobia.—Dr Hamilton, after a laborious research, fixes the 10th day after the infliction of the wound, as the earliest period at which this disease has appeared, and 19 months as the latest. Between these periods the times of attack are very various. Of 131 cases, 17 were seized before the 30th day; 63 between the 30th and 59th; 23 from 60 to 90 days; 9 from 90 to 120; and 14 from 5 to 19 months. The Dr afterwards mentions the case of a boy bitten in the toe by a cat, on the 14th July, 1797, in which the poison lay dormant until 19th Nov. 1800, a period of *three years and four months!* Dr Thacher's work on Hydrophobia contains a minute description of several cases, almost too horrible to read or think of.—*Journal of Commerce.*

An apothecary in the neighborhood of Narbonne has published a treatise extolling the husks of grapes which have been deprived of their alcohol by distillation, as an excellent substitute for bark in tanning leather. After having prepared the skins in the usual way, he places them in the pits and covers them with the grape husks. From five and thirty to five and forty days are sufficient to complete the tanning. This method, according to the author of it, offers the following advantages: The operation is much more rapid, it is much more economical: the leather has an agreeable odor instead of that of tan; and it is twice as durable as leather tanned by bark.

ERRATUM.—In page 379, 2d col. 10 lines from bottom, for *Sphenite* read *Cyanite*.

Farmer Wanted.

A permanent situation offers for a man who understands farming generally, and a little of gardening, and who would feel an interest in his employer's business,—to go on to a farm in one of the pleasantest towns in New England, on Connecticut river. Apply *personally* at the New England Farmer office.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass. giving a particular description of Farms, offered, cash price, taxes, &c. will receive immediate attention.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by
GAY & BIRD,
66is. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also—Large and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co, No. 110, State Street.
April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street.
April 20. 2mos

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.—See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

Sheep—Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—on the character and value of Merino Sheep—anatomical structure, &c, &c—5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.

Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America—and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tesslu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment—and others in France.

Also for sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c, &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. This is the most approved Plough now in use, and is highly recommended by our best farmers for doing the work with ease and in the most perfect manner; the casting being ground smooth, the Plough is not liable to clog even at the first time using, but runs perfectly free at all times.

Also,—Taft's superior cast steel SCYTHES, manufactured expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passmore's, Farwell's, Dudley's and English Scythes, with a large assortment of Garden tools.

Also,—Hall's superior Hay Rakes—the best article of the kind manufactured in the country. June 15.

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel.	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	105 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mass,	barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	15	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	37	5 50
Genesee,	"	5 50	5 75
Alexandria,	"	5 12	5 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 12	5 27
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	67	68
Rye,	"	80	83
Barley,	"	60	62
Oats,	"	40	42
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	9 00	10 00
LIME,	cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	19 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	50	62
Red Clover, (northern)	pound.	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 00	9 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	63	65
Merino, half blood,	"	58	60
Merino, quarter,	"	48	50
Native, washed,	"	45	48
Polled superfine,	"	63	65
1st Lamb's,	"	58	60
2d, "	"	48	50
3d, "	"	30	32
1st Spinning,	"	53	55

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	6
VEAL,	"	4	5
MUTTON,	"	4	5
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	32	34
Indian, retail,	"	32	34
POTATOES,	"	30	32
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 27.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 111 Beef Cattle, including 25 unsold last week; 9 Cows and Calves; 1642 Sheep and Lambs, and about 100 small pigs and a few old swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the limited number at market an advance of about 3 1/2 cts. per hundred was effected—we shall quote from 4 75 to 5 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$15, 19, 24 and 28.

Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed sales of lots at 1 75, at 1 85, at 2 00, at 2 25, and at 2 33—weathers at 2 12 1/2 at 2 50, and at 3 00.

Swine.—No sales noticed.

In our last week's Report the number of Beef Cattle should have been 231 instead of 331 as reported.

BOSTON FANEUIL HALL MARKET.—Peas, \$1 to 1.25 per bushel. Early Mohawk String Beans, 75 cents per peck. Strawberries 12 to 17 cts. per box. Early White Dutch Turnips, 12 cts. per bunch. Cherries 12 1/2 cts. per quart. Cucumbers 75 to \$1 per doz.

MISCELLANY.

MELODY.

Silently, O silently,
The moon-beam falls on me:
Silently, as silently,
It falls on land and sea.

Silently, still silently,
Creation's wings wax bright;
Silently, more silently,
Bright morn succeeds to night.

O let my soul, thus silently,
Depart from earthly clay;
Thus silently and beamingly
Enter the realms of day.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Societies.—An aged man observed to one of the distributors of the city committee, that the change which had been produced among seamen, riggers, and the workmen about the docks and slips, was almost incredible. 'I have lived in the city, said he, 'many years, and my occupation brings me in contact with these men; and in comparison with the profanity and drunkenness which prevailed a few years ago, all is now peace and quietude. Officers and hands read the bible, and attend church; many of our vessels are constantly going to sea, and making voyages, without any spirit on board. Such a change I never expected to see as has been accomplished by tracts and temperance societies.—*Report of the N. Y. City Tract Soc.*

EVILS OF INTemperance.

The biographer of Napoleon, speaking of the loss sustained by England on the field of Waterloo, says: 'Fifteen thousand men killed and wounded threw half Britain into mourning. It required all the glory and all the solid advantages of that day to reconcile the mind to the high price at which it was purchased. But what mourning would fill all Britain, if every year should behold another Waterloo? But what does every year repeat in our peaceful land? Ours is a carnage not exhibited only once in a single field, but going on continually in every town and hamlet.

Every eye sees its woes, every ear catches its, groans. The wounded are too numerous to count; who is not wounded by the intemperance of this nation? But of the dead, we count, year by year, more than four times the number that filled half Britain with mourning. Could we behold the many thousands whom our destroyer annually delivers over unto death, collected together upon one field of slaughter, for one funeral, and one deep and wide burial place; could we behold a full assemblage of all the parents, widows, children, friends, whose hearts have been torn by their death, surrounding that awful grave, and loading the winds with tales of woe, the whole land would cry out at the spectacle. It would require something more than 'all the glory and all the solid advantages,' of intemperance, 'to reconcile the mind to the high price at which they were purchased.—*N. Y. Address on Temperance.*

How to please your friends.—Go to India, stay there twenty years, work hard, get money, save it, come home—bring with you a store of wealth, and diseased liver, visit your friends, make a will, provide for them all—then die—what a prudent, good, generous, kind-hearted soul you will be.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

Absurdity. Anything advanced by our opponents contrary to our practice, or above our comprehension.

Ambiguity. A quality deemed essentially necessary in diplomatic writings and law proceedings.

Backward. A mode of advancement practised by Crabs, and recommended to mankind in general by the Holy Alliance.

Blushing. A practice least used by those who have most occasion for it.

Book. A thing formerly put aside to be read, and now read to be put aside.

Breath. Air received into the lungs for the purposes of smoking, whistling, &c.

Courage. The fear of being thought a coward.

Cunning. The simplicity by which knaves generally outwit themselves.

Ditch. A place in which those who take too much wine, are apt to take a little water.

Echo. The shadow of a sound.

Finger. An appendage worn in a ring, and of great use in taking snuff.

Gain. Losing life to win money.

Health. Another word for temperance and exercise.

Idol. What many worship in their own shape, who would be shocked at doing it in any other.

Mouth. An useless instrument to some people, —in as far as it renders ideas audible, but of special service in rendering virtuous invisible.

Pedant. A man so absurdly ignorant as to be vain of his knowledge.

Quack. A man who only wants a diploma to make him a regular physician.

Satire. Attacking the vices or follies of others instead of reforming our own.

Saw. A sort of dumb alderman, which gets through a great deal by the activity of its teeth.

Ugliness. An advantageous stimulus to the mind that it may make up for the deficiencies of the body.

Umbrella. An article which by the morality of society you may steal from friend or foe, and which for the same reason you should not lend to either.

Vice. Miscalculation; obliquity of moral visions; temporary madness.

Voice. Echo is the only instance of a voice without a body, whereas three parts of our unprecedented population are bodies without a voice.—*London New Monthly.*

Royal Sports.—Louis XI. ordered the Abbe of Baigne, a man of great wit and who had a knack of inventing new musical instruments, to get him a concert of swine's voices, thinking it impossible. The abbot accordingly mustered up a number of hogs of several ages, and placed them under a pavilion, covered with velvet, before which he had a sounding board, painted with a certain number of keys, thus making an organ; and as he played on the keys with little spikes which pricked the hogs he made them cry in such tune and concert as highly delighted the king and his court.

An Independent Oysterman.—At many of the oyster cellars in New York, the signs are inscribed with—'Oysters on the Canal Street Plan.' But an Irishman, who keeps a cellar near the Chatham Theatre, with a praiseworthy spirit of independence, both in the matter of business and in spelling, has a sign lettered thus—'Oysters on my OEN Plan, as good as any other Plan.'

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.

March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$5, the season. 6t May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[P] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1831.

NO. 51.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

By SOLOMON DROWN, M. D.—(OCTOBER, 1831.)

Agriculture, although an art most useful and even necessary to mankind, and which has been practised from the earliest ages,—is yet far from being brought to a state of perfection. The object of this art is 'to increase the quantity and improve the quality of such vegetable and animal productions of earth as are used by civilized man; and the object of the agriculturist is to do this with the least expenditure of means; or, in other words, with profit.' What art, then, could be more worthy of improvement, and yet how much is extended for the improvement of almost every other art. This shameful neglect in general of what pertains to the furtherance of agricultural science, is not a thing of modern date. Nothing, says Columella, an excellent ancient writer on Agriculture;—*nothing* equals my surprise, when I consider, that those who would learn to speak well, choose an orator whose eloquence may serve them for a model: those who desire to apply themselves to dancing, to music, and to all the frivolous arts, search eagerly a master of melody, a master of the graces, in a word, each chooses the best master in order to make rapid progress under his direction; whereas the art the most necessary to life, and which is nearly allied to wisdom, has neither disciples who learn it; nor masters who teach it, and a modern writer remarks that, the most useful, the most difficult, and that which ought to be esteemed the most honorable pursuit in life, has been generally considered so easily understood, at schools, deemed necessary in almost everything else, have been looked upon as of no consequence in this. With respect to instructing a school, and course of Agricultural Lectures here, Sir John Sinclair, speaking of an Agricultural Professorship established at Edinburgh, observes:—'The utility of such an institution is so evident, that it ought to be extended to all the other universities. The attention of young men, by such establishments, would be directed early to this most useful of all the branches of knowledge.' The science of agriculture is publicly taught in the Swedish, Danish, and German universities, and some of the German and Russian colleges there are professors' chairs for gardening, forest-culture, &c. The agricultural institution in Prussia, under the direction of Professor Von Thaer; and the establishment at Hofwyl, near Berne, conducted at the expense of M. Fellenberg, a proprietor and agriculturist, are much celebrated. Even Spain, usually inactive on these occasions, in spite of all the prejudices of a bigoted religion, invited Linnaeus, with the offer of a large pension, to superintend a college, founded for the sake of making inquiries into the history of nature, and the art of agriculture. To show further the need of studying this as well as other arts,—we may adduce from the author of the, "Wealth of Nations," the following curious and interesting comparison between the husbandman and the artisan or mechanic. He says, that not only the art of the farmer, in general direction of the operations of husbandry, but many inferior branches of labor re-

quire much more skill and experience than the greater part of mechanic trades. The man who works upon brass and iron, works with instruments, and upon materials of which the temper is always the same, or very nearly the same: but the man who ploughs the ground with a team of horses or oxen, works with instruments of which the health, strength, and temper are very different upon different occasions. The conditions of the materials which he works upon, too, are as variable as that of the instruments he works with, and both require to be managed with great judgment and discretion. His understanding being accustomed to consider a greater variety of objects, is generally much superior to that of the other, whose whole attention, from morning to night, is commonly occupied in performing one or two simple operations.—In China and Hindoostan, accordingly, both the rate and the wages of country laborers are said to be superior to those of the greater part of artificers and manufacturers.'

The illustrious Washington, in his message to Congress, in 1796, observes:—'It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil, more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up, supported by the public purse:—and what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety?'

This is a very suitable place for such an institution, where lectures may be given, and a course of instruction pursued, explanatory of the sciences connected with Agriculture,—vegetable Chemistry, with analysis of soils,—the outlines of Botany, a science so useful to the agriculturist, and horticulturist,—Meteorology, and other parts of Natural Philosophy, &c. Here might be kept, as models, the hand-threshing machine; the machines for breaking flax and hemp without watering or dew-rotting; the most approved silk-reel, &c.

Agriculture, says Sir John Sinclair, though in general capable of being reduced to simple principles, yet requires, on the whole, a greater variety of knowledge, than any other art.—It can never, he says, be brought to its highest degree of perfection, or established on rational and unerring principles, unless by means of experiments, accurately tried, and properly persevered in.—The ardent inquirer, has too long been obliged to rely on vague opinions and assertions which have not been warranted by sufficient authority.—The object of an experimental farm should be, to ascertain facts, and to publish them; and as much credit would be acquired, by an intelligent conductor of an experimental farm, for his exertions in detecting errors, as in establishing facts likely to be useful. One happy result, says Sir H. Davy, which can generally improve the methods of cultivation is worth the labor of a whole life; and an unsuccessful experiment well observed, must establish some truth, or tend to remove some prejudice.

What part of America is comparable with ours for excellence of climate, and for a disposition in

the inhabitants to extend every species of improvement of which it is susceptible. Italy, with her boasted blue skies, and enchanting climate, exhibits not a fairer, more interesting region, nor better adapted for useful subjects of cultivation, than this cradle of genuine liberty, the little State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The operations on the beautiful experimental ground around this Hall, would be calculated to ascertain the best modes of culture, and best implements; the most profitable and beneficial rotations of crops, the best manures, and whether old or new manure is preferable for the generality of crops, &c. No doubt, however, new is best. The using fresh, i. e. unfermented manure, recommended by A. Young and others, has been considered a modern improvement: but this was known to Columella, who observes, *Fimum pratis quo vetustius minus prosit, quia minus herbarum progeneret: i. e. the older the dung the less profitable it is for meadows, because it would produce less herbage.*—Such fundamental maxims, enforced by actual experiment, would make stronger and more durable impressions on the minds of young agriculturists than the mere reading them. Virgil, in his incomparable Georgics, declares,

—Pater ipse colendi

Haud facilem esse viam voluit:

The Father of Nature himself would in no wise have the ways of tillage to be easy:—And Sir H. Davy observes, 'the vegetable kingdom is not to be considered as a secure and unalterable inheritance, spontaneously providing for our wants; but as a doubtful and insecure possession, to be preserved only by labor, and extended and perfected by ingenuity.'—And Hesiod, an ancient Greek, the earliest writer on Agriculture, whose works have descended to us,—says:

The fool of man in deep concealment lies:—
Else had one day bestow'd sufficient cheer,
And, though inactive, fed thee through the year.—
Love ev'ry seemly toil, that so the store
Of fruitful seasons heap thy garner's floor.
From labor men returns of wealth behold;
Flocks in their fields and in their coffers gold:
From labor shalt thou with the love be blest
Of men and gods; the slothful they detest.
Not toil, but sloth shall ignominious be;
Toil, and the slothful man shall envy thee;
Shall view thy growing wealth with alter'd sense,
For glory, virtue walk with opulence.
But shun extorted riches; oh, far best
The heaven sent wealth without reproach possess.

Let me repeat it—if there ever should be an agricultural school or seminary established in this State,—this, undoubtedly would be the most suitable place for it;—and such establishments are strongly advocated by some of the most eminent agriculturists and practical farmers of our country. The establishment of agricultural schools in the United States, says an excellent farmer, would produce a new era in our husbandry. They would expand the mind of the rural manager, polish his manners, and tend to render him an ornament and a blessing to society. I conclude by observing, that rural business—the operations of the farmer and gardener,—are but the useful efforts of the gymnastic art. Health, acuteness of intellect and contentment,—Heaven's choicest blessings,—spring from such excellent exercise.

Books recommended to Students of Agriculture.—Dr Dean's Geographical Dictionary, Farmer's Assistant, The New England Farmer, and several other valuable periodical agricultural publications—the former containing some of the transactions of the *Mass. Horticultural Society*, and also interesting translations from the best French works on Horticulture, Arboriculture, &c, by its enlightened and indefatigable President. Fessenden's New American Gardener, Loudon's Encyclopedias of Agriculture and Gardening.—Furthermore—there is a little volume extant, entitled 'Compendium of Agriculture, or Farmer's Guide,' containing, at least, some useful hints in this most important of all occupations.

CHAMPAIGNE CURRANT WINE.

MR FESSENDEN,

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to request I have the pleasure to hand you the details of my process for making currant wine.

INGREDIENTS FOR 30 GALLONS OF WINE.

3 Bushels or 150 pounds of Currants
75 Pounds of white Havana or dry Brazil Sugar.
3 Pints of white French Brandy, with sufficient pure soft water.

Gather the fruit in dry weather when rather under than over ripe—mash them to break every berry, but not bruise the stems—add a portion of the water and after stirring well turn the mass on to a strainer over a grain riddle or cheese basket, rubbing and pressing gently with the hands;—by repeating the operation a few times, all the vinous and saccharine matter will be extracted and much of the pulp kept back, which occasions not only too great a degree of fermentation but diminishes the quantity of wine by the lees it forms—saving much trouble in comparison to the usual practice of squeezing and wringing through a strainer, by the fair hands of the willing females to whom the duty is commonly assigned—which not only forces through nearly all the pulp and many seeds, but extracts a crude acid from the stems, that is anything but *vincus*. The sugar should be put into a tub or other open vessel with the brandy: and the liquor strained on to it. When the sugar is dissolved, strain the whole through a fine hair cloth or sieve into a strong sweet cask of 32 to 34 gallons and fill up to within 2 to 4 gallons, which leaves sufficient room for the fermentation to proceed; and drive in the bung so that no air can enter or gas escape.

It is desirable that all parts of the process should go on at the same time, and be finished with all possible despatch—observing the same neatness as in a well managed dairy. The sooner the wine is bottled after it is perfectly fine, the more briskness it will exhibit. The maxim 'the better the sugar, the better the wine,' I have found by experience to be correct, and I am inclined to believe, that *double refined loaf sugar*, said to be an indispensable ingredient for the manufacture of Champagne in France, would produce a wine as much superior as to compensate for the extra expense. I believe 3 lbs. of sugar to a gallon is the common recipe—but no doubt brown moist sugar is in general use. I consider 2½ lbs. of dry white amply sufficient (even dispensing with the brandy) for such fruit as I have cultivated. That for white wine or Champagne not being very common, a description may not be amiss. It is called the Champagne currant and is a good bearer, the fruit rather inclines to an oval, of an

amber tint and much sweeter, but not so large as the white Dutch. To its possessing a more vinous substance, particular attention to observe the process as above and management of the plants, I attribute the superior quality of the liquor to any factitious wine I ever tasted.—When preparing my vineyard at Brighton some 20 years since, I was careful to rub off all the buds of the cuttings that were put under ground and 6 or 8 inches above, which effectually prevents suckers and affords a free circulation of air around the bottom. 3 buds only were permitted to shoot, which the next season were shortened to 4, and afterwards pruned so as to resemble a tree shaped like a wine glass. They were planted in rows 4 feet apart and 5 feet from plant to plant, in quinque order, that is, they stand opposite only in every other row, which give to each tree an atmosphere of about 6 feet,—when the fruit was filling the young shoots were topped 4 or 6 buds. By such management nearly all the force of vegetation is directed to the fruit—enriching and increasing the size so much, that I was often applied to by Market Gardeners for cuttings of my red currants as a new and superior variety—and it was with difficulty I could convince them that they were the same kind they cultivated. It should be kept in mind that plants treated in this manner will not last more than 20 years generally—though if permitted to send up suckers every year they may continue a century, but the superiority of the fruit will amply pay for the renewal.

The white currant wine for which the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarded me the first premium a few years ago, had remained in the cask I believe two years: showed no briskness but was highly vinous and full sweet. The white wine I have made to imitate Champagne has been drank by competent judges for very good imported from France. I have made a very palatable dinner wine from the Champagne currant that has been taken for Sauterne, a favorite French wine,—and from the red currant, wine, equal to that of late years introduced as *French Madeira*, such as we often find in Hotels and Steamboats with the term *French* sunk, and the *Madeira* price raised.—In producing such wine, it is necessary to give air for a short time to increase the fermentation and deprive it of a great portion of the sweetness. When closing a communication much longer than you may perhaps wish, I must remark that it will be in vain to attempt the manufacture of wine upon a large scale either from the grape or any other fruit, unless the operation is promoted with a deep cellar or vault where an equal and cool temperature can be preserved. With particular esteem,

I remain very cordially yours,
SAMUEL WYLLYS POMEROY.

Boston, 4th July, 1830.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—The inquiry of a correspondent who signs P. C. in the last number but one, of your valuable paper, on the subject of Bees, is an important one. I agree with him that the right subject has not been sufficiently discussed. It is of much more importance that the plain Apianer should understand the best means to preserve his bees from destruction by their enemies, (among which the bee moth is by far the most ruinous) than that he should be made acquainted with their peculiar instinctive habits, the internal arrangements and economy of the hive, and the

manner in which they propagate their species, &c. I have had some experience in the management of Bees, and in agriculture for a number of years, if you think the few remarks I am about to make will subserve the noble cause in which you are so zealously, and assiduously engaged, you are at liberty to publish them.

I commenced keeping Bees more than 20 years ago with tolerable success for several years, till at length the bee moth began its ravages, and knowing of no method to prevent them, my bees were completely destroyed. I despaired of any further attempt to raise my favorite little insects. Till, about 8 or 10 years ago, I heard it suggested that the depredations of the moth might be prevented by raising the hives from the board, by putting a small block under each corner, (as recommended by Mr Stone of Sudbury, Mass.) I procured a swarm, in an old fashioned hive, made of the trunk of a hollow tree. Experience since has satisfied me that the above method is an effectual security against the bee moth, but it is attended by one serious objection, as I have found to my cost, that is, it affords too great a facility to plunderers: having lost one of my strongest and best swarms in this way, it occurred to me that if a hive was raised ½ an inch or so from the board by driving shingle nails into the lower edge so close together as but just to admit the passage of the bees in and out, it would give the bees a better chance to defend themselves against robbers, and be an equal security against the moth. I have tried it with a number of hives and am satisfied that this way is preferable to the other. But a better way than either, I believe, is recommended in Dr Thacher's excellent Treatise on Bees, page 106. I have tried it with three very weak, cast swarms, and have preserved them from the interruption of a single moth. Since I have last kept bees, as above stated, I have lost but two swarms by the moth and these were lost in consequence of their remaining unprotected through a summer when I was absent. One of them was a large, strong swarm two years old, the other a young and very weak one, while hundreds of swarms, in this vicinity have been totally ruined by their disgusting and terrible enemy the moth.—The foregoing remarks if they are worth anything, will chiefly benefit those who choose to keep bees in the old fashioned hives.

REMEDY FOR WOUNDED FRUIT TREES.

In a communication which I addressed to you a year ago last January, I mentioned that I had had the bark gnawed from a favorite young pear tree, by a mischievous sow a short time before, and requested you, or some correspondent to inform me what I could do to save it.—The case was probably thought a desperate and hopeless one, as my request was not noticed; indeed I considered it so as the bark was entirely torn from the tree more than two feet from the ground and the wood considerably mangled. But I have now the pleasure to inform you, that the tree is yet alive and is now bearing young fruit which promises to come to maturity in due time. The method I took is as follows. The wound was covered with mortar made of equal parts of the droppings of cattail clay, and old lime plaster, and bound on with coarse tow.—This remained on till spring, when becoming hard and dry, I took it off and applied covering of grafting cement, made with 3 parts rosin, 3 bees wax, and 1 tallow, and covered the whole with a thick matting of coarse tow,

which situation it has since remained. The accident has checked the growth of the tree, to be sure, but I think it will recover.

WINTER GRAIN.

If the following simple rules were universally followed, there would be a much greater quantity of Indian corn, and winter wheat raised on old land than what is grown at present. Select a piece of ground suitable for Indian corn and winter grain, (and there are but few farms where such ground cannot be found if properly managed) spread on evenly 20 common cart loads, or upwards, of stable and yard manure to the acre, plough it in just 3 inches deep and no more; harrow it lengthwise of the furrow, cross mark for the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet for the small, or 4 feet for the large kind of corn. Let the corn be properly tended by keeping the ground loose with the plough and hoe, and free from weeds, and if the season is not very unpropitious you may safely calculate on a large crop. But if the ground is hard and stony so that it cannot be ploughed shallow as above recommended, then plough as shallow as possible, and spread on the manure afterwards and harrow it in, and proceed as above directed,—the crop will not probably disappoint your reasonable expectations. As soon as the corn has become ripe or too hard to roast, and if possible before it is touched by a frost, cut it up, bind and carry it out of the field, and shock it in the usual way. If you have drawn the earth around your corn into hills (*which I would advise never to do in any case*) harrow the hills down with a heavy harrow, plough 3 inches deep, and spread on evenly 4 or 5 loads of well rotted manure and sow 3 pecks of good clean wheat to the acre, and plough it in with a light horse plough, and unless something disastrous happens, the summer following your garner may be filled with the finest of wheat. The same directions will apply to ground planted with potatoes. I would insure a crop sown on ground thus managed for ten per cent less than if sown on a summer fallow in the ordinary way.

Yours very respectfully

JNO. TOWNSEND.

Andover, Con. June 28, 1831.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have for the year past been much interested in the culture of Bees, and have been somewhat interested in the discussion of Drs Thacher, Smith, and others, and amused with their theories.

About the first of June I placed a fine swarm in a dark room six feet square, over my wood house, to prevent swarming and to be out of the way of the moth, fifteen feet from the ground. Some twenty or thirty bees found their way through a crack in a door opening into a chamber, where I had laid by with other boxes an old hive partly filled with comb, in which the bees had perished the last winter for want of food.—The bees could not find their way back—and much to my surprise, commenced clearing out the *old hive* which had not contained a live bee since April. They worked two days before I was aware of it. I opened a window to permit them to escape. They continued to work for three weeks, until I added to them a small swarm which I found hanging on a ree. *I would ask where these TWENTY bees obtained a queen—as we are told they will not work without one.* They could not, I think, have found any

eggs in the cells, as the hive in question was one into which the bees had been driven from one infested with the worm—long after the season of breeding was past—and too late to obtain a supply of honey for the winter.

Yours truly, S. W.
Northampton, June 23d.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday July 2, 1831.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

From Messrs Winships of the Brighton Nurseries, a handsome collection of flowers and a plant of the dwarf Cape Jasmine.

From D. Haggerston, five Carnations and a plant of the Hoya Carnosa.

Fine bunches of Flowers from the gardens of Gen. Dearborn, Z. Cook, Jr, Samuel Downer, S. Walker.

Fine Carnations from Mr Thompson of Medford.

The following letters were read by the President. One from Mr C. PERRY; and one from TH: HOLDUP STEVENS, Esq.

The vines and seeds will be distributed among the members of the society on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

Dr James Mather of Philadelphia was elected an honorary member. Mr Isaac Livermore of Boston, a subscription member.

FRUIT.

Saturday, July 2, 1831.

A box of white Antwerp and a box of Red Antwerp Raspberries, of fine appearance, were presented by Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn.

A basket of large and fine Gooseberries, comprising five varieties, was presented by Mr S. Walker of Roxbury.

A box of Downer Cherries, very fair for the season, was presented by Mr S. Downer.

Two boxes of very fair Natural Cherries were presented by Mr Aaron D. Weld of Roxbury.

S. DOWNER, *Chairman pro tem.*

U. S. Ship Concord, Malaga, April 22, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—By the brig Union, Capt. Wade, I send a small box containing a few seeds from Spain and the Islands of Minorca, which I trust will be acceptable.

It will afford me great pleasure to forward from time to time, during my cruise, such plants and seeds as I may be enabled to collect. I have already made arrangements for procuring some of the young shoots of the Cork Tree, and hope to succeed in getting them safely to the United States.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Messrs H. A. S. DEARBORN, and
ZEEDEE COOK, JR. Boston.

U. S. Ship Ontario, Smyrna, 1st April, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR,—In conformity to the promise made in the letter I took the liberty to address to you by the brig Daniel Webster which departed for Boston on the 18th ultimo, I now ship to you a box containing a quantity of the Cassaba melon seed spoken of in that letter, and which are undoubtedly genuine; the same box contains also some water melon seeds from the same district and a portion of Pumpkin seed. I do not know that either of these two latter kinds will be found superior to our own, but they may prove worth the trial of raising. I send you also a barrel of grape cuttings, which having been selected

and put in earth last fall and being now put forth, may probably stand a better chance of surviving the passage home; they are of the following kinds most esteemed here, viz.—Sultana, Lady's Finger, Rosakie, Roundhites, Mousecata, Prunel's, (Clazomen) Currant and Black.

I ship to you likewise two barrels of the Wild Olive Tree; one of which you will oblige me by re-shipping to Charleston, South Carolina, to the address of my friend Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, as no direct opportunity offers from here. If the Olive can succeed at all in our country (of which I have much doubt,) it must be in a Southern section. The invariable practice here I learn is to engraft the Wild Olive after two or three years' growth, from the domestic tree; if we would succeed in cultivation we must adopt the same plan. The cuttings can easily be procured hereafter, should we find the Native Tree inclined to flourish with us. If these reach you in preservation, and you are not disposed to attempt rearing them in our Northern climate, permit me to suggest the propriety of sending them to some agricultural friend in Florida, the soil and climate most favorably adapted, probably, to the experiments of their cultivation.

The interest I feel in adding my mite to the prosperity of our common country, will I trust plead my excuse for the trouble I may impose on you. I am Dear Sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

TH. HOLDUP STEVENS,
Commander.

General H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Boston, Mass. U. S. of America.

From the N. Y. Farmer.

Copy of a Letter from Thomas William Coke, Esq. M. P. to Mr John Fisher, in reference to the Devonshire Cattle raised by the Messrs Hurlbut, of Con.

HOLKHAM, APRIL 21, 1831.

Sir,—I am this moment favored with your kind letter, and most flattering account of the Devon Oxen. It is to me a pleasing reflection that I was the first person that introduced them into America through my friend Mr Patterson. I thought then at that time, and I am still more confirmed in that opinion now, that they are the most superior kind of cattle in this Island, if well selected. But I beg to be understood, when I speak of the Devonshire red Cattle, it is in praise of the *North Devon Cattle*, with yellow noses and indented foreheads, and yellow around their eyes, which *mark their character, beyond that of the Southern or South Devons*, which have black noses, or intermixed with black. These I beg to be distinctly understood not to recommend, or to be in any way recommended by me, as a superior breed of Cattle.

Be so kind as to express my acknowledgments, to Mr Hurlbut, when you see him, and to assure him that I shall be at all times most happy to show him, or any of his American friends, should they come to England, every attention in my power in the Agricultural line.

I remain Sir, your

Obliged, humble servant,

THO. WILLIAM COKE.

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process of Bleaching Straw. Instead of smoking it with sulphur as heretofore, he steeps it in the *muratic acid saturated with potash*. The straw bleached by this process never grows yellow, and is equally white, besides that it acquires a great flexibility.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CURRANT WINE.

Never expecting to arrive at a competency, that would enable me to enjoy the luxury of foreign Wines, I was led to seek for substitutes in our home productions. Having never met with any currant wine that would answer, I turned my attention to cider, obtained sundry receipts for making cider wines and made experiments on them for several years, in order to make cider answer as the substitute for wine; but all my undertakings failed, leaving it to remain cider. Although considerable improvement can be made on the common mode of manufacturing cider, so as to make it worth three or four times the value of ordinary cider, yet the malic acid of the apple, will not afford the vinous flavor, like the tartaric acid of the grape.

I then began the culture of grapes, hoping that out of American grown grapes to be able to make a home-made wine that would serve as an apology for the luxurious flavor of foreign wines.

It is only two years ago that I first met with a currant wine, at Oliver Phelps', in Canandaigua, that possessed a sufficiency of the vinous flavor to characterize it with the name of wine; all the others that I had drank of before, were deficient in the vinous flavor: they were too heavy and of a syrup taste, probably owing to the want of a just proportion in their ingredients.

But finding Mr Phelps' so good an imitation of foreign wine I was induced to imitate it. Accordingly, I took his, and also Maj. John Adlum's receipt for making currant wine, (which I have annexed) and varying their process in obtaining the juice of the currant, to conform with Maj. Adlum's process for making wine of the grape, and last year made the following experiments:

I picked the currants about the middle of July. I had seven pecks, (instead of nine, as given in the receipt for a barrel of wine) washed and pounded them in an open barrel, and instead of pressing out the juice immediately, I covered the barrel with a board and left it to stand and ferment; but (instead of 12, 24, 36, or 48 hours, as Major Adlum prescribes for grape juice) by neglect I let them remain four or five days, when they had gathered some mould on the top; then pressed out the juice by hand; (a press of some kind would have lessened the labor, and to have added a few gallons of water would have obtained more extract from the currants, and also facilitated the straining of it) then, divided the juice into equal parts in order to make two half barrels; one with maple sugar, and the other with honey.

To the one I added thirtyseven pounds maple sugar that had not been drained of its molasses, and sufficient water to make fifteen gallons of the whole; then tested its strength by putting in a hen's egg, (Major Adlum's handy and convenient substitute for the Sacchrometer) and found that it floated the egg, showing about the size of a shilling piece above the surface; then put up the must into the cask.

To the other I put fortytwo pounds of strained honey, and water to make the quantity (fifteen gallons.) After the honey was dissolved, I also tested this with the egg, and found it to show a part of the shell above the surface about the size of a pistareen;—which clearly showed that honey contains as much saccharine, for its weight, as sugar.

The casks were put into the cellar to ferment

and make, leaving the bungs open for a few days, then put them in loosely, and in ten or twelve days bunged tight.

In December it was racked off, when each cask afforded two gallons of lees in currant pulp; after racking, it was put back into the casks again, and fined with a pint of skim-milk, and left to stand.

In September I took about two bushel of peaches, (of the Columbian peach) pounded them up, and left them to stand a few days and ferment, as I had done with the currants, from which, with some labor, I obtained about three gallons of juice, and to which I added two pounds of honey to the gallon, and tested it with the egg, and put it up in a small keg, for making.

In October I picked about half a bushel of the Isabella Grapes, and spread them in the chamber for three or four weeks to dry; then mashed and put them into a stone jar, to ferment; by neglect, these were also left to stand nearly a week, when a blue mould had formed on the top, and the acetous fermentation had evidently commenced; from them I obtained about two gallons of juice, to which added two pounds of honey to the gallon, which bore the egg to the size of a two shilling piece above the surface; then put the must into a stone jug to make.

Both of these were racked off and fined in December.

Owing to the prussic acid of the Peach, when assimilated with saccharine, not developing the vinous flavor, the like as the tartaric acid of the grape, the peach juice has produced a very inferior liquor in its flavor, although possessing a good body. It is of a pale white cider color, and a strong acid cider taste; so that I consider the experiment of making wine from peaches an entire failure.

That of the grape juice is evidently injured by the acetous fermentation, when suffered to stand too long as before mentioned. It has a dark red Teneriffe color, approaching to the Burgundy, with a cooling taste, owing to the redundancy of the tartaric acid and fixed air. It has been rather an indifferent liquor, but is improving considerably by age, and gives indications that it would have been a successful experiment, had the quantity been larger, and the process been duly attended to.

The currant wine made of maple sugar has its color darkened to Teneriffe by the coloring matter, and its flavor rendered slightly bitter from the impurities of the sugar, clearly showing that the liquor will be improved in proportion to the purity of the saccharine used in making it. It has a slight tinge of the Malaga flavor, and nearly equal in its quality; it is a drinkable currant wine.

But that made of honey promises to become a superior article; it was a suggestion of my own, proposed to Mr N. Goodsell, who at first objected to the experiment,—but having the ingredient, the produce of my farm, I preferred to venture it, and proposed to add a gallon of brandy, according to Mr Phelps' receipt, should he consider the honey as wanting in giving a sufficient body to sustain the liquor; but he objected to that on Maj. Adlum's principle of developing the alcohol of wine, by fermentation, rather than by distillation, as making a more pure and wholesome liquor, and should we find it in danger of pricking we could then add the spirit.

During the first two or three months, the sugar

promised to be the better liquor; but afterwards, the honey gained on the sugar until it was racked when it fell back for a few weeks, but afterwards it regained, and continues to increase in superiority over the sugar. It has nearly the color of Madeira, perfectly fine and limpid, with a good body, and the spirit of the honey gives to it the exhilarating properties of still champagne: its flavor denotes the unadulterated purity of its ingredients and physicians have admitted it good for medicinal uses, next to Madeira, and by several persons it has been considered equal to the Sicily Madeira, which retails at two dollars. While computing the ingredients at their market price, and allowing something for the labor, it may be estimated to cost about fifty cents.

Those who do not produce honey, can procure the Havana honey in Rochester at one dollar the gallon, which is estimated to weigh thirteen pounds,—that would need to be clarified;—it can be put into a stone jar, and that into a kettle of water and boiled, which will boil the honey and allow it to be skimmed: or add some of the water to fill the cask, and boil it in the kettle.

The manner in which I obtained the supply of honey in July, was by driving the bees, after they have done swarming, out of the old hive, into a new one.

As the honey was considered as a secondary experiment, I put it into an old half barrel I had on hand, which sprung leak in the winter, and by the spring I had lost more than half its contents. I propose to get an iron bound cask, and have it painted for preservation. They can often be had of the merchants, after having retailed out their imported wines; and to retain their bees, and put the current wine on those lees, will improve its vinous flavor. J. HAWLEY.

Oliver Phelps' Receipt for making Currant Wine.

Pick your currants in a fair day, when fully ripe, say between the fifteenth and twentieth July. Wash them in a tin cullender clean from dust, then put them into a clean flannel bag, and press out their juice. Measure it, and to every gallon of pure currant juice add two gallons of cold well water, and to every gallon of this mixture add three pounds of good clear brown sugar, the purer and lighter, the better, (excepting the Havana) and to every eighteen gallons of liquor add one gallon of the best French brandy.

When the whole is well united put it into a good clean cask; fill it nearly full, and put a piece of leather over the bung hole with a small weight on it. Take care that the cask is not so full as to work over, as this would injure the liquor and after the fermentation has ceased, bung the cask as tight as possible. In the month of May following, it will be fit for use, or for bottling, as you choose. All this process must be done with neatness, and you cannot fail in having the first rate of currant wine.

John Adlum's Receipt for making Currant Wine.

Take two bushels of currants, sixteen gallons of water, and from seventytwo to eightyfour pounds of sugar, (according as you would have it more or less strong.) Bruise the currants, add the water, then press or squeeze out all the liquid, then add the sugar, dissolve it, and put it into your cask in the cellar to ferment; keep some of the liquor to fill up the cask as it wastes by fermenta-

tion, and in about ten days bung it up tight, and bore a gimblet hole near the bung, and put a peg in it lightly, and in about a month drive it in tight; examine it in November or the beginning of December, and it will generally be found fine and bright, when it ought to be racked into a clean cask well fumigated with sulphur, and if it is not perfectly fine and bright, *fine it*; after which it may be bottled, or again racked into another cask, as above directed; when it will keep for years in the wood, and be improving.

By taking nine pecks of currants and eighty-four pounds of sugar, a whiskey barrel full may be made, holding from thirty-two to thirty-four gallons—if the cask is not quite full, fill it with water.

This mode of making currant wine, will make it more like a foreign wine, than any other I am acquainted with; and as almost every person who has a garden, has a number of currant trees, I give this receipt to enable them to convert such as are not wanted for jelly, into a very fine wine.

NOTE—Thirteen and a half pounds of sugar produce one gallon of liquid. The currants ought to be picked on a dry day, and the wine made the same day, otherwise it will take more sugar, and will not be so neat a wine as if the whole operations were completed in a day.

From Holbrook's Scientific Tracts.

SILK WORMS.

The product of another insect, the caterpillar of a *moth*, whether it be looked upon as an article of commerce, or an object of domestic employment, is well worthy the attention of our country. The raising of silk-worms engaged the attention of an emperor of China, so long ago as twenty-seven hundred years before the Christian era; and an empress first attended to the manufacture of silk. This occupation for a long time was confined to ladies of the most elevated standing; but gradually became an employment for females generally. After the quantity of silk manufactured was sufficient to clothe all classes in China, it was used as an article of exportation, and was carried from the northern parts of the Chinese dominions to every part of Asia.—In 555, two Monks brought from China in their hollow staves, silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople; and thus Europe first became possessed of the power of raising silk. In Greece, as in China, females of the first families commenced the care of silk-worms. Next to Greece, Italy attended to the rearing of these insects. About the year 1600, Henry IV. introduced the raising of silk-worms into France, which now derives from their labors 23,560,000 francs annually.—Although in 1180, silk was imported into England from China, which was earlier than it had been received in France; still nothing of importance was done towards the introduction of the caterpillar into England, until within the last eleven years,—two hundred years after France had set an example. Although two preceding attempts had failed to render the cultivation of silk important in Germany, during the past twelve years great efforts have been made there, originating with the Agricultural Society of Bavaria. Prussia and Sweden also, have not been idle; and in the former of these, it has been proved, that 'silk equal to that of Italy may be produced, affording greater profit than any other branch of real industry;' while that raised in the latter country would show 'that the silk-raised near the

polar circle is equal in strength and firmness to any species cultivated in more temperate climates.'

The cultivation of the silk-worm in this country, is becoming an object of so much importance, that during the year 1828, the Senate of the United States, ordered 2000 copies of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting all the information which could be collected respecting the cultivation of silk in the Union, to be printed for the use of its members. In Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina, the silk-worm has been reared for many years. In 1760, silk was first raised in Connecticut. Since then in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and very lately in Maine, this subject has attracted the attention of economists. Connecticut has been eminently successful in her efforts:—in 1825, in the town of Mansfield alone, in that State, the silk manufactured was three hundred pounds—valued at *fifteen thousand dollars*:—in 1826, the County of Wingham manufactured silk to the amount of fifty-four thousand dollars. It is estimated that five thousand dollars' worth of silk is annually sold in one County, (Orange County) in New York; and the whole sale of this article in that State, is calculated at fifteen thousand dollars. When it is considered that the greater part of the labor may be accomplished by females and children, and that it is not only a healthful exercise, but an agreeable amusement, it will be thought a little surprising, that we are so willing and ready to import silk from abroad.

Agave Americana.—At a late meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, Mr Saltus presented an *Agave Americana* and a specimen of the Hemp manufactured from it, accompanied by the following letter.

SIR—Referring to my respects of the 20th ult. I have the pleasure now to forward you per brig Onslow, the plants you requested. Kegs could not be procured, but I hope they will arrive equally safe as they are.

The mode used for preparing this grass or hemp for market is very simple—a piece of timber similar to that used by curriers in cleaning skins at a certain period of the process of tanning, is arranged; the green leaves or shoots are placed on it, and with a piece of hard wood, formed something like a drawing knife, an end in each hand, the green and juicy substance is rubbed off; the white fibres remain and only require drying to be fit for sale.

Should these roots get to hand in good order, I beg your acceptance of them, and am,

Very respectfully, your

Obliged Servant,

H. PHELPS.

N. SALTUS, Esq. New York.

Horticultural.—Those who grafted their fruit trees in the spring, should look them over and see whether the bandages do not require taking off;—and whether young shoots from the stocks are not depriving the grafts or inoculations of their portion of the sap. If so, they should be cut off; but care should be taken at first, not to trim off all the shoots so as to leave the stock without leaves, for fear of stagnating the sap and causing the death of both graft and stock.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Important Improvement in the Production of Cream.—For about twelve months past Mr Samuel Davis of this city has been trying experiments on the use of milk pans made of zinc as a substitute for those of tin or other materials. His experiments, last summer, on Long Island and New Jersey, were highly satisfactory. He and another gentleman interested, have repeated them this spring, with results equally favorable. They have ascertained that milk in zinc pans will keep sweet four or five hours longer than in those of other materials, and consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. we saw 2 tin and three zinc pans having in each nine quarts of milk. The milk, which was just from the cows, had been put in on the Monday previous at three o'clock in the afternoon. On Wednesday at nine in the morning, when we were present at the skimming, the milk in the tin pans had become mostly coagulated or loppard; that in the zinc pans but slightly sour. At two o'clock this latter afforded a second skimming. The result of the churning was, that the cream from the zinc produced three lbs. five oz. and that from the tin only two pounds five and a half ounces. Care was taken to have the experiments correct and fair. In addition to the extra quantity, the butter from the zinc vessels is thought to be sweeter.

We do not know on what principle to account for this effect, except it may be that of galvanic agency. The importance of the improvement will at once be perceived by every one. The pans are very durable, not likely to rust or oxidize, and at a price very little higher than those of tin.

Pans and kettles of every description are manufactured by the proprietors of the patent, Messrs. John Westfield & Co. No. 163 Mott street, New York. We hope farmers will lose no time in furnishing themselves with one or more pans to try the experiments.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Pendulum Churns.—We should suppose one of the easiest hand churns in use, is that operating by a pendulum. A child of eight or ten years old can sit down and move a double churn without difficulty, during the time requisite to produce butter. A patent has been recently taken out by persons in this city, and extensive sales made. It is, if we are not greatly mistaken, an old invention.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Different Flowers on the same Stock.—The new Monthly Magazine gives the following method of obtaining flowers of different colors on the same stem: Split a small twig of elder length ways, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the apartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time;—surround them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye, only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them.

Insects.—The Curculio continues his ravages upon the plums, apricots and nectarines; most of which are already destroyed in this neighborhood. The yellow bugs which destroy melons and cucumbers, have been foiled by the application of coal dust, and appear to have deserted our gardens.—*Genesee Farmer*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON PARSNIPS.

As there is no inconvenience in giving to a subject a little forethought, I beg to say a few words respecting *Parsnips*; notwithstanding the time for preparing the ground for a large crop this year has passed. But a small quantity may be raised even this year, by way of experiment; and some parsnip plants may yet be set out for seed, to be gathered in the fall for a full crop in 1832, should the experiment of the present year prove encouraging.*

Deep ploughing may be expected to be requisite for every plant with a tap root; but the ploughing must be deeper for parsnips than for carrots, to prevent the shooting out of large *side roots*, which would not only render the parsnip inconvenient for harvesting, and for handling afterwards, but diminish the *central roots*, in which its nourishment chiefly lies. This deep ploughing, however, will bury many weeds, put out of the way many insects, and prepare the ground for wheat and other important crops, especially those having deep roots. The plant in question affords a variety to the farmer, in his culture, to meet the accidents of seasons, as well as a variety in their food to some of his farming stock.

The parsnip also, when harvested properly, is not readily affected by frost. It requires no animal or vegetable manure, and may be cultivated, with proper care, for several years on the same spot. We have not as yet, perhaps, had much trial of parsnip crops among the farmers of the U. S. but if we trust to English accounts, they are valuable for horned cattle, swine, and horses, and are likely to merit attention here, where (especially to the eastward) parsnips may be raised to great perfection in garden culture, as the writer of this article cheerfully testifies.

Mr Arthur Young shall be our principal evidence as to the general merit of a parsnip crop on a farm; and my citation from him will be taken from the *tenth* edition of his *Farmer's Calendar*, printed in London in 1815.—His words are as follows:

‘Of all the crops which the farmer can cultivate, the parsnip is the most valuable; but it demands a better soil than any other crop he can put into the ground. If he has not land of an extraordinary quality he had better not venture on the culture. They love a very deep soil, dry, sound, friable, sandy loam; ploughed as deeply as possible, towards the end of autumn, and left for the frost to *pulverize and sweeten*. About the 10th of February [he here speaks of England] if the weather be favorable, it will be proper to sow and *harrow in* five pounds of seed per acre, which will come up in about *six weeks*.’

Under the head of the month of March, Mr Young adds the following paragraph. ‘Early in this month parsnips are to be sown. They are not to be recommended except in the deepest and richest soils. The land should be dry, but very fertile.—The putrid, rich deep sands, worth 40 or £50 an acre; the deep, friable, sandy loams that are as good two feet deep as on the surface,

are the soils fittest for this root. On these they come to a great size; and no other crops on such land, can pay better. Where the soil is proper, *the inducement to cultivate them is very great*; for they will fatten bullocks as well as oil-cake, and are excellent in fattening hogs. Of all common roots they are the most saccharine.

‘The tillage and management is the same as for carrots, but they demand deeper ploughing. Four or five pounds of seed is the proper quantity, sown broad cast; and the first week of this month the right time.—If the weather is favorable they may be sown the last week in February; and *harrowed in*. Both these roots have been tried in *drilling*, by very skilful drillers; but they have not answered like broad-cast crops.—Nothing prepares better for *wheat*, if due attention be paid to keeping them entirely clean.’

We here take leave of Mr Arthur Young himself to notice a part of the report of a certain Mr Budd, a considerable farmer, near Guilford, in Surry, in England, cited in Mr Young's *Calendar*. Mr Budd found the parsnips valuable for his hogs, his dairy cows, and his horses; saying that five of the latter gained him each, half a guinea a week for ten weeks, besides saving him hay.* An ox had a most unusual quantity of fat within him, besides making admirable meat. [See *Arthur Young's Calendar* as above p. 92-94, 135.

In Monk's *Agricultural Dictionary* vol xi. p. 272-275, we have an addition to these accounts, but with some variation. The first article is from Mr J. Hazard, who writes thus.

‘To cultivate parsnips so as to make them advantageous to the farmer, it will be right to sow the seeds in autumn, immediately after they are ripe, or come to perfection; by which means the plants will appear early in the following spring, and will get strong before the weeds can grow to injure them. Frosts never affect the seed, nor do the young plants ever suffer from the severity of the seasons. Not only on this ground but for many other reasons the autumn is preferable to the spring sowing, as the weeds at this latter time will keep pace with the parsnips; and often when they are hoed or cleared, great part of the crop is pulled up, cut out, or otherwise destroyed, as (when sown in the spring) they are so small, when they first appear, as not easily to be distinguished from the weeds. If no rains fall at that season some of the seeds will not vegetate, till late in the summer; and the few plants which do appear will scarcely pay the expense of cleaning them. Besides they will never grow to any size, but be sticky, or cankered, and consequently will be destitute of nutrimental juice; while on the contrary those which are sown in autumn will be large.

‘The best soil for parsnips is a rich deep loam; next to this is sand; or they will thrive well in a black gritty soil; but will never pay for cultivation in stone, gravel or clay soils, and they always are largest where the earth is *deepest*. Dry light land is pleasing to them; but stiff or hide-bound land is destructive. If the soil is proper they do not require much manure. A very good crop (says the writer) has been obtained by himself for *three successive years*, from the same land without using

any manure,—but when he laid *sand*, at the rate of about forty cart loads per acre, upon a *very stiff loam*, and ploughed it in, he found it answered very well; from which he concluded that a mixture of soils may be proper for this root.*

It is best to sow the seed in drills at about 18 inches distance from each other, that the land may be more conveniently hand or horse hoed; and they will be more luxuriant if they undergo a sound hoeing, and are carefully earthed, so as not to cover the leaves.

If people would in general be attentive to the soil, the season for sowing, the cleaning and earthing up of the plants, and raising their seed from the largest and best parsnips (which should be selected and transplanted for that purpose,) there is no doubt such a crop would answer better than a crop of carrots. They are equal if not superior for fattening pigs, as they make their flesh whiter; and the pigs eat them with more satisfaction. When they are clean washed, and sliced among bran, horses eat them greedily.’ *Bath Papers*, vol. iv. 1788.

Another writer in the same volume of the *Bath papers*, says ‘I am of opinion that there is a plant, I mean *Parsnip*, which has not been yet tried by any of your correspondents.—but which is in France, and in our adjoining islands [in the British channel] held in high estimation as a food, particularly for *cattle and swine*. In Britany [in France] especially, they mention it as little inferior in value to *wheat*, whilst cows fed with it in winter (say they) give as good milk, and which yields as well flavored butter as milk in May or June; and in as great abundance. It is much commended for *swine*, which rear young pigs. It also proves very useful in fattening pigs.’

Here end our citations from the *Bath Papers*.

After the reference just made to *French farming* on the subject of parsnips, something might have been expected to have been found in the *Maison Rustique*; but in its tenth edition (in 1775) nothing of moment appears; except that parsnips are said to be of two kinds, *white and yellow*; and that more apprehension is expressed of frost acting upon the crops, put up for keeping, than Dr Deane seemed to think necessary in his edition of the *New England Farmer* for 1790.

Though the experience of the writer of this letter only regards the parsnip in *garden culture*, in the northern part of the Union, yet this experience proves that the Parsnip may be cultivated with *spring sowing*, like the carrot. It may be added also that the Surrey Farmer (Mr Budd above mentioned) varied his mode of giving his parsnips to his animals, when he found them for the moment glutted with them. And lastly, let it be recollected, that a variety of farms have spots of *deep soil*, which their annual crops never *empty down to its bottom*; and that it is so much gain to a farmer, when any of this deep soil is brought from time to time into *extra use*.

I am, Sir, your constant reader, S. O.
Hallowell, June 1831.

* It is an established rule that the proper mixture of soils by art, is in the first instance equivalent to manure; or is a *permanent manure*. Manure which is absorbed may be added.

† The only reason for taking up the plant, when it is destined for producing seed, is to have the power of selecting the best; but when it is known that the plants are all good, to transplant them is doing much mischief and losing time.

* This was intended for last week's paper, but received too late for publication.—EDITOR.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—It is proper that those persons who make use of the bee-hive furnished with glazed Drawers, should be informed that they will find it difficult to drive the bees out of the drawers while taking the honey, unless the glass be covered; but if the drawers be entirely dark, the bees will immediately rush out at the aperture by which they entered.

In case of receiving a sting, there is no remedy that affords such speedy and effectual relief as tobacco moistened with vinegar.

I have four swarms that have this season taken possession of contiguous empty hives without swarming in the usual mode. It is only necessary to place hives in contact with apertures of communication, and to keep the empty hive dark without any outlet in front. I am yours,

Plymouth, July, 1831.

J. T.

Fat Cattle.—Col. Stevens, of Dutchess county, N. Y. passed through this village last week with about 90 head of cattle, for the New York market. He informed us that he had paid 70,000 dollars this season for cattle purchased in the vicinity of Connecticut river, in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.—*Northampton Gazette.*

The season.—This is a growing season, and a very busy one for farmers. Corn and broom corn are unusually promising. There is a great crop of grass, but the weather has been unfavorable for hay making. Many fields of rye, it is said are blasted.—*Ibid.*

Corn Bug.—The Lansingburg Gazette states, that a black bug, about the size of a lightning bug has recently made its appearance in the neighborhood of that village—and says that it is the worst enemy to corn the farmers have ever known. Whole fields have been destroyed by it.

Why Cream collects on the surface of Milk.—When a vessel of milk is allowed to remain a certain time at rest, it is observed that a stratum of fluid will collect at the surface, differing in many qualities from that upon which it rests. This is called cream; and the property by which it ascends to the surface is its relative levity; it is composed of the lightest particles of the milk, which are in the first instance mixed generally in the fluid; but which, when the liquid is allowed to rest, gradually rise through it, and settle at the surface.—*Dr Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.—Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*

Temperance in New Hampshire.—According to a late report of the N. H. Temperance Society, as given in the N. H. Statesman, the consumption of ardent spirits in that State has been reduced in the proportion of about 4-9ths, making an annual saving of expenditure in this article of \$268,000. The present consumption is estimated at 2 gallons to each individual, at an annual cost of \$335,000.—*B. Falls Int.*

The first edition of Halsted's Dyspepsia, 10,000 copies, having been sold, another of 1000 is just published.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by
GAY & BIRD,
61st. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

EBENEZER BEARD

July 6

ep2m

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agriculturist Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.—See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, 200 lbs. White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

Also—Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Pickery and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh. July 6

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass. giving a particular description of Farms, offered, cash price, taxes, &c. will receive immediate attention.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also—Large and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Sheep—Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—on the character and value of Merino Sheep—anatomical structure, &c. &c.—5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.

Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America—and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tesslu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment—and others in France.

Also for sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c. &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. This is the most approved Plough now in use, and is highly recommended by our best farmers for doing the work with ease and in the most perfect manner; the casting being ground smooth, the Plough is not liable to clog even at the first time using, but runs perfectly free at all times.

Also,—Taft's superior cast steel SCYTHES, manufactured expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passmore's, Farwell's, Dudley's and English Scythes, with a large assortment of Garden tools.

Also,—Hall's superior Hay Rakes—the best article of the kind manufactured in the country. June 15.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

For Sale, Full blood Alderney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel.	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	105 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	15	18
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 37	5 50
Genesee,	"	5 50	5 75
Alexandria,	"	5 12	5 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 12	5 27
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	67	68
Rye,	"	30	33
Barley,	"	60	62
Oats,	"	40	42
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	9 00	10 00
LIME,	cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	19 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	50	62
Red Clover, (northern)	pound.	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 00	9 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	63	65
Merino, half blood,	"	58	60
Merino, quarter,	"	48	50
Native, washed,	"	45	48
Pulled superfine,	"	63	65
1st Lamb's,	"	58	60
2d, "	"	48	50
3d, "	"	30	32
1st Spinning,	"	53	55

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	32	34
Indian, retail,	"	22	34
POTATOES,	"	30	
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, July 4.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 189 Beef Cattle; 1606 Sheep and Lambs, and 57 small pigs. About 50 Beef Cattle came in last week, after Monday, and were sold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We quote today from \$4 50 to 5 50. A few pairs extra brought a trifle more.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales were noticed at 2 75, 2 88; 2 92, 2 12 1/2, 2 25, and \$2 33. Some wethers were at market, but we did not learn the price at which they were taken.

Swine—No sales noticed.

MISCELLANY.

THE THREE HOMES.

'Where is thy home?' I asked a child,
Who, in the morning air,
Was twining flowers most sweet and wild,
In garlands for her hair.
'My home,' the happy heart replied,
And smiled in childish glee,
'Is on the sunny mountain's side,
Where soft winds wander free.'
O, blessings fall on artless youth,
And all its rosy hours,
When every word is joy and truth,
And treasures live in flowers.

'Where is thy home?' I asked of one,
Who bent with flushing face,
To hear a lover's tender tone
In the wild wood's secret place.
She spoke not, but her varying cheek
The tale might well impart;
The home for a young spirit meek
Was in a kindred heart.
Ah! souls, that well might soar above,
To earth will fondly cling,
And build their hopes on human love,
That light and fragile thing.

'Where is thy home, thou lonely man?'
I asked a pilgrim grey,
Who came with furrowed brow and wan,
Slow marching on his way.
He paused, and with a solemn mien,
Upturned his holy eyes,
'The land I seek thou ne'er hast seen,
MY home is in the skies!'
O! blest, thrice blest! the heart must be,
To whom such thoughts are given,
That walks from worldly fetters free;
Its only home is heaven.

NATIVE SILKWORMS.

We are informed that a lady near Georgetown, D. C. has a couple of cocoons of the native silkworm, of so extraordinary a size that a description of them and the fly that has come out of them is deemed worthy of publication. The cocoon is fully as large as a turkey's egg, and resembles that of the common silkworm, in other respects, except in the fibre, which looks like flax. The fly is very beautiful, and very large, the size of a wren. Its antennae are black, legs and back red, body striped. It measures between the extremities of its wings six inches. We should be glad to obtain the flies for preservation; and if they shall have produced eggs a few would be very acceptable.—*American Farmer*.

Intemperance.—The following information is derived from an examination of the records of the office of the county clerk of Rensselaer, and has been communicated by the clerk:—

That during the year 1830, 205 paupers have received public charity at the expense of \$7871 13; and that from an accurate investigation, nine tenths of the expenditure was traced to the use of ardent spirits; so that the county during the year has been put to the expense of \$7084 25 to support its drunkards or paupers thrown upon the public by drunkenness, while only \$787 13! has been required for the support of all others, claiming public charity from old age or providential inability.—*Ontario Rochester*.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

EASTERN STATES.			
	1820.	1830.	INCREASE.
Maine,	293,335	399,462	106,127
New Hampshire,	241,161	269,533	28,372
Vermont,	235,764	280,665	44,901
Massachusetts,	523,287	610,100	86,813
Connecticut,	275,248	297,711	22,463
Rhode Island	83,059	97,211	14,152
	1,639,854	1,954,982	297,828
MIDDLE STATES.			
New York,	1,372,812	1,964,496	561,684
New Jersey,	277,579	320,779	43,204
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,330,034	280,576
Delaware,	72,749	76,737	3,988
Maryland,	461,630	446,913	39,563
	2,547,925	3,022,812	474,887
SOUTHERN STATES.			
Virginia,	1,065,366	1,186,297	120,931
N. Carolina,	538,829	738,470	99,641
S. Carolina,	502,741	581,478	78,738
Georgia,	340,989	516,567	175,578
	2,547,925	3,022,812	474,887
WESTERN STATES.			
Ohio,	581,434	927,679	356,245
Kentucky,	564,317	685,844	121,527
Indiana,	147,178	341,585	194,407
Illinois,	55,211	157,575	102,364
Missouri,	66,586	137,427	70,841
	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381
SOUTH WESTERN STATES.			
Tennessee,	422,813	684,822	262,009
Louisiana,	153,407	215,275	62,168
Alabama,	127,901	399,216	181,151
Mississippi,	75,448	97,895	22,447
	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
TERRITORIES.			
District of Columbia,	33,039	39,853	6,819
Michigan,	8,896	31,696	22,802
Arkansas,	14,246	30,380	16,134
Florida,		34,725	
	56,181	136,611	80,430
RECAPITULATION.			
E. States,	1,639,854	1,954,682	297,828
M. States,	3,177,944	4,108,959	929,015
S. States,	2,547,925	3,022,312	474,887
W. States,	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381
S. W. States,	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
Territories,	56,181	136,611	80,430
Total,	9,637,299	12,796,649	3,158,450

Good advice.—The following advice from Madame Terein, a lady of great literary attainments, given to Marmontel, when a young man, with respect to authorship, should be a perpetual lesson to writers by profession. 'Secure yourself,' said she, 'a livelihood independent of literary successes, and put into this lottery only the overplus of your time; for wo to him who depends only on his pen! Nothing is more casual. The man who makes shoes is sure of his wages: but a man who writes a book, or a tragedy, is never sure of anything.'—*Life of Marmontel*.

The dearest is always the best.—In the western part of Massachusetts, where oak abounds, pine is preferred and generally used in constructing pumps for wells; in this part of the State where pine can readily be procured, oak, which it is very difficult to obtain, is esteemed the best and commonly used for that purpose.—*Barnstable Journal*.

A farmer having lost his horse and cart in New York, pinned a sheet of paper on his back, and another in front, displaying 'Lost my horse and cart.' A crowd followed him, and he had not gone far before he heard of his property.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.

March 9.

ep16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 61 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street. AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street

Albany—WM. THOREURN, 347 Market-street.

Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 95 Chestnut-street.

Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.

Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.

Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden

Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.

Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.

Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.

Newburyport, ERESEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.

Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.

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Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1831.

NO. 52.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

MR EDITOR—If you think the following answers to the questions in the New England Farmer, vol. ix. p. 313, are worth publishing, they are at your disposal; they are compiled from various publications and the unwritten opinions of those experienced in the manufacture of Cheese. There are, no doubt, some errors, and the compiler would be highly pleased to have them pointed out for the good of the public.

Windham, Con. July, 1831.

1. *What effect has it on milk, in hot weather, if it is much agitated and heated in the udder, by the cow's being driven a long distance, or running about?*

It greatly injures the milk; it is very difficult to make it into cheese, and instead of one hour (the time very commonly given by dairy-women in bringing the cheese) it will frequently not come in 3, 4, or 5 hours, and then in an imperfect state; and when the cheese is released from the press it will heave or puff up.

2. *Which is the best method to keep milk sweet over night in warm weather?*

Set the milk in small brass, or tin vessels, and put one table spoonful of fine salt to each gallon, and pour in some cold water according to the heat of the weather; let the milk stand where there is a free circulation of air. In the morning take off the cream and mix it thoroughly with the warm morning's milk.

3. *Which is the best method to preserve maw skins?*

Let the calf suck about 11 hours before it is killed. Take out the maw-skin, and let it lie three hours in a cool place, then empty the maw, (let no water touch it,) and rub it well with salt on each side, and afterwards cover it with salt, and put it in a bowl; turn and rub it every day for about three days, then open it to dry, being stretched out on a stick, that it may dry regularly.

It is of great importance that the maw skin be well prepared; good cheese cannot be made with bad rennet. It is reckoned best to be one year old before used; it will fetch more cheese, and it is said the cheese will be milder. To prepare the rennet, make 2 quarts of brine that will swim an egg; when the heat is gone off to about blood warm, put in one maw-skin cut in pieces, let it steep two days (48 hours) then strain and bottle it.

4. *What quantity of new cheese will one rennet skin produce?*

The average about 250 lbs. (some produce 600 lbs.)

5. *How many quarts of milk (milk measure) will produce curd for a cheese which will weigh 15 lbs. from the press?*

Forty-five to 60 quarts, according to the richness of the milk.

6. *What will a cheese which weighs 15 lbs. from the press shrink the first five months after it is made?*

Near three pounds. (A cheese which weighs 24 lbs. green, will shrink 4 lbs. in 5 months.)

7. *What degree of the thermometer should be the heat of the milk when the rennet is put in?*

From 80 to 90, according to the heat of the

weather, and the quantity of milk. (The smaller the quantity of milk, and the cooler the weather, the hotter should be the milk.)

8. *What is the effect if the milk is too hot when the rennet is put to it?*

The cheese will partake of the elastic or springing quality of a sponge. It leaves it in a very tough state. It inclines the cheese to heave and be strong. The whey will look green and then white; it spoils the cheese.

9. *What is the effect if the milk is too cold, when the rennet is put to it?*

It will hardly come at all, and it is not easy to separate the whey, and is in danger in warm weather of souring. The cheese is apt to cut chisselly and break and fly before the knife.

10. *How long time should be allowed after the rennet is put to the milk to cause it to turn to curd fit for the cheese knife?*

One hour in warm sultry southwesterly weather, and not less than one and a half hour in clear north-west weather.

[Cheese will come in warm weather quicker than in cool, with the same quantity of rennet, as it does not cool so quick. When the whey looks blue, the curd is fully formed and the whey may be carefully separated.]

11. *What is the effect if the curd is stirred, or broken too soon?*

The rennet will not take full effect. It will cause slip curd, which will never make good cheese. The cheese will be unsettled and ill flavored. The whey will be rich, and the cheese poor.

12. *What is the effect if too much rennet is put to the milk?*

The cheese will be rank, or very strong, and is liable to heave and spread.

13. *What is the effect if too little rennet is put to the milk?*

It works too slow, and is liable to become sour in warm weather.

14. *What kind of salt is best for cheese?*

The very best of Blown Liverpool salt.

Some prefer the best of Rock or Turks Island salt, washed and ground.

15. *What quantity of salt should be put to the curd which will make a cheese weighing 15 lbs. from the press?*

About six ounces. (If a cheese of 15 lbs. is salted when turned in the press, and afterward put in a brine 15 hours, 1 oz. of salt to the curd will be sufficient.)

16. *What is the effect if too much salt is put to the curd?*

The cheese will be hard, dry, poor, and warty.

17. *What is the effect if too little salt is put to the curd, or it is not well cured in brine?*

The cheese will taste strong, be liable to heave, spread and will not cure well.

18. *What is the effect if cheese is not sufficiently pressed?*

The cheese will crack, leak, mould and rot.

[Press the cheese gently at first, and advance gradually to the utmost power of the press. If cheese is not scalded right, and well mixed, we cannot by pressing make it firm. If cheese is pressed too much it is apt to be hard and poor.]

19. *Why does American cheese dry sooner than English when it is cut open?*

Whether it is because they mix a little salt-petre with the salt, or cure them in brine, without putting much salt to the curd, or it is caused by adding suet to the curd, I have no means of knowing.

20. *Can as good cheese be made upon a farm on the seaboard as in the interior?* (See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. p. 326.)

No doubt, if the manufacturer has as much experience and skill. (Those living near large towns where fresh butter bears a high price, are strongly tempted to skim the milk, before it is made into cheese.)

GENERAL REMARKS ON CHEESE MAKING.

It is recommended to have the milk in the tub measured with a guaging rod, the salt weighed, the rennet measured, and the temperature of the milk when the rennet is added, determined by a thermometer; if there was less guessing about making cheese, there would be less poor cheese made.

Skimmed cheeses do not require so much scalding as new milk.

If curd for cheese is not well scalded the cheeses will look warty, spread and leak; scald the curd rather more than is generally practised, and then cool it in cold water, the whey will work out more readily. If cheese is put into the press warm, it is apt to puff up, and be strong.

Sour curd will not make good cheese, and sour milk should be given to the swine, cheese made of it would be hard, crack, leak, and be wrinkle coated.

Scalded milk makes rich cheese.

The practice of coloring cheese and butter, we think, should be discouraged; who would thank a milk man to color his milk?

As to cheese hoops for a middling size cheese, let the height be about two thirds of the diameter; for small cheese, let the height be about half the diameter.

Be careful that the room, where rich new cheese is kept in hot weather, be not too warm.

The whey may be let off when the curd is sufficiently formed by a plug at the bottom of the tub; placing something over the hole to keep the curd from stopping it.

Seed Wheat.—A writer in the Va. Herald recommends that wheat intended for seed should become entirely ripe before reaping; believing it less liable to be injured by the fly, or the winter. He is also 'satisfied that smut is mainly attributed to unripe seed wheat.'

Bees.—The Genesee Farmer recommends a new way of swarming bees. When the hive becomes overstocked, turn it bottom upwards, set an empty hive upon it, and strike gently on the lower hive, till a sufficient number have ascended to their new abode; and then remove both hives to the place intended for them. If there is a queen in the new hive, the sentinels will be seen buzzing at the entrance within 24 hours. Some preferring it at noon, others in the evening.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at a meeting, held in the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, July 9th, 1831.

The following letters from the Rev. Henry Colman and Doct. P. G. Robbins, were read.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I send you with this my Crescent Hoe for garden purposes, and particularly for weeding and thinning carrots, turnips, onions and small plants. I have found it very useful and better adapted to these purposes, than any other known to me. Its advantages are that while it loosens the ground it leaves it smooth; by being pointed it is easily inserted among the plants; and being curved at the ends it enables you to extract by a side-stroke weeds, which could not be removed by a forward blow without destroying the plant. It is a small affair, but is very convenient and will save trouble.

After laying it on the table of the Horticultural Society as long a time as you think proper, please appropriate it to your own use. It cannot be in better hands.

Very truly and respectfully,

Your friend and servant,

HENRY COLMAN.

Salem, July 9, 1831.

SECURITY AGAINST CANKER WORMS.

To the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

DEAR SIR—Last autumn, I communicated to the New England Farmer, a method, which I had planned two years ago, for protecting my apple-trees from canker worms, by means of leaden gutters filled with some fluid, over which the grub could not pass. I have tested the experiment, and beg leave, as an act of duty and pleasure, to report to you the result.

In October, 1830, I applied gutters, (in the manner mentioned in a former publication, N. E. Farmer vol. viii. page 385) around the trunks of forty apple-trees and one English walnut tree; not knowing that the latter was ever injured by the grub. At first I filled the troughs with lamp oil. The moment the insect plunged into the canal, the oil closed its spiracles, and all its vitality ceased. The first fortnight in November, I was obliged to clear the gutters as often as once in two or three days, or the dead insects would have furnished a bridge, over which the living could have passed.

I found oil, though effectual for my purpose, too expensive;—for the rains would float it away. I then tried a solution of salt and water,—also strong ley.—These fluids, though not so immediately fatal to the enemy, soon overcame him.

I have three English walnut trees in my garden. On one of them, as before stated, I placed a guard. This was completely protected; the others were eaten, and one of them as completely unleaved as it ever was in mid-winter. Although my apple-trees, the present year, are not all in bearing, (having been severely handled, from foes without and foes within, the last five years) yet their verdure is as perfect as I ever saw it, and some of them promise to yield abundantly.

With much esteem and respect yours,

Roxbury, July 9, 1831. G. P. ROBBINS.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society, be presented to Capt. M. C. Perry, Commander of the U. S. Ship Concord, for a collection of seeds which he kindly transmitted from the Mediterranean.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society, be presented to Capt. Th. Holdup Stevens, Commander of the U. S. Ship Ontario, for a valuable collection of grape vines, and melon seeds, obtained in Smyrna.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Corresponding, Capt. Th. Holdup Stevens. Subscribing, Isaac Stone.

The grape vines and seeds, presented by Captains Perry and Stevens, were divided among the members, except one parcel, which will be distributed next Saturday.

Horticultural Hall, }
Saturday, July 9, 1831. }

FRUITS.

A basket of large and fine Gooseberries of different varieties was presented by Mr N. Seaver of Roxbury.

Also a Box of the same from Mr A. D. Williams of Roxbury.

A specimen of large Red Dutch Currants, by Mr S. Walker of Roxbury.

Six boxes of very beautiful honey taken from one hive containing 36½ lbs.—made since May 16, 1831—was presented from Mr Geo. Johnson of Charlestown.

FLOWERS.

Fine Carnations from Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, Messrs Winships, of the Brighton Nursery, Samuel Walker, of Roxbury, John Lemist, of Roxbury.

From Roderick Toohey, of Waltham, fine specimens of *Rhododendron maximum*, and *Bignonia grandiflora*.

From Mr Pettie of Newton, a beautiful specimen of *Yucca filamentosus*, or Adam's thread.

From Messrs Winships of Brighton, a large collection of Flowers, and several fine plants of the *Gardenia Florida*, in pots.

From Mr G. W. Pratt, a fine specimen of the *Gloxinia caulescens*.

[Omission.]

The following notice which was prepared and designed for the New England Farmer two weeks since miscarried by some accident.

Horticultural Hall, June 25.

Fruits.—A large and very fine bunch of Sweet Water Grapes, to appear perfectly ripe at this unusual period, was exhibited by John Prince, Esq.

Samples of very fine large Gooseberries, by Mr Z. Cook, Jr. and a specimen of very fine Black Tartarian Cherries from Mr Fostick of Charlestown.

Preserved Fruit.—Collect your Gooseberries about the middle of June and July, pick them as you would for present use, and put them quite dry in bottles, the neck large enough to receive them without bruising; then place them in a kettle of cold water, which boil, let them remain in this water 10 or 15 minutes, then take them out, and after they have remained long enough to get perfectly cool, cork the bottles closely, then put them away in a cool place for use. Currants may be preserved green in the same easy manner.

Fallen Fruit.—Be very careful to gather all punctured or decayed fruit, whether on your trees or on the ground, and give them to your hogs. If you do not, the worms which they contain, and which have been the cause of their premature decay, will make their escape into the ground, and you will find the evils which await their visitations will increase upon you another season.

ANECDOTES OF SHEEP.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

The Sheep has scarcely any marked character save that of natural affection, of which it possesses a very great share. It is otherwise a stupid, indifferent animal, having few wants and fewer expedients. The old black faced, or forest breed, have far more powerful capabilities than any of the finer breeds that have been introduced into Scotland, and therefore the few anecdotes that I have to relate shall be confined to them.

I have heard of sheep returning from Yorkshire to the Highlands. This is certain, that when one, or a few sheep, get away from the rest of their acquaintances, they return homeward with great eagerness and perseverance. I have lived beside a drove road the better part of my life, and many stragglers have I seen bending their steps northward in the spring of the year. A shepherd rarely sees these journeyers twice. If he sees them, and stops them in the morning, they are gone long before night; and if he sees them at night they will be gone many miles before morning. This strong attachment to the place of their nativity is much more predominant in our aboriginal breed, than in any of the other kinds with which I am acquainted.

A shepherd in Blackhouse bought a few sheep from another in Crawmel, about ten miles distant. In the spring following, one of the ewes went back to her native place, and yealed on a wild hill called Crawmill Craig. On a certain day about the beginning of July following, the shepherd went and brought home his ewe and lamb—took the fleece from the ewe, and kept the lamb for one of his stock. The lamb lived and thrived, and never offered to leave home, but when three years of age, and about to have her first lamb she vanished; and the morning after the Crawmel shepherd, in going his rounds found her with a new-yealed lamb on the very gair of the Crawmel Craig, where she was lambed herself. She remained there till the first week of July, the time when she was brought a lamb herself, and then she came home with hers of her own accord; and this custom she continued annually with the greatest punctuality as long as she lived. At length her lambs, when they came of age, began the same practice, and the shepherd was obliged to dispose of the whole breed.

But with regard to their natural affection, the instances that might be mentioned are without number, stupid and actionless creatures as they are. When one loses its sight in a flock of shor sheep it is rarely abandoned to itself in that hapless and helpless state. Some one always attaches itself to it, and by bleating calls it back from the precipice, the lake, the pool, and all dangers what ever.

There is another manifest provision of nature with regard to these animals, which is, that the more inhospitable the land is on which they feed the greater their kindness and attention to their young. I once herded two years on a wild an bare farm, called Willenslee, on the border of Mid Lothian, and of all the sheep I ever saw these were the kindest and most affectionate to their young. I was often deeply affected at scene which I witnessed there. We had one very bar winter, so that our sheep grew lean in the spring and the thwarter-ill, (a sort of paralytic affection) came among them, and carried off a number. Often have I seen these poor victims, when fallen

down to rise no more, even when unable to lift their heads from the ground, holding up the leg, to invite the starving lamb to the miserable pittance that the udder still could supply. I had never seen aught more painfully affecting.

It is well known that it is a custom with shepherds, when a lamb dies, if the mother have sufficiency of milk, to bring her in and put another lamb to her. I have described the process somewhere else—it is done by putting the skin of the dead lamb upon the living one, the eye immediately acknowledges the relationship, and after the skin has warmed on it, so as to give it something of the smell of her own progeny, and it has sucked her two or three times, she accepts and nourishes it as her own ever after. Whether it is from joy at this apparent reanimation of her young one, or a little doubt remaining on her mind that she would fain dispel, I cannot decide, but, for a number of days, she shows far more fondness, more bleating, and caressing, over this one, than she did formerly over the one that was really her own.

But this is not what I wanted to explain; it was, that such sheep as thus lose their lambs must be driven to a house with dogs, so that the lamb may be put to them; for they will only take it in a dark confined place. But here, in Willemslee, I never need to drive home a sheep by force, with dogs, or in any other way than the following:—I found every ewe, of course, standing hanging her head over her dead lamb, and having a piece of twine with me for the purpose, I tied that to the lamb's neck or toes, and trailing it along, the ewe followed me into any house or fold that I chose to lead her. Any of them would have followed me in that way for miles, her nose close on the lamb, which she never quitted for a moment, except to chase the dog, which she would not suffer to walk near me. I often, out of curiosity, led them in to the side of the kitchen fire by this means, into the midst of servants and dogs, but the more the dangers multiplied around the ewe, she clung the closer to her dead offspring, and thought of nothing but protecting it.

From London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

Sheep in Spain.—The sheep in Spain have long been celebrated. Pliny relates, that in his time Spanish cloths were of an excellent texture, and much used in Rome. For many centuries the wool has been transported to Flanders, for the supply of the Flemish manufactories, and afterwards, to England, when the same manufacture was introduced there. By far the greater part of Spanish sheep are migratory, and belong to what is called the mesta or Merino corporation; but there are also stationary flocks belonging to private individuals in Andalusia, whose wool is of equal fineness and value. The carcass of the Sheep in Spain is held in no estimation, and only used by the shepherds and the poor.

The flocks which form the mesta usually consist of about 10,000 sheep. Each flock is under the care of a directing officer, fifty shepherds and fifty dogs. The whole flock composing the mesta, consist of about five millions of sheep, and employ about 45 or 50,000 persons, and nearly as many dogs. The flocks are put in motion the latter end of April, or beginning of May, leaving the plains of Estramadura, Andalusia, Leon, Old and New Castile, where they usually winter; they repair to the mountains of the two latter provinces, and those of Biscay, Navarre, and Arragon.

The sheep, while feeding on the mountains, have occasionally administered to them small quantities of salt. It is laid upon flat stones, to which the flocks are driven, and permitted to eat what quantity they please.

In September the sheep are oched, their backs and loins being rubbed with red ochre, or ruddle dissolved in water. This practice is founded upon an ancient custom, the reason of which is not clearly ascertained. Some suppose that the ochre uniting with the oleaginous matter of the fleece, forms a kind of varnish which defends the animal from the inclemency of the weather. Others think the ponderosity of this earth prevents the wool growing too thick and long in the staple. But the more eligible opinion is, that the earth absorbs the superabundant perspiration, which would otherwise render the wool both harsh and coarse.

Towards the end of September, the flocks recommence their march. Descending from the mountains, they travel towards the warmer part of the country, and again repair to the plains of Leon, Estramadura, and Andalusia. The sheep are generally conducted to the same pastures they had grazed the preceding year, and where most of them had been yeaned; there they are kept during the winter.

Sheep shearing commences the beginning of May, and is performed while the sheep are on their summer journey, in large buildings. Those which are placed upon the road are capable of containing forty, fifty, and some sixty thousand sheep. The shearing is preceded by a pompous preparation, conducted in due form, and the interval is considered a time of feasting and recreation. One hundred and twenty-five men are usually employed for shearing a thousand ewes, and two hundred for a thousand wethers. Each sheep affords four kinds of wool, more or less according to the parts of the animal whence it is taken. The ewes produce the finest fleeces and the wethers the heaviest; three wether fleeces ordinarily weigh on the average twenty-five lbs.; but it will take five ewe fleeces to amount to the weight.

The journey which the flocks make in their peregrination is regulated by particular laws, and immemorial customs. The sheep pass unmolested over the pastures belonging to the villages and the commons which lie in their road, and have a right to feed on them. They are not, however, allowed to pass over cultivated land; but the proprietors of such lands are obliged to leave for them a path, about forty toises (eighty-four yards) in breadth. When they traverse the commonable pastures, they seldom travel more than five miles or five and a half miles a day; but when they walk in close order over the cultivated fields, often more than six varas, or near seventeen miles.—The whole of their journey is usually an extent of one hundred and twenty, thirty, or forty leagues, which they perform in thirty or thirty-five days. The price paid for depasturing the lands, where they winter, is equally regulated by usage, and is very low; but it is not in the power of the landed proprietors to make the smallest advance.

The public opinion in Spain has long been against the mesta, on account of the number of people it employs, the extent of land it keeps uncultivated, the injury done to the pasture and cultivated lands of individuals, and the tyranny

of the directors and shepherds. These have been grievances from time immemorial. Government yielding to the pressing solicitations of the people, instituted a committee to inquire into them about the middle of the eighteenth century; but it did no good, and it was not till the revolution of 1810, that the powers and privileges of the mesta were greatly reduced.

ON WEEDING YOUNG CROPS.

'To keep off the sun and bugs from our cucumbers,' was our reply to our neighbor L, who on seeing a parcel of weeds standing in our garden, interrogated us why they were left. We noticed the muscles of his face were a little disturbed, but nothing more passed on the subject. Yesterday as we sat chatting on various subjects, he took up *Cobbet's Gardener*, and began very accidentally reading his observations on *Stocks*.—Now there has always appeared to us, to be such a love of quackery in everything, with this man, that many of his observations have been underrated by us. Notwithstanding he has written many very excellent things both in politics and horticulture. Our neighbor L. read as follows:

'I cannot help observing here, upon an observation of Mr. Marshall: as to weeding,' says Cobbet, 'though seedling trees must not be smothered, yet some small weeds may be suffered to grow in summer, as they help to shade the plants, and to keep the ground cool.'

'Mercy on this gentleman's readers! Mr. Marshall had not read *Tull*; if he had, he never would have written this very erroneous sentence. It is the root of the weed that does the mischief. Let there be a rod of ground, set with small weeds, and another rod kept weeded. Let them adjoin each other. Go after fifteen or twenty days of dry weather, and examine the two; when you will find the weedless ground moist and fresh; while the other is dry as dust, to a foot in depth: the root of the weed sucks up every particle of moisture. What pretty things they are then to keep seedling trees cool.'

After he was gone, we went to our cucumbers, and found that the weeds had not sheltered them from the bugs; but that they were actually eaten more than those that were weeded, besides they were not as large. We have frequently asked farmers when we have seen their cornfields full of weeds, why they did not hoe their corn? and they have answered, 'because the ground is too dry.' It will be found that Cobbet's theory in this respect is correct. The dryer the ground the oftener it should be stirred, even where it is clear from weeds. If your corn is wilting with the drought, hoe it; if your cabbages droop, hoe them; if the bugs eat your melons or cucumbers, hoe and manure them; the more rapid their growth, the less will they be attacked with the bugs. A rusty hoe in summer, is the sign of a bad farmer. —*Genesee Farmer*.

Wool.—The following suggestions in Niles' Register may be deserving of notice just now:

We advise the wool growers to dispose of the stocks which they may have on hand, as soon as they can. We think it impossible that the present price can long be maintained, and if the speculators suffer, we shall not regret it. The manufacturers generally, cannot pay such prices, and live by their business; and wool will be imported in cloth.

From the New York Farmer.

SPESTIA FARM.

The farm, which is the subject of the present article, belongs to Mr W. Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland. The account, which we take from the American Farmer, cannot fail of being read with interest by farmers. One of the leading principles on which this farm is conducted, is not employing an overseer, by which an expense of \$500 is saved. Mr Smith has found the consequence of not trusting his farm to the management of an overseer, to be an increase of its productions. The experiment is a striking instance of what may be accomplished by systematic regulations. We consider a description of farms to be among the most useful topics for agriculturists; and we should be happy to have communications on the subject for the New York Farmer.

1st. The farm is situated at the distance of about thirty-five miles from the residence of the owner. This circumstance alone would seem to render an overseer indispensably necessary. To diminish the evils of so great a distance, he has established an invariable rotation of crops, and a systematic arrangement of all the various operations of the farm. With such uniform regularity, as to time, altered only by casualties, are the several pieces of work begun and ended every year, that in visiting his farm, he knows to a moral certainty, in what particular work he will find his people employed, what progress they have, or ought to have made in the general business, and of course what are the indications, if any, of negligence or idleness. All this, it is obvious, evinces, on the part of the negroes, vigilance and industry.

2d. The farm consists of 450 acres of rich upland, and of about 550 acres of reclaimed marsh, which is in progress of being completely drained. That portion of the upland which is under cultivation, is divided into five equal fields of 70 acres each. The course of rotation is corn, oats, wheat, clover, wheat; a system too severe, were it not for the abundant supply of manure every spring and autumn. The field in corn is manured throughout every spring, and that field in wheat which is on the oat stubble, is manured partially every fall. The accumulating, the hauling and the spread of such a large quantity of manure require unceasing zeal and industry.

3d. To get out the wheat, oats, and clover seeds there is a costly threshing machine, which necessarily requires the utmost vigilance.

4th. The whole crop of wheat, and part of the crops of corn, and oats, are sent every year by water to the owner in Baltimore; so are also sent, from time to time, beef, ham, butter and various other articles for the table.

5th. The operations of ploughing, harrowing, and hauling are performed by breeding mares, which have been selected with a view, not only to their work, but to the value of their progeny. From them there are now on the farm many colts of various ages, the sales of which constitute a clear annual gain over and above the profit accruing from the labor of their dams. These colts are served by a full blooded horse, owned by Mr S. In the place of this horse has been purchased this spring a beautiful stallion of the trotting breed, a colt of the celebrated Fagdown.

6th. Besides these working mares, there are two full blooded valuable Virginia mares, and three colts from them—one a much admired two years old filly, from a favorite son of the New York

Eclipse, and the other two are foals of this spring from the Virginia horse Monsieur Tonson. These colts are also intended for sale as part of the profits of the farm.

7th. To this stock of neat cattle, a cross of the Holstein and Bakewell, there has been recently added a bull and two cows of the improved Durham short horn breed.

8th. On the north side of a long line of stables, sheds and barracks, are three convenient grass lots, and on the south side there are, besides the stack yard, three spacious yards with a few subdivisions for the accommodation of every variety of stock. The full blooded mares, the working mares, the neat cattle, the colts and calves are, during the winter, kept in these stables and sheds, and in the yards and lots thereto attached; and they are duly supplied with water from a pump with troughs so arranged as to suit the several yards and lots. The neat cattle are occasionally fed on long necked winter squashes, turnips and potatoes. In addition to these articles of green food they will the ensuing winter, have cow cabbages and carrots both raised in the field. In the cultivation of carrots, Mr S. has adopted, by way of trial, the plan recommended in a number of the American Farmer of last March. And accordingly on an acre of ground, sowed with the usual quantity of flaxseed, he has sowed, this spring, a quart of carrot-seed. Should this experiment answer, his cultivation of carrots will hereafter be every year co-extensive with his flax ground.

9th. The great extent of his rich outside pasturage and the great abundance of his winter provender, enable him to maintain, besides other live stock, a vast number of mares, colts, cows and calves, which of course require untiring assiduity at all seasons and especially in winter.

10th. Such is the attention of this farm to domestic manufactures that no part of the bedding or of the clothing of the people, except their shoes and hats, is purchased.

11th. The ice house, built by the negroes themselves, is every year so carefully filled as to keep the ice in a state of high preservation throughout the whole season.

12th. The apricot and plum trees are along the fence on one side of the lane leading to the dwelling. They are protected by a parallel temporary fence, made so as to admit the hogs and to exclude the cattle. And as the apricots and plums of these trees do not fall but ripen every year unless destroyed by an early frost, their preservation is attributed to the good offices of the hogs.

13th. The peach and pear trees are preserved by a very simple process. As soon as the leaves of a tree begin to curl or to change their color the dirt is removed from the roots to the distance of about 12 or 18 inches from the stem of the tree. The roots are carefully scraped and every part wounded by the insects, or at all discolored is cut out and the incision made smooth by a sharp knife. All the roots are then plastered with a thick coat of fresh cow dung, upon this coat of dung are put fresh hickory ashes enough to fill the hole. The dirt dug out is thrown aside, so that the surface around the tree is altogether of ashes.

This enumeration of particulars has been here set forth for the purpose of shewing the multifarious matters, requiring circumspection and forethought, which for a series of years, have been

advantageously committed to the care of negroes, and for the further purpose of calling attention to the practical details of the management of a farm, which, for some time, has been gradually improving, as is indicated by its general appearance and by the progressive augmentation and amelioration of its productions of every nature and kind.

LIGHTNING RODS.

The following are the most approved rules for the construction of the Lightning Rod, and for its proper adaption to buildings; and we recommend them to those who are concerned in the erection of *Houses, Ships, and Manufactories*.

1st. The Rod should consist of Iron, about three quarters of an inch in diameter; closely joined throughout, either by securing one part within the other, or by welding the several parts together; it being found, that links or loose joints prove a great interruption to the passage of the electric fluid.

2d. The upper end of the rod should terminate in three prongs, or branches, of a pyramidal form, with the edges, as well as the point, very sharp; this part also should be gilded, because its conducting power will be impaired by oxidation or rust.

3d. It should be elevated five or six feet above the highest part of the building, giving preference to the kitchen chimney, if it be equally high with the others; as it is more of a conductor, by reason of the vapor and smoke, which are constantly ascending through it.

4th. The rod should be secured to the building by wooden cramps, instead of iron ones, as is frequently done; for, although electricity will take the shortest route, through a good conductor, yet in case the rod should become slightly imperfect from any cause, the passage of the fluid into the building would be favored by iron bolts.

5th. The lower end of the rod should descend into the earth in a direction leading from the foundations; and deep enough to be connected with earth which is continually moist. In some places four feet will be sufficient, in others five or six, and even more will be required; and in situations which are very dry and rocky; it will be best to connect the bottom of the rod by means of a chain, or the rod continued, with a well or vein of water. If this cannot be done, a trench should be dug at some distance, and filled with charcoal, in which the rod should terminate; as charcoal, from its power of absorbing and retaining moisture, is always a good conductor of electricity: It would be well also to have this end of the rod pointed, and branch off in several directions, to facilitate the passage of the fluid.

6th. Paint made of lamb-black, is best suited to Lightning Rods, to protect them from rust; this substance being a better conductor than other kinds of paints.

7th. Manufactories, and other large buildings should be furnished with more than one conductor; for it is a mistake that a single rod will protect all in its neighborhood or even a very large building: Its protecting power is said to extend to only about forty, or forty-five feet in each direction.

8th. For ships, a large copper wire, secured to the mast as above directed, and made to extend a foot or two above it, and to pass over the deck in a groove made for the purpose and to terminate in the water, will be an ample protection unless the ship should be a large one; in which case, it should have two or more.—*Mech. Adv*

From the Geesee Farmer.

THE CURCULIO.

Frost so frequently occurred in the 5th month, 1830, that the operations of the *Curculio* were nearly suspended, even on trees which were not protected, and which in other years had lost the whole crop of fruit.—Although on the commencement of warmer weather, some of these insects appeared, yet I believed that few of the *larvæ* had escaped the vigilance of the geese and pigs; and felt a confidence that we had little to apprehend from their depredations this season. It appears however, that the number of guards which I had appointed was too small for the size of my fruit garden. We have lately discovered that much of the fruit has been punctured by the *Curculio*, and we have found it necessary to resort to the method which I proposed in the N. York Farmer, Vol. 3, No. 3. By spreading sheets and jarring the trees, we have destroyed more than 300 of these insects within the last 24 hours, and have only to regret that this work has been so long delayed.

I now find that the trees in my fruit garden might have been much better arranged. Had the *apricots*, *plums*, and *nectarines* been planted on one side, a temporary fence would have confined the geese and pigs amongst those trees, and their services would have been rendered much more effectual.

It has been said by the late Dr TILTON, (to whom we have been indebted for much information on this subject) that the *Curculio* seldom uses its wings, and that it climbs up the tree. Probably this may be its usual practice, but we have seen it fly from one tree to another, and we have observed in a great many cases, that in falling on the sheets the wings were at least partially expanded. One observer has even seen it fly from the sheet into the tree.

Before closing this note, I wish to express my entire confidence in the method which we now employ for destroying this insect; and again recommend it to those whose fruit trees stand in inclosures from which geese and pigs must necessarily be excluded. Diligent attention to this business night and morning, for a short period, though it may not destroy the whole colony, will secure a sufficiency of fruit; and we ought to remember that the labors of next year may be greatly lessened by gathering and destroying in the present season, the damaged fruit as it falls.

6th mo. 2.

D. T.

How can Grapes be best and longest preserved after they are cut?—I have many vines under my care, and am expected to supply grapes at table as long as possible: I consequently allow them to hang longer on the vines than is right they should. Anxious to learn the very best mode of keeping grapes after they are cut, I communicate my present mode, that its defects may be perceived and amended by some kind correspondent knowing a better. I save the Syrian till last; the Ham-burgh and other kinds were last year ripe at the end of July, and were not all cut till December 2. The Syrian, which I never cut till perfectly ripe, I cut about the 10th of December. I then procured some clean sand, and dried it by the fire, till it would pass through a fine hair sieve. The grapes and the sand being dry, and the sand become cold I took a shallow box, and having separated the shoulders from the main stalks of the bunches, I

placed them in the bottom of the box; pouring the sand well in among the berries, so as to prevent as much as possible any two berries from touching each other. I then placed the box in a warm dry room; and by these means I have kept the grapes this season for above two months from the time I cut them, as I only finished the last of them yesterday; and they were acknowledged, by those who partook of them, to be as good as when put into the sand, except that the stalks had turned brown. Yours, &c.—E. S.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

Why do Peas boil hard?—Sir, Your correspondent J. M. wishes to know the cause why peas boil hard. I suppose he means when dry for soup. The cause is I believe their being too old. I mean more than one year old. After that age they do not break well, not even the best boilers: I have seen Knight's crumbled marrow and the blue Prussian, at three years old, boiled for twelve hours in soft water and in an iron pot (which one would suppose is iron enough, if that metal would affect them,) and they would not break nor bruise kindly when beaten in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle. From this I consider the cause of hard boiling peas to be age, even if they are split—so far *probatum est*.—*Eng. Gar. Mag.*

Uses and Benefit of the Acarus, or, as it is commonly called, the Red Spider.—Sir, I have frequently observed in the spring and summer, beautiful insects of a rich crimson velvet appearance, both in the open air and under glass; and have heard them stigmatised by amateurs, and once by a practical gardener, as 'red spiders, the gardener's greatest enemy, &c.' I have also had the mortification of witnessing their destruction before I could utter a word in their behalf. Now, I, Sir, know not whether this insect belongs to the genus *Acarus* or not; but this I do know, that some of its habits richly entitle it to the appellation of the gardener's friend. In the spring of 1828, I observed the under-side of the leaf of a plant of *Nerium splendens* had a row of *Coccus hesperidum* attached along one side of the midrib; and, about half way along this row, I observed one of the crimson insects, above described, apparently feeding upon one of the *Coccior* scales (which, by means of a botanical glass, I convinced myself was actually the case); indeed, the insect in its rear were become truly scales, the spider having reduced them to mere dry films; and those in front progressively shared the same fate. I took particular pains to ascertain the fact. Since then I have frequently found the *Acarus* not only assisting the gardener in the destruction of the scales, but of the green *Aphis* also.

Indeed, on one occasion, I kept a quantity of the spiders under a bell-glass, with no other food than the *Aphides*, for several days, upon which they appeared to thrive amazingly; and I afterwards distributed them amongst plants infested by the *Aphis*, when they recommenced their work of destruction. I therefore venture to plead for insects, the appearance of which gives additional beauty to our plants, and the utility of which I would fain make more generally known. I am Sir, yours, &c.—*William Godsall. Hereford. Loudon.*

Spirit of Improvement.—Perhaps at no age of the world has the spirit of improvement so generally pervaded mankind, as from 1812 up to the present time. Man is constantly engaged in new inven-

tions—his mind not only soars to, and embraces, the most sublime topics, and the most useful contrivances which man has ever designed, but it takes within its scope, objects which would seem of the most trifling importance, and of the least possible benefit to the community. The spirit of improvement is by no means confined to patent rights. Behold it marching westward, like a strong host—you see a few hardy individuals enter the border of a deep and tangled forest, eagerly bent upon some object, which it is not easy, perhaps, for you to divine; follow these ever-stirring spirits and you soon see in their rear, villages, towns, and even cities arise, as if by the magic wand of enchantment.

It is only a few years since Rochester, in the State of New York, was a desert—a place where the owl held her reign unmolested, and the fox and wild cat sported in their native forests secure, and were seldom started from their gambols by the noisy sounds of busy industry in their borders—now a City—a place where thousands have gathered and call it their home—where luxuries from the remotest seas and lands are unladen, and where all nations and all tongues are engaged in the business of life, each seeking his own individual comfort and advancement—how unlike the scene.

‘When wild in woods the noble savage ran.’

N. H. Spectator.

The following is from a periodical published by the students of the Virginia University.

DEATH OF ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

When it was announced that the death of *Thomas Jefferson* had occurred on the fourth of July, 1826, at the time when the whole American people were engaged in celebrating the jubilee of their independence, in the consummation of which he had acted so distinguished a part, we were struck with wonder at the extraordinary coincidence. But when the intelligence soon afterwards arrived, that his illustrious colleague, *John Adams*, had died on the same day, our astonishment knew no bounds. Every one considered the concurrence of these two events, each in itself so improbable, as a prodigy most miraculous, and nothing but an amount of evidence absolutely irresistible, could have convinced us of its truth. But while every one can thus feel that this event was in the highest degree improbable, we have not seen any attempt made to estimate in numbers, the amount of this improbability. Yet the problem is as capable of solution as any other in the doctrine of chances.

[Here follows an arithmetical calculation, the result of which is as follows.]—*Ed.*

Hence it appears that the odds were more than 1721 millions to one against the occurrence of both these events; or that a bet against it, to correspond with the chances, should have been more than seventeen millions of dollars to a cent. Yet it did actually happen; and we see how much reason there was for the universal astonishment which it excited.

Age of Ships.—The Royal William was launched in 1719, and is supposed not to have been repaired till 1757: it was surveyed afloat in 1785, and probably lasted many years more. The Betsey Cains yacht, in which King William performed his first voyage to England, was then several years old; it was sold to a merchant in the reign of George I. and employed in the coal trade, in which services she existed till February, 1827, when she struck on a reef of rocks near Tynemouth Bar, and was there lost, only for want of timely assistance, her timbers being, after the lapse of at least one hundred and forty years, still perfectly sound.—How is it that no such ships are built now-a-days? It is the dry-rot, or underwriting that flourishes.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1831.

CLOSE OF THE NINTH VOLUME OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

It would be ungrateful in us not to avail ourselves of the opportunity, which the present stage of our labors presents, to acknowledge with gratitude past favors from patrons and correspondents, and solicit their continuance. Our paper from its commencement to its present advanced stage has increased by regular, and nearly uniform additions, as well to its correspondents as its subscribers; and we are now favored, as regards both those indispensable, beyond the extent of our anticipations when we commenced our publication. No exertions on our part shall be wanting to make *The New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal*, in some degree worthy of the extensive and increasing patronage with which it has been honored. And as one step towards the consummation of our wishes, in this particular, we hope to be able to publish accounts of the best farms, the improvements made in their cultivation &c, in this vicinity, that our agricultural friends may derive advantages from the experience of others, in the same honorable vocation.

We would beg leave to intimate that those gentlemen who may happen to be somewhat in arrears relative to payments for the paper would oblige us by transmitting the sums due; and that somewhat may be saved by anticipated payments of the next volume.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

The following valuable observations on harvesting grain, are from *Lorain's Husbandry*.

Custom has induced farmers generally to believe, that it is an improper and wasteful practice to cut either wheat or rye with the scythe and cradle. If the grain be neither lodged nor entangled, it may be cut off as clean by the scythe and cradle, as by the sickle. If it be properly gathered and bound, but little, if any, more loss will arise from gathering it in this way. If the grain be cradled in proper time, it shatters less, on the whole, than when it is reaped and secured in the usual way. It is readily granted that if grain be cradled and reaped at the same time, it shatters more by the former practice. It should be recollected, however, that the very tardy progress of the sickle greatly increases the shattering, by procrastinating the harvest so long that the chaff opens, and much of the grain falls out. Whereas the rapid progress of the scythe and cradle cuts off the grain, before any material loss from shattering can take place, if the cultivator commences in time. No evil, but much good, will arise from beginning early. This not only prevents shattering, but also the risk of encountering the various injuries to which the crop is exposed by useless delay. Some farmers of the first respectability assert, that practice and observation have convinced them, that the grain, and also the flour, are best when wheat is cut much before the usual time. This, however, does not accord with my practice. The middle course, between the extremes of cutting very early, or at the usual time, will be found the best; except when mildew occurs. In that case, wheat should be cut immediately after it can be determined that the disease is severe. If the crop is only slightly affected, it is far better to let it stand until the grain be fit to cut.

Many judicious, and well attested experiments determine, that when wheat is badly injured by mildew, the grain gets no better, if it be suffered to stand. That if it be cut off immediately after the injury is seen, the grain actually derives very considerable advantage from the sap contained in the straw.

Bad cradlers, and bad reapers, destroy much grain: infinitely more, however, is lost by those who could perform either well, if harvest was not considered, as the holidays too generally are, a time for drinking to excess. This renders many incapable of doing anything properly. Others, who are not quite so far gone, are disposed to run races a part of the day, and spend the rest of it in drinking under the shade, or in quarrelling and fighting.

In fact, too many of the laboring part of the community are, at this season of the year, more like drunken savages than members of a civilized community. This evil does not spring either from benevolence or hospitality in their employers. Avarice seems to have been the first moving cause of this enormity. In direct opposition to the laws of God, and the reason of man, this contemptible, selfish principle, induced many to outbid their neighbors by a more plentiful supply of ardent spirits.

If those farmers had known their own interest, or wished to promote the interest, and rational happiness of those employed by them, or to act as men professing Christianity should, or, indeed, as an infidel would act, if he were not blinded by a false estimate of self interest, this shocking practice would not have been introduced.

Every farmer who wishes to promote the interest of agriculture, should set his face against it, and in lieu of whiskey, &c, pay an equivalent in money. I have never found it difficult to procure, either in the back-woods, or elsewhere, as full a supply of workmen as my neighbors, who gave them as much ardent spirit as they would drink, although they got none of this from me. After the harvest was over, it was clearly seen, that the workmen were far better satisfied with receiving an equivalent in money, in place of injuring their health by drinking ardent spirits to the amount of it. It is not, however, in my practice only, that the beneficial effects of not allowing workmen either in harvest, or at any other time, intoxicating liquors appear. There are many farmers in Pennsylvania, who would sooner suffer their grain to rot on the ground, than sanction this enormity.

Now, it is very observable, that these men never suffer by this arrangement; on the contrary, their fields are cleaner reaped, and with much less trouble and expense. Why then, is not this disgraceful practice, of injuring the morals, health, reputation, and circumstances of neighbors abandoned? especially, as in doing this, we also injure ourselves.

Cattle Show and Fair.—The Trustees of the Winthrop Agricultural Society, have given notice that they shall hold a Cattle Show and Fair at Winthrop, (Me.) in September next; and have offered liberal premiums on Stock, Domestic Manufactures, and Grain and Vegetable crops, viz. Indian Corn, Spring Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Carrots: applicants for premiums to give the particulars of their modes of cultivation.

TOOTH WASH.

We have used with benefit to ourselves, and are happy to recommend to others, a new article for cleaning and preserving the teeth, and cleansing the mouth, which appears to us to be much superior to any other dentifrice, which has ever attracted our notice. There seems to be some substance or substances held in solution by the liquid, which combine with and destroy or render harmless any unwholesome or offensive matter which may adhere to the teeth or gums, or prevent the mouth and breath from being perfectly free from any disagreeable taint or odour.

The composition to which we allude is called, *Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash*. It has been recommended by Dr Webster, Erving Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, Dr Stedman, of the U. S. Marine Hospital, Dr George C. Shattuck, Dr S. A. Shurtleff, of Boston, and a number of other medical and scientific gentlemen, who have witnessed or experienced its efficacy; not only as a lotion for the teeth, but a valuable application in cases of fever, canker, diseases occasioned by mercury, &c, &c. We have every reason to suppose, not only from our limited experience, but from the testimony of the most scientific and best qualified judges, that this dentifrice is a very valuable article, and one which ought to compose a part of the contents of every medicine chest, intended for domestic use or for exportation. We think it preferable to any powder, on several accounts; among others it may be more easily applied to extensive surfaces, to the interior parts of carious teeth, injected with a syringe, in cases of ulceration, or imbibed by the pores and capillary tubes of the skin, &c: and that it possesses other advantages which a little use will develop without our recapitulation.

The above mentioned article may be obtained of Messrs *Lowe & Reed*, Druggists, No. 111, State Street, and of most other druggists in Boston.

As this article has been counterfeited the public should be apprised that none is genuine except that which has the written signature of the above named Lowe & Reed.

We notice in the *Lansburg N. Y.* papers that the *Rensselaer Horticultural Society* recently held their fourth meeting and exhibition at that place. A lecture was delivered by Professor Eaton, and a display of early fruits, flowers, and vegetables made, that would do honor to any part of the country. Mr Alexander Walsh of Lansburg, brought forward eleven varieties of cherries, two of strawberries, two of gooseberries, many fine vegetables, rare plants, and specimens of last season's reeled silk and cocoons. We believe it is owing mainly to the activity and public spirit of this gentleman, that the society has been organized, which has given a new impulse to the culture of garden-crops and fruits in that quarter.

We are happy to state that Doct. *MALTHUS A. WARD*, of Salem, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society* at their ensuing anniversary in September.

Boston and Worcester Railroad.—About nine hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to this stock, in this city, by yesterday.

To Correspondents.—Several communications received.

Wool—Has fallen and is falling. The Manufacturers have nearly their stock for the year. The farmers have been killing their calves and raising their lambs; so that next year the quantity of wool in the market will be greater and the price less; and so on, till the farmers call raising wool a losing business, and give their sheep to the hogs. Then wool will become scarce and the price will rise, and more sheep will be raised and the price will come down again, and so on indefinitely. It will however be a good business on the whole for those who follow it steadily and judiciously; as all that it brings at the shearing floor, over twentyfive cents per pound, where sheep are well managed, is clear profit. Keep about as many sheep as your farm will most conveniently maintain, and you will have a steady, though unequal profit. Go to speculating—disarrange your other business for the sake of keeping a great many sheep, just because wool now brings a good price, and you will probably bring your great crop of wool to market just in season to catch a loss.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

Dr Drown.—This enthusiastic and scientific professor, has just commenced a course of Botanical Lectures in this town, which are fashionably attended. The terms of admission are inconsiderable compared with the value of the lectures. We have never heard a more charming lecturer than Dr Drown. His faculty of illustrating every subject that comes under his view, is excellent. He is never tedious or unnecessarily prolix, but always clear and energetic. His lectures are worth the attention of all who may wish, in so easy a manner, and at so small an expense, to obtain a knowledge of the science of Botany.—*Providence Journal*.

It is stated in the Aurora that 600 boxes of strawberries have been gathered from one bed of a quarter of an acre in West Cambridge, and that the yield from it this season will be 1400. 100 bushels of apples were gathered from five trees in the same town last year: two yielded 25 bbls. each.

Mr Stimpson's Horse Car.—The experiment made on Saturday, with the car moved by horses travelling in it on a moving floor, was entirely satisfactory as to the mode of applying Horse power, as to cause a great increase of velocity without increasing exertion to the horses.

The ingenious inventor has so constructed his car, that the horses moving it, by walking at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, propel the car at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, evidently with as little fatigue as horses experienced in ploughing or travelling with a wagon conveying a moderate load. The rate of speed appears to us the medium, which may be used without injury to the horses. It may be increased on a level, or descending rail-way free from short curves—and should be reduced in ascending or very crooked roads. If the use of horse power should be continued on our Rail-Roads such a mode of applying it would be important, indeed indispensable for travelling at a greater medium speed than ten miles an hour.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Temperance!—Here is an example worthy of imitation. The town of LEE, the second largest manufacturing town in the county of Berkshire, Mass. has not in it a store, shop, dwelling, hotel or cellar, in which ardent spirit of any kind is either bought or sold.—*Albany Adv.*

Cure for oxen strained by over drawing.—About half a pint of common soap, stirred up with a quart of milk, poured down the throat of the animal will, we are told, speedily effect a cure.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order. (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September.
EBENEZER BEARD.
July 6 ep2m

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on the third Wednesday in October. They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantages which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.

Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

Materna Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Chandler.

Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Boston, June 15, 1831.

6t

July 16

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, 200 lbs White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

Also—Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh.
July 6

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass. giving a particular description of Farms, offered, cash price, taxes, &c. will receive immediate attention.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed, received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also—Largo and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by
GAY & BIRD,

64s.

No. 41, India Street, Boston.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street.
April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street.
April 20. 2m

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel	none	
ASHES, pot. first sort,	- ton.	105 00	103 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	6 50	6 75
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 37	6 62
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	15	18
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 25	5 50
Genesee,	- "	5 37	5 62
Alexandria,	- "	4 62	4 87
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	4 62	4 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	68	70
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	63	65
Rye,	- "	75	78
Barley,	- "	60	62
Oats,	- "	36	40
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	8 00	10 00
LIME,	- cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	17 00	18 00
Navy m ^{ts} .	- "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	- "	50	62
Red Clover, (northern)	- pound.	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt.	8 00	9 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	60	63
Merino, half blood,	- "	55	58
Merino, quarter,	- "	45	48
Native, washed,	- "	42	45
Pulped superfine,	- "	63	65
1st Lamb's,	- "	58	60
2d, "	- "	45	47
3d, "	- "	30	32
1st Spinning,	- "	50	52

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	5 1/2	7
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	3	8
POULTRY,	- "	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel.	82	84
Indian, retail,	- "	82	84
POTATOES,	- "	30	
CIDER, (according to quality)	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 11.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 217 Beef Cattle; 12 Cows and Calves, 2636 Sheep and Lambs, and about 50 small pigs.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We shall quote about the same we did last week, from \$1 50 to 2 50, extra at 5 67 a 5 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales were noticed at 1 50, 1 75, 1 85, 2 00, 2 25 and 2 50; a few wethers at about \$3.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at 18, 20, 24 and \$30.

MISCELLANY.

The following was sung at the table in Charlestown, Mass. by Mr J. W. NEWELL, in celebrating the late anniversary of the 4th of July.

JONATHAN AND JOHN BULL.

A FESTIVE SONG.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

By Bigots coerced and by Tyrants oppressed,
Fair Liberty fled from the minions of Power,
And found an asylum in wilds of the West;—
The glade was her mansion-house, forest her bower.

But John Bull, (in mischief not apt to demur,
A churlish curmudgeon as bread ever broke,)
Declared that he meant to annihilate her,
And make her bold offspring pass under his yoke.

But Freedom's son *Jonathan*, subtle and stout,
Said *Bull* was the most brutal *beast* ever cubb'd,
Then quicker than lightning *gee off* and hack out,
Or I *rather guess* you'll get *decently* drubb'd.

'Taxation no Tyranny,' that's true enough,
As Doctor Pomposity says, ne'ertheless,
To tax without representation is stuff,
We sons of COLUMBIA sha'n't swallow, I *guess*.

'I've been for three months to a nice winter-school,
Have heard of *Man's Rights*, and I know what is
wrong,
With leave of your *bull-ship*, I'm not such a fool.
That my birth-right I'll swap for a sop or a song.

By my *larnia* I've found out a *thing* and a *half*,
Of consequence know that '*all men are born free*,'
And if I'm old *Bos*' *legitimate calf*,
Like a *stag* in the *stanchions* you can't tether me.'

Bully *Bull* but re-butted rough words with tough horns,
Bade cannon re-bellow the logic of power;
Thus might tread on right—thus strength ever scorn
Strong reasons, though plenty asdrops in a shower.

JOCK couldn't stand that, and so—at it they went,
And fought like two catamounts seven long years;
By the least computation the combatants spent
An ocean of blood, and a deluge of tears.

Independence we won, and establish'd at last,
This brightest and best of our Festival days;
And the 4TH OF JULY should never be past,
Uphonor'd by Glory's most splendid displays.

But the *Memory of Heroes*, who bled on yon height,
Should chasten and hallow festivity's mirth,
And bid the philanthropist hail with delight
The era when *war* shall be banished from earth.

The epoch's approaching, we hope it's not far,
When nations shall shudder at national crimes,
And *Witchcraft* and *War-craft* be placed on a par,
In annals of bye-gone and barbarous times.

May Liberty's lambent innocuous blaze,
Lately lighted in Europe, the wide world illumine,
But may its most vivid and ardent displays,
Like the *flame* in the *bush*, *BURN*—but *never consume*.

From the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

A DISCRIMINATING MONKEY.

An industrious German in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, before the revolution, had laid up a considerable sum of money in guineas, (at that time the common and favorite currency in the colonies, as well as in the mother country.) His gains were chiefly obtained by carrying *milk* to market every

morning, for twentyfive years. Hearing of the death of a near relative in Germany, of whose property he was the heir, he determined to quit his milk cart, take ship, and revisit the land of his fathers. Accordingly having put on board his most valuable effects, deposited in a pine chest, and having also embarked an American bison, for the purpose, as he expressed it, of 'making de show mit his Buffalo'—he set sail. 'Dere vas,' said he, 'ein mun in ter sheep, I dono vat de teivel nation he vas; they call him *Mungy*—I spose dat mean leetle mun.' To this animal, which was a monkey, the German from the beginning showed the most decided aversion.—He could not endure his mischiefs and grimaces, and the monkey seemed to have a sense of revenge in doing all sorts of ill turns, and practising his most contemptible mimicries upon the German. One day when the latter had opened his chest, and taken out a bag, of which he was busy in fingering and counting over the contents, a sudden and strange noise on deck so alarmed him, that he ran up to see what was the matter, dropping his bag into the open chest. After ascertaining that there was no cause of alarm, he was descending to the cabin, when he saw *Mungy* ascending the rigging, grasping his own bag of guineas! The German roared for help, and the sailors went aloft to rescue the bag, but Jacko skipped from rope to rope, and perching safely on the extremity of a yard, he began to overhaul the contents of the bag, while the poor German watched his motions with a breathless anxiety. 'Mungy put his hand in de bag, and take mine guinea; he put him to his nose, den chatter, chatter, chatter, and drop him in de vatter! take another, chatter, chatter, chatter, and drop him in de bag; take another, and chatter, chatter, chatter, and drop him in de vatter; I wonder how de teivel de tam mungy know dat I put vatter in de milk; for vat belonged to de vatter, he give it to de vatter, and what belongit to de milk he put it in der bag.'


After the monkey had amused himself sufficiently at the German's expense, and separated the *milk* from the *water*, being left to himself, he quietly descended and replaced the bag in the chest.

A Hogsty Disgraced.—The following anecdote is extracted from an address delivered before the Temperance Society in Bristol, Conn:—'A certain person, whose *relative* gave me the information, returning home one evening intoxicated, mistook his hogsty for his dwelling house; and on attempting to enter it, a little error in calculating the comparative height of the door sill and his toes, caused him to make a speedy fall at full length within. Instantly relieved from the burden of carrying his head highest, he gave himself up to the full enjoyment of drunken inaction. Startled at his abrupt intrusion, the inmates of the sty had made a precipitate retreat to the remotest part of it; but seeing no further movement, then began to reconnoitre the *animal* which had surprised them by conduct so much more grovelling than their own; and, by degrees, venturing to approach him, they came up around him at length, and commenced a closer examination by gently rooting him up alternately on each side. This hoisting by the swine, at length became so violent as rather to disturb him; at which time the comfortable condition in which he *imagined* himself may be conceived from the exclamation that he sluggishly uttered—'Do leave off *lucking up*, and come to bed.'

Croly in his life of George the Fourth, states that George the Third, in the height of his popularity, became so sensitive to the attacks made upon him by the opposition, in consequence of the appointment of Lord Bute as prime minister, that he is said to have conceived the idea of abandoning England, and retiring to Hanover. At one time, his inclination to take this step was so great, that he communicated it to the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who honestly told him, that 'though it might be easy to go to Hanover, it might be difficult to return to England.'

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasture and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard-ing—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. ep16t

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Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6. Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 4 Jan.

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (*good*) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$3, the season. 6t May 11.

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